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Mrs Ida M Shuck

a Water descendant through John
Talbot and Mary Water daughter of
John Water and Elizabeth Giles

Washington D.C. 1942.



Hall

The Hall Family of West River^c
and
Kindred Families

Compiled and Edited by
THOMAS JOHN HALL, 3RD

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DEDICATION

TO

THOMAS JOHN HALL, JR.

and

MARY ESTHER LONEY HALL

and

BENJAMIN WILLIAM ALLEN

and

HARRIETTE WATERS ALLEN

*By whose marriages the writing of this history
is made possible,
This history is sincerely dedicated.*

Manuscript Hist. Soc. 10.00 8-17-66 13.5, 2002

FOREWORD

IN COMPILING the data which will be found in the following pages, I have attempted to verify as far as possible everything I have written. Where I had absolute proof I have classed it as history; where the data has come down for generations in the family, but there is no written proof, I have classed it as tradition. I feel sure that most of this tradition is fact, probably a little embellished, but nevertheless fact.

In tracing the Hall family, which I consider the principal one, as we bear that name, I have tried to trace out as many of the descendants of Rev. Henry and Mary Duval Hall, as possible. Some I have not traced down to the last generation, but I feel I have traced them far enough, so any one in the future, who wants to use this book as a reference, will have little trouble in tracing back to our common ancestors.

There are a few important points I would like to call to the attention of the reader. One is the inter marriages of the Franklin, Waters and Giles families. I think they are worth considering as I know they have baffled more than one genealogist. The name Sophia came into the Hall family thru the marriage of Benjamin Hall to Sophia Welsh, thence through the Mulliken family to the Waters family, where it was joined with Rachel. Rachel came thru the marriage of John Giles, Jr. and Rachel Griffith in 1710, thence thru the Franklin family to the Waters family. So one can see that the name Rachel Sophia which was the name of my grandmother had its roots very far back in the family, the name Sophia coming back into the Hall family after six generations in the name of my sister Rachel Sophia Hall.

If you will look into the families traced in this book you will find that practically all of them came from good old yeoman stock. No titles or military fame, just honest solid planters and lovers of the soil. While we lack the lustre of nobility, and military and political fame, in our blood stream, we can console ourselves with the words of that great poet, Tennyson,

“How ere it be it seems to me
’Tis only noble to be good
Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.”

After studying these pages we can at least boast of kind hearts and simple faith.

On my Mother’s side of the family the Loney coat of arms

denotes royalty as ermine can only be used by those of royal blood, I have not as yet been able to trace back that far. The Stockton and Cox families are the most illustrious on this side of the house.

To go back to my grand-mother Hall's line, the Thomas family seems to have been quite celebrated in Wales and to read the history of that line is like reading English history. I have placed that as history as it seems to be well established by facts and records. On the whole with the exceptions of the Duvals and the Kellers our forebears seem to have come almost entirely from Great Britain. And if you will notice you will find that practically all of them settled in Maryland or New Jersey, prior to 1700. That to me is an interesting fact. I have placed the wills in this book because they are all recorded, and are the best proof of genealogical accuracy that can be had.

You will find numerous letters written especially to John Hall. I have recorded them as I think each one of them bears reference to the manner of doing business, the purchasing of land, or the births, marriages or deaths, of the several members of the family.

I do not pretend to say, my dear reader, that this history is absolutely accurate, very few genealogies are. I have endeavored to make it as accurate and interesting as possible. So when you find an error, just try and copy the Recording Angel who, tradition tells us, blots out our inaccuracies and delinquencies with a tear.

I have endeavored in this history to give full credit to all who have helped me, by furnishing me information. I trust I have left no one out; if I have, I humbly apologize. In particular I want to thank Mr. Harry Wright Newman, Mr. William Bose Marye, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, Mrs. John M. Green, Mrs. Jack Lassiter, Mr. Edward Hall, Jr., Mrs. Howard Hill, Mrs. George Thompson. Also I am indebted to the late Mrs. Alice Rebecca Loney Abbot and the late J. Harris Franklin. I am also indebted to numerous others who have very kindly given me the names of the descendants of Rev. Henry Hall and other families. Last but not least, my sister Rachel S. Hall who has been a great help to me in her research work.

On Mrs. Hall's side of the family I feel that the Waters of Limerick are a very interesting family. There is one interesting thing to note in this family, one of them married in England a Franklin; when we see how the Waters and Franklin families intermarried in this country the similarity is worth noting.

I have left the original spelling in the letters, wills and court records. I thought this worth while so the reader could note it.

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HALL FAMILY

THE HALL family is a very old one in England. Tradition tells us that the first Hall came over from Normandy, with William the Conqueror, at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066. The first one who crossed the Channel with William, was called de Halle, signifying of the Hall, therefore they were close to the ruler. In other words they were personal or body guards. The name gradually became Angelicized to Hall. According to Mrs. Hattie Perkins Marine, who I think is descended from Benjamin Hall, son of Rev. Henry Hall, "This English branch trace origin to Thomas del Hall of Norley, grandson of John de Aula de Kingsley, Norleigh, A. D., 1216. This Thomas del Hall married Margery, daughter of Sir William de Brereton, Knight of Brereton Castle, County Chester; and had a son named for him, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Peter le Roter de Thornton, of Thornton.

"John del Hall, the second, of Norley, married the daughter of Sir Rozer Maynwaryngl, Knight and escheater of Cheshire; and had a son Thomas Hall. He in the year 1500, tore down the ancestral Castle and rebuilt it. He was Colonel of a regiment, raised among his tenantry, with which he marched against the Northumbrian rebels in 1569. Thomas Hall married the co-heiress of Sir John Egerton, of Egerton Hall and Oulton Park, County Chester. Mr. Hall left large estates for the poor of Norley, and the surrounding country. His grandson Peter, who as a Royalist Malignant, was obliged to compound for his estates, by paying a heavy fine to the Commonwealth. Thornton Hall of Horsham was the father of Henry Hall." Mrs. Marine is wrong in saying that Thornton Hall was the father of Rev. Henry Hall, his father was Robert Hall. You will see later on, that I have absolute proof of this. I do not know where Mrs. Marine obtained this data. Nor do I know whether it has been verified. I cannot say that it is correct, and that we are descended from this particular line.

It is possible that Thornton Hall was an uncle of Rev. Henry Hall. There are two points in favor of Mrs. Marine's contention. The first is that she is descended from Benjamin Hall, and that the name Thornton comes down through the Benjamin Hall line. It is possible that he might have carried it on, from his English uncle. Another point is, that in a book I had on the Hall families of England; (which I regret to say was out of print, when it was burned in Lochlea house in 1925) gives the Halls of Horsham, the

right to the Coat of Arms. This shows that they must have at least been Knights. Also both Thornton Hall, and Robert Hall, Rev. Henry Hall's father, were from Horsham. I feel that there is enough probability in Mrs. Marine's theory to record it here. I will leave it to the reader to decide.

There are twenty-six distinct families of Halls in England. Our immediate branch comes from the Halls of Sullington and Horsham. Horsham is a charming English town, about thirty miles south of London, in Sussex; just below Epsom Downs, where the celebrated English Derby is run.

When I was married in 1910, I visited Horsham, and in Saint Mary's, the Parish Church of Horsham, I found the baptismal record of Henry, the son of Robert and Ann Craig Hall. Henry was born June 17, 1676, and baptised June 29, 1676. Saint Mary's Church is a lovely Gothic Church of the Thirteenth Century. Anyone interested in the Hall family who happens to be in London, should take time off and visit this lovely spot; they would be well repaid.

Henry graduated from Peterhouse, Cambridge University, at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Percy Skirvin in his book, entitled, "The First Parishes of the Province of Maryland" says on page 126 that Rev. Henry Hall was Rector of Christ Church Parish, Calvert County, 1695 to 1697; and on page 127, Rev. Henry Hall officiated in All Saints Parish, Calvert County, in 1694. From this one is led to believe that he officiated, as a clergyman, at the tender age of eighteen years. I know people matured early in those days but I could not think that they matured quite that early. So I wrote to Mr. Skirvin, asking him where he obtained his data. He referred me to photostatic copies of Rev. Ethan Allen's manuscripts, now in the Episcopal Library, in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. I went to Baltimore and examined the papers myself. I found that in that point Mr. Skirvin was correct. Still I was not satisfied, and felt, that although Rev. Ethan Allen is considered one of the best authorities on early Maryland church history, he must have erred in this particular case.

Wishing to be absolutely correct, I wrote to Peterhouse, Cambridge University; and received the following extract, from "Admissions to Peterhouse, 1615 to 1911." "Feb. 20, 1693. Henricus Hall, Sussexiensis, in Schola publica de Horsham educatus, annosque natus 18 examinatur et approbatur per Praefectum et Decanos; Admittiturque in ordinem Sizatorum, sub Tutore et fidejuss. Mro Bickerton. B. A. 1697."

After a good deal of trouble to my friends, and with the help of a Mediaevalist Latin Scholar, of Johns Hopkins University, I was able to obtain the following translation: "Henry Hall of Sussex, educated in the public schools of Horsham, aged 18 years, examined and approved, by the Perfect and Deacons; admitted as a Sizatorium, (a scholar paying reduced fees and formerly charged with certain menial offices) sponsored and guaranteed by Mr. Bickerton. Received his B. A. 1697." This establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he did not graduate until 1697, and therefore, could not have officiated at either All Saints or Christ Church, prior to that date.

I also received the following data, from the Public Record Office, in London. From the Calendar of Treasury Books, October, 1697 to August, 1698, Page 214, under date of January 11, 1697/8, there is calendared a Money Warrant for 20 pounds, each to Henry Hall and other persons named, "as royal bounty for the charges of their exportation to Maryland, whither they are going as Chaplains." The Money Order thereon is dated January 14, 1697/8.

As that was before the calendar was changed, he received the money for his passage to Maryland, on January 14, 1698, evidently sailing to Maryland sometime after that. This bears out the family tradition, that he arrived in Maryland, in the spring of 1698.

This I think proves beyond a doubt that Mr. Allen's records are wrong. In all probability the error occurred by Mr. Hall baptising people in those Parishes who were born in those years, and the clerk in making the record made the mistake. I know that he was a great friend of Mr. Cockshute, Rector of All Saints. There is a tradition in the family that Mr. Hall had All Saints and Saint James, together, but there is no record of that. I think that he very probably filled the pulpit at All Saints while Mr. Cockshute was in England on a vacation. I will assume that the tradition in the family that Mr. Hall was ordained a Deacon and Priest, of the Church of England, in less than a year, is correct. His ordination to the Priesthood was probably speeded up so he could go to Maryland.

From the records of the province we find that he was sent to Maryland, by Henry, Lord Bishop of London. On May 7, 1698 under the mandate of Francis Nicholson, Governor of the Province of Maryland, was formally inducted as the first Rector of Saint James Parish. He became Rector of Saint James, before he was twenty-two years old.

I do not think that Robert and Anne Craig Hall lived in the town of Horsham, but in a village, adjoining Horsham, called

"North and South Bysted." My reason for this is: First you will note that his entrance at Cambridge speaks of him as being from Sussex, and being educated in the public schools of Horsham. His plantation he acquired in the Swamp, he called "North and South Bysted." Mr. Edward Hall, County Surveyor of Anne Arundel County, tells me of the following incident. A short time ago he was surveying a parcel of land in the "Great Swamp" section of the County. He happened to mention that the parcel she was buying bordered on a piece of property once owned by his ancestor, which was called "North and South Bysted." He stated that this ancestor had come from Horsham, England. Her reply to him was, "That is very strange. I was born in North and South Bysted which is a suburb of Horsham, England." Therefore I feel that Henry was born in North and South Bysted, and when he acquired His Swamp Plantation, he named it for his home town. I will leave it to the reader to judge for himself whether or not I am right in my surmise.

Another story is told of this piece of property. An old Justice of the Peace, writing a deed for a parcel of this tract, shortly after the Civil War, wrote, "The North and South is Busted." The old gentleman was evidently a realist.

Evidently Robert and Anne Hall were not wealthy, otherwise their son would not have been admitted to Cambridge, as a Sizar. He must have been a boy of some promise, as I do not think it was as easy to work one's way through college in those days as it is today.

The first record we have in Saint James Parish, made by Mr. Hall, is when he baptised Samuel, son of Anthony and Susan Smith, on June 26, 1698. He was granted one hundred acres in 1700 which he called "Batchelors Choice." We will refer to this property later on. It is still in the family.

On February 5, 1701, Rev. Henry Hall was married to Mary Duval, the daughter of Mareen Duval, the Huguenot, by Susannah, his second wife. Mareen was lucky or unlucky enough to have had three wives, that is why I feel called on to designate which one was the mother of Mary Hall.

The following children were born of this union: Henry, Mary, Benjamin, Martha, Benjamin 2nd (Benjamin the 1st having died), Magdalene, Edward, John, and William.

Mr. Hall was a man of great force of character, and unlike most clergymen was evidently a good business man, as is evidenced by his will, as he left a large amount of property.

Some very interesting anecdotes are told of Mr. Hall. Once when the Quakers refused to pay tithes to the Church of England, for the support of the Rector of Saint James Parish, he rode to their Meeting House at Galesville, and threatened to horse whip each and every one of them if they did not pay immediately. It is reported that they paid in full.

Mr. Hall was offered the office of Commissary of the Province. This was the highest Ecclesiastical office in the Province; ranking with that of Suffragen Bishop, of today. He refused this high office, why we do not know.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson was appointed Commissary for the Western Shore. He immediately called his clergy together in Annapolis. One of the first things he did was to demand the letters of orders and license of the clergy. Mr. Hall presented his and Mr. Henderson promptly placed them in his bag saying he would look them over at his leisure. Mr. Hall demanded the return of his papers which Mr. Henderson declined to do. Mr. Hall deeply resented this, and swore out a warrant for their return saying: "That if the Bishop of London or the King of England himself should possess themselves of his papers he would resist their usurpation." Mr. Henderson was very much outraged with Mr. Hall's having gone to law in the case. The Governor and the Clergy both sided with Mr. Hall. The dispute was finally taken to the Bishop of London, who decided in Mr. Hall's favor, promising that if Mr. Henderson gave any more trouble, His Lordship (the Bishop) "Would take proper means to give satisfaction particularly to Mr. Hall, whose character I am well pleased with." This episode greatly estranged Mr. Henderson and the Governor, who had been very warm friends. This incident has been brought down in the traditions of the family for five generations. It is referred to by Hawkes, in his history of the Maryland Church. Also there is a reference to it in a book recently published, "The History of the American Church," by Manross. There might have been a personal element in this feud, Mr. Henderson having married Mrs. Hall's step-mother, the widow and third wife of Mareen Duval, the Huguenot. There might have been some family trouble there which intensified the quarrel.

Mr. Hall had a long and successful career as Rector of Saint James. He died March 22, 1722, in the forty-sixth year of his age, having been Rector of Saint James for twenty-four years, Saint James having been his only cure. We do not know what was the

cause of his death but I imagine his strenuous life on the frontier of civilization broke his health down and that is why he died at such an early age.

Mary Hall survived her husband a number of years but we have no record of her death. It is very strange that there is no record of Mrs. Hall's death nor the marriage of any of her children in Saint James Records. We know that two of her daughters, Mary and Martha, were married, but we have no record. There are two possible reasons for this; for some years after Rev. Henry Hall's death there was a dispute between his successor and the Vestry of Saint James Parish. It might have been that Mrs. Hall sided with the Vestry and did not care for the Rector to perform these ceremonies. Or it may be that as Mr. Cockshut, the Rector of All Saints Church, was such a close friend of Mr. Hall, he was called in by the widow for these rites. Or it might be that the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who married Mrs. Hall's step-mother, might have officiated. The feud had probably been forgotten by that time.

During Mr. Hall's rectorship, valuable gifts were given to the Parish. In 1700, James Rigbie and wife left a Glebe, of one hundred acres adjoining the Church, to Saint James Parish. Under the terms of the will this was left to the Rector of Saint James Parish forever. In 1704 the Communion Service was purchased by subscription of the rector and congregation. In 1706 the bell was given by the Hon. Thomas Tench. There was a tradition in the Parish that the Communion Service and bell were given by Queen Anne of England, but this has been disproved by reference to the records of the Vestry.

In 1719 Nicholas Turrett left 700 acres on the Patuxent River to the Parish. This place which was called Wrightson was kept by the Parish for over one hundred years when it was sold, owing to its having been proved an unprofitable investment.

It is interesting to note that from the time of the Turrett legacy until 1908 there was no bequest made to Saint James Parish. In that year the late Franklin Waters Hall, a great-great grandson of Rev. Henry Hall, left two ground-rents in Baltimore to Saint James Parish, in memory of his father and mother, the late Thomas I. and Rachel Sophia Hall. Since then there has been money left in memory of Thomas Sellman Hall, William Henry Hall 3rd, and Mary Sophie Hall, all great-great grand-children of Rev. Henry Hall; also in memory of Rachel Hall Estep Shackelford, a great-great-great grand-daughter of Rev. Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Lankford have also given money to the Endowment Fund of the

Parish. Mrs. Lankford is a great-great-great grand-daughter of Mr. Hall. This proves that the great work started by our fore-father is being carried on by his descendants. I might mention here that each generation of the family has been a member of the Vestry of Saint James Parish.

Mr. Hall left a sum of money in his will for the purchase of an Alms Basin. The records of the Vestry show that his widow carried out this bequest. This Alms Basin was destroyed when Saint James Rectory was burned in 1900. Mrs. Harriet Hall Estep gave one in its place in memory of her father, the late Thomas I. Hall.

To show how intense the Protestant feeling was in that period, shortly after Mr. Hall became Rector of the Parish, we find the following in the records of the Vestry: "We the subscribers do declare that we do believe that there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the elements of bread and wine, at or after the consecration thereof, by any person or persons whatsoever." This was subscribed to by the Rector and Vestry. Mr. Hall was evidently a sincere low Churchman, as most of his descendants have always been.

An interesting note in the Register of Saint James Parish is the Baptism of Robert Montague, an Indian. This is the only record of an Indian in Saint James Parish. The record is dated March 4th, 1704.

Another peculiar item in the Register is as follows: "Thomas, son of Xpber Vernon and Loys born January 27th, 1701, baptised March 1st, 1701, and suck't his mother till ten years old." Why Mr. Hall felt constrained to record this interesting item in the life of Thomas is not easy to understand. We will leave it to the reader's imagination.

Mrs. Hall was quite an heiress, having inherited considerable property from her father. Mareen Duval's will reads as follows: "To my daughter Mary 320 acres called 'Marleys Grove' and 300 acres called 'Marleys Lot' in Anne Arundel County." This property is on the road from Rutland to the new State Road from Davidsonville to the Defense Highway. There is a boundary stone still in evidence on the side of the road.

An item in the Land Records of Anne Arundel County reads as follows: "Then came Mr. Henry Hall, Gentleman, and Mary his wife and proved their claim to three hundred acres called 'Marleys Lot'." This was after the Court House at Annapolis was burned and land owners came forward and proved the titles to their property. This is the same property that Mrs. Hall deeds to

her son Henry, in that very religious deed which you will find in another part of this history.

Mr. Hall was evidently a man of considerable property as is evidenced by his will. He left property in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges. The names of the property he left are as follows: "Ample Grange" in Prince Georges County, "Batchelors Choice" in Anne Arundel County, "North and South Bysted" in Anne Arundel County, "Parrots Manor" in Prince Georges County, "Talbotts Resolution Manor" and "Batchelors Hall" in Baltimore County.

Mrs. John Martin Green of Annapolis gave me the following item, which I think is quite interesting. It is the record of the brand of Rev. Henry Hall's cattle. Reference Lib. "Judgments" Anne Arundel County, Provincial Court, page 40; January session, 1702/3. "Mr. Henry Hall's ear mark for Cattle, is an under Keele in the Right Ear, and an Upper Keele in the left."

Evidently the plantations were not thoroughly fenced at that early date, the cattle were turned out on a "Commons" and were branded so they could be identified.

Most of Rev. Henry Hall's sons seem to have been careful business men and held on to the property they inherited from their father, and some of them acquired a great deal more, especially the youngest son, William, who became quite a rich man. Our ancestor John Hall of West River seems to have been the exception as he lost his property. Family tradition tells us that he engaged in the tobacco exporting business, his ships were lost, and his property had to be sold to pay his debts. John Hall married Ann Wells around 1745. We have no record of this marriage. Tradition says she came from Calvert County and was a daughter of John Wells, a Justice of the Peace of Calvert County. As All Saints records are burned it is impossible to verify this. We have absolute proof that she was a Wells. Letters from Stephen West to John Hall, speak of Mrs. Hall being an heir of her brother, Samuel Wells. He also mentions Harrison Lane as one of the heirs. He evidently married a Wells. A letter from Harrison Lane adds proof to this. John Hall lived near Lyons Creek when he was first married. We have a letter addressed to him in 1746 "Near Lyons Creeke." Also there is a deed in 1746 from John Hall to Phillip Allingham, for property near Lyons Creek in Calvert County. This deed also speaks of Ann, the wife of John Hall, and Harrison Lane is one of the witnesses. He was left together with his brother William, "Talbotts Resolution Manor" and "Batch-

elors 'Hall' in Baltimore County. We have no record of where John Hall lived after he sold the Calvert County property. I believe that the Calvert County property was his wife's. He probably went to live at "Talbotts Resolution Manor." I have two reasons for this theory. First, his three eldest children, Martha, born in 1747, Elizabeth, born in 1751, and Ann, born in 1754, are all baptised at the same time in Saint James. One would infer from this that he lived away from the Parish and had his three eldest children baptised while visiting his old home. The second reason is that his nephew, Henry Hall 3rd, in addressing him in 1759, addresses his letter; "Mr. John Hall, At The Manor," and in 1761, he addresses him, "Mr. John Hall, West River." We know that he rented "Batchelors Choice" from the heirs of his sister, Mary Smith, in 1761, as we have a receipt from John Cox, son-in-law of Mrs. Smith, dated August 2, 1763, for one hogshead of tobacco, rent for the plantation for the year 1761. My supposition is that between 1746 and 1761, John Hall lived in Baltimore County at "Talbotts Resolution Manor" and that he lost that property and then in 1761, rented "Batchelors Choice" from the heirs of his sister, Mary Smith. There are numerous letters, which you will find in this book, passing between Henry Hall, John Hall of Vineyard, and William Hall and our ancestor John Hall, of West River, relative to William Hall purchasing "Batchelors Choice" from the heirs of Mary Swith, and giving it to John 'Hall. In one letter I find that John Hall (of "The Vineyard," as he was known to distinguish him from his uncle John Hall of West River) says that he has had the deed executed. I have searched the records in Annapolis and cannot find this deed recorded, but it must have been, because William Hall of Elk Ridge in his will, dated in 1770, leaves "Batchelors Choice" to William Henry Hall, only son of John Hall, with the distinct understanding, that if he should die before becoming of age the property should go to his sisters and not his father, John Hall. John Hall, in his will probated in 1790, leaves this plantation to William Henry Hall. I have never understood how John Hall acquired the title to this property. William Hall of Elk Ridge left his wife a good share of his property, with the provision that if she was not satisfied, the executors were to make as good a settlement for her as possible. The record shows that she was not satisfied. In all probability in making the settlement for her, the executors had to break the will. Then John Hall would have had to come in as an heir at law and probably received "Batchelors Choice" in fee simple. I must confess that this mixup in the title of

"Batchelors Choice" has intrigued me very much, and this is the most probable explanation I can offer.

There are a great many letters about the purchase of "Batchelors Choice." Henry Hall, John Hall of the Vineyard and Thomas Hall seem to have been very solicitous for their uncle John Hall, and tried to prevail on William Hall of Elk Ridge to buy the place for John Hall. Judging from the correspondence I have, John Hall was evidently constantly hard up. He seems to have been always worried about his finances, and was appealing to his relatives for help. This seems to have nettled both Stephen West and William Hall of Elk Ridge a great deal.

Stephen West, John Hall's nephew, being the son of Martha Hall who married Stephen West, the son of Sir Stephen West, the Colonist, seems to have had a great deal to do with John Hall's affairs. Unfortunately Stephen West did not date his letters; and I cannot find out whether these letters were written after the death of William Hall of Elk Ridge, who died in 1770, or before. I surmise they were written after William Hall's death. You will note that William Hall of Elk Ridge left Stephen West his executor. The family tradition is that this caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I think there was a great deal of jealousy engendered. I have heard my father say that there was a letter from John Hall of the "Vineyard" to John Hall of West River in which he cautions his uncle to watch Stephen West as he considers that gentleman a scoundrel and a crook. Whether there was any foundation for this suspicion I do not know. Stephen West from what I can gather was a very good business man; while John Hall of the "Vineyard" was a celebrated lawyer. It would be very natural for the nephew who was so well versed in law to have been chagrined when his wealthy uncle passed him by and left his other nephew not only executor but the major portion of his vast estate. They were just as human in those days as we are now. If you will refer to the letters John Hall received from his London merchants you will see that he was constantly hard up to the day of his death.

How John Hall acquired "North and South Bysted" or the "Swamp Plantation," as it was more commonly called, is another mystery. Rev. Henry Hall in his will leaves this property to his daughters Martha, who afterwards married Stephen West, and Magdalen, who died unmarried. According to family tradition his sisters gave it to him after he lost his property. That I think is an error. I do not imagine that Martha West would have given away that property when she had quite a few children of her own.

I think very likely that Magdalen left her part to her brother John who, from what I can gather, was the poorest one of the family. If you refer to the will of Henry Hall 3rd, nephew of John Hall, you will find that Henry Hall 3rd leaves to his uncle John Hall, and his son William Henry Hall all his part of a tract of land called "North and South Bysted." It might be that Henry Hall 3rd acquired this land from his aunt Martha West. Why he left it to his uncle John, when he had children of his own, I cannot understand. I do know that by his letters he seems to have been unusually fond of his uncle, John Hall of West River. He and Henry Hall 3rd seem to have been the two members of the family who had been in high disfavor with the rich relative, William Hall of Elk Ridge.

John Hall of West River was a very devout Churchman, and a vestryman of Saint James Parish. Tradition tells us that after the Revolution, when the church was dis-established, the Parish was in great financial difficulties. The vestry met and decided to sell the communion service and the bell, also part of the Glebe. John Hall was not at that meeting, but when he heard of it he immediately went to Baltimore, and bought it all back, except the bell and the flagon, which had been melted up. There is no record of this in the minutes of the Vestry but there are quite a few pages missing from the record; and it may be that the Registrar, realizing the mistake the Vestry had made, either destroyed the record, or did not record it. From what I have heard my father say it caused quite a furor in the Parish. I do know this, which lends color to the tradition; up to 1894, there was no flagon and no bell. When Saint James Parish had its bi-centennial in 1894, thru the efforts of the late Rev. Theodore C. Gambrall, a former rector and the most accurate historian the Parish has had, a collection was taken up to buy a flagon to replace the one that was sold after the Revolution. I really think that this tradition must be rather accurate, altho I have no written proof of it. I do know, and this is on record, that the vestry sold to Mr. Tongue forty acres of the Glebe, around 1787. That is what now is the front part of my entrance field of Lochlea and is known as the "Glebe Field."

I have always understood that John Hall was rather inclined to be Tory in his sympathies during the Revolution, but do not think his views were very pronounced.

John Hall was a great friend and admirer of that most eminent rector of Saint James Parish, the Rev. Thomas John Claggett, who was elevated to the Episcopate, while rector of Saint James,

and not only became the first Bishop of Maryland, but the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be consecrated on American soil.

We find this item in John Hall's will: "To my dear friend, Thos. Jno. Claggett D. D. a Mourning Ring, inscribed with these words, 'In Memory of John Hall, in Testimony of my esteem for him'." This is the description of the ring. "A Mourning Ring, black enamelled, engraved J. Hall bequest to T. J. Claggett, with a neat stone set; device in the stone, a small coffin, engraved on the Top, two Hearts enjoined argent, on the side of the coffin this word Reflect. The coffin placed under a weeping willow Tree, beside an open grave. The size to fitt a mans little finger." (The capitals are not mine, this is an exact copy of the description which is in the box which now contains the ring.) This ring now belongs to one of the Claggett family in Frederick County. I am indebted to the late Mrs. T. J. C. Williams for this description. Mrs. Williams also sent me a photograph of the ring, which I now have. A veritable Mourning Ring, which seems to have served its purpose, as John Hall died in April, 1790. It is very strange that the deaths of John Hall and Ann Hall, his wife, are not recorded in Saint James Parish records, and yet we know that they both died at "Batchelors Choice" and were buried in Saint James Churchyard. An old Hall Bible has the following record. "Ann Hall departed this life, Oct. 6, 1780. John Hall departed this life April 14, 1790, having survived his wife nearly ten years."

John Hall's will and inventory show he had considerable property but I think he was quite involved financially when he died, as some papers in this book will show.

John Hall survived all his brothers and sisters. Benjamin, Henry, Edward and William all died before they were fifty years old. Mary lived to be fifty-five, Martha not over that and Magdaline we have no record of. I am positive she did not survive John. The later generations of Halls all lived to a much riper old age, most of them over three score years and ten.

Rev. Henry Hall had three grandsons who were quite prominent in the province. Henry Hall 3rd was a major in the Maryland militia and a member of the Maryland Assembly. He was the son of Major Henry Hall, the eldest son of Rev. Henry and Martha Bateman. Martha Bateman was not quite fourteen years old when she married Major Henry Hall, however she was eighteen years old before her first son Henry was born. The next to become prominent was John Hall of the "Vineyard," second son of Henry

and Martha Bateman. According to Mathew Page Andrews' "History of Maryland," John Hall of the "Vineyard" was chairman of the second Maryland Convention which met in Annapolis December 8, 1774. Still quoting Mr. Andrews' history: "The second Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia, on May 10, 1775, had as its Delegates from Maryland; Thomas Johnson, Mathew Tilghman, William Paca, Samuel Chase, John Hall, Robert Goldsborough, and Thomas Stone."

John Hall of the "Vineyard" was a member of the Committee of Safety, 1774-1776. Refused the office of Judge of the Admiralty 1776. Col. of Severn Battalion. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Dorsey and John Hall were appointed a committee to collect all the gold and silver in Anne Arundel County, in exchange for Continental money for the use of Congress. In one of his letters to his uncle, John Hall of West River, dated Dec. 13, 1776, he says: "As to myself I am willing to serve the people if they are pleased to choose me, I am determined to act uprightly."

It is interesting to note that Major Henry Hall and Martha Bateman were married by the Rev. Mr. Henderson.

Thomas Henry Hall, son of Major Henry Hall by his second wife Elizabeth Lansdale, was known as Councillor Thomas Hall. It seems that all the grandsons who became prominent were the sons of the first Major Henry Hall by either his first wife, Martha Bateman, or his second wife, Elizabeth Lansdale.

It is interesting to note here that the Estep family who intermarried with the Hall family by the marriage of my aunt Harriet with Mr. Richard T. Estep, were also descended from Rev. Henry Hall, through his daughter Martha who married Stephen West. Their daughter Eleanor West married William Lyles. Their daughter married an Estep. In tracing back we find many of the old families come down from this ancestor of ours.

William Henry Hall, the only son of John Hall and Ann Wells Hall, was born November 19, 1762. You will note if you trace the family lines down that quite a few of Rev. Henry Hall's grandsons were named William. I suspect that they were named for William Hall of Elk Ridge, the rich man of the family, in hopes that they would be remembered in his will. If you will refer to the will, you will see that he fell pretty well to the bait; he was evidently rather human and vulnerable to flattery.

William Henry the first, married, on January 27, 1788, Margaret Gassaway Watkins, daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, of Revolutionary fame, by Dinah his wife. We do not know what

Dinah's last name was. Margaret Gassaway Watkins was born November 15, 1760, so she was two years older than her husband. She died in 1829. We do not know much about her. My father told me that she was a great sufferer from neuralgia, and that for sixteen years before she died she was confined to her room, and could not have a breath of air in it. Even the doors and windows had to be stuffed with cotton, to keep the air out. I have often heard my father say that he never understood how his grandfather, who was such a vigorous open-air person, could have slept in that room without any air for sixteen years. The following children were born to this union:

Ann 'Hall, born November 4, 1788, died December 5, 1788.

John Gassaway Hall, born November 23, 1789, died January 23, 1790.

Harriet Hall, born February 25, 1792, died December 17, 1794.

Dinah Hall, born August 24, 1793, died November 23, 1794.

William Henry Hall, born February 10, 1796, died November 21, 1877.

Mary Ann Hall, born May 25, 1799, died June 11, 1799.

Thomas John Hall, born June 24, 1800, died October 30, 1880.

Gassaway Hall, born May 11, 1804, died December 19, 1804.

Elizabeth Hall, born September 7, 1805, died September 24, 1805.

My father always said there were twelve children, ten of whom died in infancy. I judge the other two died at birth and were not baptised. The two that survived infancy, certainly lived to ripe old ages. They evidently had all the vigor that should have belonged to the others.

William Henry 'Hall was a very religious man, and was very punctual at all religious services. He had, which is one of the traits of the Hall men, a great dislike for new clothes, and absolutely refused to wear a new suit of clothes, unless one of the slaves had dragged it around the room a couple of times. My father used to tell this story about him: One Sunday morning the family hid his clothes until it was just time to drive to church, and then produced the new suit. The punctual William Henry did not have time to have his slave drag it around the room, so he donned his new suit, and drove to Saint James. When he arrived there, one of his neighbors came up to him and said, "Mr. Hall, that is a very nice looking suit you have on this morning. I do not know when I have seen you looking so well." William Henry replied, "When I left home I said that the first damn fool I met would make some re-

mark about this suit." With that remark he turned on his heel and walked into church. The words "damn fool" were not quite as prevalent, especially in church yards, in those days as they are now. People were more pious then.

My father as a child used to spend his summers at "Batchelors Choice" with his paternal grand-father. Uncle Waters spent his summers at Lochlea with his maternal step-grand-mother.

My father was eight years old when his grand-father died. He was evidently quite a pet of the old gentleman's. I have often heard him say that his grand-father used to enjoy riding to his swamp estate a great deal. That was a very long ride, as the Swamp property was located just behind the present Cedar Grove Methodist Church. As there were no bridges across the Creeks in those days, that necessitated riding from Batchelors Choice thru Sudley, to Cedar Grove. Quite a long ride for a man in his eighties.

My father used to tell me that very often the old gentleman used to take him along. From what I have understood the family used to encourage him in this, as they felt he should have some company on account of his age. My father used to enjoy these trips very much; the only part he did not like was that his grand-father always rode in a walk, while my father, like most boys, liked to ride much faster. As the old gentleman walked his horse along my father used to stop his and let it graze along the road side; then when he thought his grand-father had gotten far enough ahead, he would whip up his horse and come tearing down the road in a full run, until he caught up with his grand-father. He would always catch the devil from the old gentleman. My father, in reflecting on these episodes as he grew older, said that he felt that his grand-father used to enjoy having him do this as it showed the real boy in him, because William Henry the first had a good deal of Old Nick in him.

The old gentleman would take that long ride, in the broiling sun, and when he arrived at his Swamp Plantation, would strip off his clothes, jump into the Bay and take a long swim, then dress and eat a tremendous dinner of oysters and crabs, take a good nap and then ride home. He must have been a very robust old gentleman.

My father used to enjoy these rides to the utmost. The slaves used to make a great deal of him, and then he got all the oysters and crabs he could. He was passionately fond of sea food to the day of his death. What could please a boy of seven or eight years

more than a long ride, a fuss made over him and all he could eat of what he was very fond.

The two sons of William Henry and Margaret Gassaway who lived to grow up were William Henry Jr. and Thomas John or Thomas I. as he signed himself and was know as. The reason he signed himself Thomas I. was that in those days the J. was written as I.

I have always heard that the two sons were very much spoiled, due to the fact that they were the only two which survived infancy. These young gentleman, I have been told, capitalized this to their very best advantage. They evidently learned how to work their parents quite early in life, and when they were refused anything they wanted, their favorite stunt was to climb to the house top and threaten to jump off unless they were given what they wanted. This always had the desired effect and the doting father and mother would always give them what they wanted if they would only come down. From this one might think they were quite modern. I have even heard that when Thomas I. wanted to marry his first wife, Mary Anne 'Hodges, his parents objected to that union, so he used the house top stunt to get his own way, despite the fact that he had arrived at the age of discretion, twenty-one. He was successful; his parents gave in, as usual.

Thomas I. started early in the mercantile world. When quite young he started to work for the firm of Hodges and Daingerfield, at what was then the flourishing town of Queen Anne, now not even large enough to have the Central Avenue State Road run thru it. Hodges and Daingerfield were merchants and tobacco dealers. At that time boats sailed up the Patuxent as far as Queen Anne and loaded tobacco for Europe.

It was while in the employ of this firm that he met his first wife, Mary Anne Hodges, the daughter of his employer. They were married in November, 1821, and went to live at Tracys Landing, where he went in business for himself, and became quite a shipper of tobacco. There was a small building on the property, now owned by Mrs. Waters Ford, which up to a few years ago had the name of Thomas I. Hall written in tar on one of the boards. After living on the water for a short time he moved to the place where Mrs. Alex. Franklin now lives. They had two children, Charles William and John Gassaway. Mary Anne Hall died April 5th, 1825.

In November, 1826, Thomas I. married Rachel Sophia Waters, the daughter of Jacob Franklin Waters and Martha Hall Mulliken. She was a distant cousin of his, having been descended from his

great uncle Benjamin Hall, the third son of Rev. Henry Hall. I do not think that either one ever knew of the connection as I never heard of it from anyone of the family. I have just found it out in my research work on this history. They went to live at Beersheba, which Thomas I. purchased in November, 1826. They lived there until 1842, when they moved to Baltimore, Thomas I. having formed the Produce Commission business with Mr. Freeland, who had married Mrs. Hall's cousin, Maria Waters. This firm was known as Thomas I. Hall & Co. He remained an active partner until his death in 1880, when he willed his interest in it to his son, Franklin Waters Hall.

When they moved to Baltimore it was just after the death of his eldest daughter, Margaret Gassaway Hall. Grand-mother was very much affected by the death of this daughter, who was just fifteen years old. She took very little interest in things at that time, and grand-father had to see about the moving and furnishing of the house. I have learned from members of grand-mother's family, that grand-father was devoted to his wife and indulged and spoiled her to the utmost. Grand-mother thought so much of her oldest daughter that for a long time after the death of that daughter, she would not allow oysters on the table because aunt Margaret liked them so much. After the death of aunt Margaret, grand-mother had another daughter born about one year after. She named her Margaret, but the little girl only lived about seven days. She had two other daughters after that but she would not trust them with the name of Margaret. The name was considered unlucky in the family as uncle William Henry had two daughters named Margaret, who both died young. When my own sister Margaret was born and they decided on her name, cousin Sellman Hall told my mother he was sorry that she had given her a very unlucky name for a Hall. Time has proved he was wrong.

Grand-father was very successful in his business venture in Baltimore. The Commission Merchants of that day were virtually the bankers of their customers, as well as purchasing agents; they bought practically everything for the farmers. I have often heard my father tell of how he used to have to buy hats and dresses for the farmers' wives and daughters.

In 1854 grand-mother's cousin, Martha E. Waters, came to pay a visit to the family. While she was there the younger children contracted scarlet fever. Little aunt Martha and little uncle John died with it. They were always spoken of as little John and little Martha, as there had been a John and Martha who

had died. It seems to have been quite a habit of the Hall family to name their children after ones who had died. This practice started with Rev. Henry Hall, who had two sons named Benjamin.

After the death of these children, grand-father asked aunt Pattie, as we always called cousin Martha, to stay on and help grand-mother. She lived with the family until grand-father's death. She was so beloved and such a real member of the family, that I did not know until I was quite a large boy that she was not my real aunt. We always had the same affection for her as we had for our other aunts. Grand-father was very fond of her, and speaks most affectionately of her in his will. He left her what was then quite a nice legacy. At the death of uncle Waters, I was made her Trustee, and had the responsibility of distributing the legacy after her death.

In 1854 grand-father purchased "Lochlea," the place I now own, from the trustees of the estate of Mrs. Harriet Tongue Waters, the widow of Franklin Waters, my grand-mother's father. She was therefore my grand-mother's step-mother. Jacob Franklin Waters, when he married Miss Harriet Tongue, took her to "Cherry Walk," in Prince Georges County, to live. She lived there until his death in 1823, when she came to "Lochlea" with her three step-children, who were all married from "Lochlea." When grand-mother Waters, as she was always referred to in the family, died the place had to be sold and the proceeds divided among her heirs. She asked my grand-father to buy it in and leave it to uncle Waters, as he was named for her husband, whom she had loved very dearly. Grand-father did as she requested. When the place was sold grand-father had some one to bid it in for him. One of Mrs. Waters' nephews had wanted the place, and when he found that grand-father had bought it he became very angry and would not speak to my grand-father for years. I always understood that when grand-father wrote his will he left uncle Waters a life estate in "Lochlea," and it was his intention to name in the will the grand-child that uncle Waters was to leave it to. Uncle Waters asked him not to do this, but to give him the right to name the person who was to inherit the place. This grand-father readily consented to. I have been told by members of aunt Kate's family that uncle Waters always had it in mind to leave the place to my father's children. When there was a doubt that I could inherit it as I was born after my grand-father's death, he had thought of leaving it to my two sisters. He consulted some very good legal minds in Baltimore, and found that there were no legal bars to my inher-

iting it, so left it to me. I have always felt that the reason he asked grand-father to let him name the heir, was that he had a hope that I might in some future day arrive on the scene, my parents having had four daughters and no son up to that time. I am glad I did not disappoint him. The connection of the Waters name with the property was one of the reasons why I put Waters in my son's name.

Now to return to Mrs. Waters and grandfather's acquiring the property. I have always understood that she was a lovely woman and a devoted step-mother. So devoted in fact that my grand-mother never knew until she was sixteen years old that she was not her real mother. I have heard that when the slaves imparted that news to grand-mother, she wept bitterly and it took a great deal of her step-mother's ingenuity to comfort her. However it never in any way lessened her love for her step-mother. It continued until the death of Mrs. Waters.

Grand-father, as soon as he purchased "Lochlea," decided to remodel it and live there. I understand he made very thorough plans for this; he had the timber cut and seasoned for two years before he began to rebuild and enlarge the house. He added on but left quite a good deal of the original house as it was. I never heard why he gave up living at Beersheba. Grand-father was a very poor architect, his wife was a very good one. It is told that she saw the house in the process of building and had it rearranged. She proved that she knew what she was doing as it was a very fine and, for that day, a very convenient house. It was not so in our time, but we must remember that in her day she had at least three times as many servants as we could afford. I loved it and will always regret its having burned.

They moved back to the country in 1856. This was partly due to the fact that grand-father's oldest son suffered from mental trouble and he thought best to have him live in the country. Grand-father still had his business in Baltimore, and was actively engaged in it until his death in 1880. I imagine that owing to the nature of the produce commission business in those days, my grand-father was able to transact quite a little of his business in the country, especially the financial part. They spent their winters in Baltimore. When they moved to Baltimore they lived on South Sharpe Street which was quite fashionable in those days. After the Civil War they lived on Hoffman Street, near Madison Avenue, about two squares from my maternal grand-father, Francis Barton Loney.

I have always understood that grand-mother was a very sweet lovable woman, but with a good deal of latent humor in her make up. One story is told of her which illustrates that point. One day they had a carpenter doing some work around the house and as was the custom in those days, he had his meals with the family. On that particular day they had batter pone (spoon bread). Grand-mother asked the carpenter if he would have some. He replied, "Yes Mam, thank you Mam," and held out his hand for it, whereupon grand-mother slapped the soft hot corn pone right into the palm of his hand. It is needless to say that that particular carpenter never held out his hand for hot bread again at "Lochlea."

My grand-father was a very harsh, stern man. Very religious and rigid, he would never allow cards to be played in his house. Uncle Waters told me the reason for this. Grand-father when he was a young man used to play cards a great deal. One night when he was sitting up with a corpse, as was the custom in those days, he indulged in a game with the others who were his partners in that rather gruesome vigil. He became very angry with one of the players and nearly killed him. He resolved from that night that he would never play cards again or allow them to be played in his house, a resolution he kept very rigidly until his death. It is interesting to note that my father was the only one of his children that ever liked cards or played them to any extent.

Grand-father was very particular about his daughters, and when young men used to call to take them to parties, he never allowed them to pay for the carriage (it was the custom to take young ladies in carriages in those days). He always insisted on paying for the carriage himself. He was a great churchman and was treasurer of Saint James Parish for a number of years before his death. You will note in his will, how he expresses the wish that his children continue the support he had given to Herring-Creek Church (as he calls it in his will). This they consistently did until their deaths, despite the fact that three of them were not members of the Parish. His subscription was one hundred dollars a year. He once remarked, when an old man, that he did not go to church to learn about the Bible, but to be reminded.

When the Civil War broke out, he of course being a large slave owner, (owning over one hundred slaves) sided with the South, altho he was not a Secessionist. He told his sons Thomas John, Jr. and Franklin Waters, that they would have to take their choice of either joining the Southern Army or going to Europe, as he would not have them stay at home and run the risk of being

drafted into the Union Army. My uncle Waters went to Europe while my father, being of a more adventurous nature, crossed the Potomac and joined General Lee's Army.

Grand-father was asked to run for the Legislature, and consented to run on the condition that he would not make a speech, would do no campaigning and would ask no one to vote for him. It was always his custom, as was the custom of the day, to offer a man calling at his house a drink. One day during the campaign, he had a visitor who was quite surprised when he was not asked to have one. He asked my grand-father why he had not offered him a drink. The reply was, "If I were not a candidate I would gladly do so, but I will not allow it to be said of me that I bought votes with whiskey." Notwithstanding his very rigid code, he was elected by a large majority.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in 1867. This was the convention which drafted the present Constitution of Maryland. Thomas I. Hall Sr. was a very democratic man in his associates, having among his closest friends men of humble origin. With his family, however, he was an arrogant aristocrat, and was most particular as to whom he allowed to come to see his daughters. He hated sham and pretense. On one occasion he absolutely refused to lend money to one of his best customers because, to be more aristocratic, he spelt his name differently from what it had been spelt; although his customer had adopted this way of spelling his name, and it was generally accepted as such.

"Lochlea" was noted for its hospitality, there being a large family, consequently there was always a great deal of company. There is a story told which illustrates this. It used to be said, that whenever the yard gate slammed, you could hear a chicken holler, as another head was being severed.

My grand-mother was among the first housekeepers in this part of the country to make ice cream. My father used to tell this story. Once his grand-father was taking dinner with them. Grand-mother served ice cream for dessert. The old gentleman had never seen it before, so he took a large spoonful. When he got it in his mouth, he was so surprised at its being so cold, he put his napkin to his mouth and then called loudly for something hot.

My grand-father's children were about evenly divided in temperament. Uncle Charles, aunt Harriet, aunt Mary and uncle Waters were the serious minded ones, while my father, aunt Laura and aunt Ginnie looked more on the funny side of life. Aunt Mary

was very religious and a great reader of serious books. I have often heard that she used to shut herself in her room for one hour each day, for serious reading and meditation. Woe and betide the person that intruded upon her at that time. Uncle Waters was very fond of reading; his special pastime was reading French novels in French. He probably adopted this habit when he lived in Paris during the Civil War.

In commenting on this generation, I will say something about the children of William H. Hall, Jr., that is cousin Sellman, cousin Sophie and cousin William, as we used to call them. They belonged to a different age than we do, and were very precise in their manner. They never called any of the family by nick-names, and although my father was only a few years older than they were, they always called him Cousin Thomas. This is a good illustration of how they acted. Once when I was seven years old, my father sent me up to "Batchelors Choice" with a note to cousin Sellman. I rode horseback. My father told me that if they asked me to stay to dinner, I could stay. So after I had been there a few minutes, cousin Sellman asked me if I would stay to dinner. I replied, "Yes, sir," so he called the colored man, and said, "Charles, take Mr. Hall's horse and feed him." I know I grew three inches, while he was saying that. Seven years old and being called Mr. Hall. Cousin Sellman would never have thought of calling me anything else than Mr. Hall, before a colored man.

"Batchelors Choice" was always a delightful place to me; I always enjoyed going there. Some people would have called them narrow, as they were raised in a very conservative atmosphere. I never felt so. I had great respect for their opinions, despite the fact I did not always agree with them. They had a peculiar charm, and I feel my life is fuller and richer by having known them.

The more serious minded of my grand-father's children came to maturity prior to the Civil War, that is, excepting my father. I have often wondered if the period did not unconsciously affect their outlook on life. So often after a great convulsion as that was, people change. I wonder if that did not have an effect on aunt Laura and aunt Ginnie; they certainly were different in disposition from the others. I know that people's outlook on life changed greatly after the World War, and I feel very sure that the Civil War had the same effect.

Thomas J. Hall, Jr., son of Thomas I. and Rachel Sophia Hall, was born June 18, 1836; he was the oldest son of this union, Thomas I. Hall having had two sons by his first wife, namely

Charles William and John Gassaway. My father (Thomas J. Hall, Jr., as he always signed his name) was of a more rollicking and care-free disposition than the rest of the family, who were more seriously inclined.

My father was six years old when the family moved to Baltimore. He spent his summers at his grand-father's, at "Batchelors Choice," and after his grand-father's death, with his uncle William who inherited "Batchelors Choice" from his father. There he had full reign to develop his adventurous spirit. Some of his boyhood pleasures and pranks I will relate here, as they were told to me by him. There was a windmill on the place, where they used to grind corn for themselves and their neighbors. It was situated on the hill just above the road as you enter "Batchelors Choice" from the present state road. My father used to love to grab on to the arms of the windmill as they went around, and then drop off, after he had gone a certain distance in the air. Once he held on too long, and was carried around and dropped on the ground; at least he did not get more than half way round, when he fell off. He was picked up unconscious, but suffered no ill effects from it. He was very fond of breaking colts, and had many a spill, but was never seriously hurt.

He was very fond of a colored slave. I am sure it was Jim, left him by his grand-father, William Henry the first. This was his body servant whom he took with him when he joined the Confederate army. My father often spent Christmas at "Batchelors Choice," and once he fixed up a pumpkin as a jack-o'-lantern, and put it in the slaves' graveyard. Each plantation always had a graveyard for its slaves. So one dark night he went up to the colored graveyard and lighted a candle in his jack-o'-lantern. Then he went and got Jim and took him up there. When they arrived at the graveyard, he gave Jim a push and said, "What's that?" The sudden apparition was too much for the little nigger boy, who fell in a dead faint. My father was terrified, and ran to the quarters saying he had killed Jim, but when the slaves got to the graveyard Jim had come out of his faint and was all right.

There was an old colored slave on the plantation, who had not walked for years, could just hobble around on crutches, and sit in a chair. My father was a little suspicious of his inability to walk. It was the custom in those days to have fire works at Christmas time, so my father thought he would try a little experiment. The old man spent his time sitting over the fire. My father climbed up on the roof of the quarters and dropped quite a few

fire crackers, or shooting crackers, as they were called in those days, down the chimney. There was a loud explosion which blew part of the clay chimney out. The old slave was so terrified that he gave a tremendous yell and rushed out of the house as nimble as a ten-year-old. My father's experiment had worked.

Once when he was a little chap, there was a young lady staying at his uncle's. She wanted to call on the family at the Rectory, so asked my father to ride down there with her. He, like most country boys, was not dressed up and was barefooted. When they got to the church, he told her he would wait there until she came back. He rode around for a while, then got tired, so he tied his horse to the fence, went into the church yard, lay down on one of the flat tombstones and fell fast asleep. The young lady, not seeing his horse or him when she came from the Rectory, supposed he had returned home, so rode on without him. When he awoke it was dark, but notwithstanding he was not over nine years old, he was not afraid. He got on his horse and rode manfully home. He told me that the first thought that came into his mind, when he awoke was, "Well, if any ghosts come after me, I have enough ancestors and relatives in this grave yard to take care of me." This I think shows he was not a very timid youngster.

He had a very fine memory which, he always contended, was acquired and not a gift. He used to say that any one could acquire a memory if they wished to. He was a great lover of horses, and could repeat the pedigree of most of the famous horses of his day. He was a great lover of Shakespeare, and could repeat page after page of that great dramatist. He was rather lazy about studying, while uncle Waters was very studious. He would tell his mother that uncle Waters was not studying, that she should make him study out loud. She would fall to the bait, and make uncle Waters do this. Father would lie on the bed and take it all in, and the next day knew his lessons as well as uncle Waters, without having had to study at all. Probably grand-mother saw through it all. I believe my father was quite a pet of his mother's, while uncle Waters was more a favorite of Grand-father's.

As I have said before, my father was more of a dare devil than uncle Waters, who was rather timid. Once when they were staying at Lochlea, with grand-mother Waters, they were both getting ready to take a bath. Grand-mother Waters had a shower bath, one of these you had to fill up by hand, every time you wanted to take a bath. Father liked to pull the string very hard and get a heavy shower. Of course the water was cold. Uncle

Waters like to pull the string very gently, and just let the water trickle down. Uncle Waters got ready first, and went into the shower. Suddenly my father gave the string a mighty pull. Uncle Waters gave a yell, and rushed out into the garden, just as he had arrived in this world, to the great delight and jollification of the slaves, and to the great mortification of uncle Waters, who was about sixteen years old.

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Despite the fact that my father was a great tease, he was a very popular man, much more so than his brother Waters, who was more serious and could not take a joke easily. People took him seriously, while they took what my father said in a joking way. As he grew up he still enjoyed playing jokes. Once he was at Union Chapel, which was a white Methodist Chapel, in those days. The wife of one of my grand-father's overseers was sitting by the window singing; she had on a new bonnet with long ribbons hanging down her back. The chance was too good for my father; he crept up to the window, grabbed the ribbons and jerked the bonnet off the old lady's head, then he hid the bonnet in a fence corner. The next day her husband came to my father, and said, "Mr. Thomas, the way people are acting now-a-days is terrible. Maria was at Union Chapel last night, and just as she was singing, 'I lift my feet from the mire and the clay,' some one jerked her new bonnet right off her head, and I had just paid ten dollars for that bonnet." My father sympathized very much with the old gentleman, and advised him to offer a reward for the bonnet. The old man offered a reward of ten dollars for the bonnet; needless to say he never got it.

Another time father was at Union Chapel; a revival meeting was going on, there was an unusual amount of mourners getting religion at the mourners bench that night. The temptation was too great for my father; just as the religious fervor was at its height, he let loose about a half a dozen swallows he had taken there for that purpose. The mourners mistook them for bats, so they all forsook the mourners bench and fled. They did not get religion that night.

There was a gentleman in the neighborhood who had made some money and had social ambitions for his daughters, so he sent them away to a fashionable school. When they returned he had his place all fixed up, with a new fence around his yard. He sent away and bought two very fancy iron gates for his yard. Then he threw a great party and invited all the aristocratic young gentlemen in the country to the party. They all had a great time.

When my father and a friend of his left, they each took one of the new gates up on their horse, and carried it away. Father dropped his in Mount Zion woods. The owner offered all kinds of a reward for the return of his gates, but never found them. That was his last venture in trying to launch his daughters in society.

When the Civil War broke out, father went South. He went to Morgantown and crossed over the Potomac to Wakefield, which was the home of his friend, Mr. John Wilson. Mr. Wilson had married a Miss Washington, and had bought the Washington ancestral home, where the Father of His Country was born. From there he joined General Lee's Army. We never heard much of my father's military career from him; he considered that Lee's surrender at Appomattox had settled everything. He often laughed at the military titles the old Confederates used to hold onto. I remember once when I was about ten years old, we were driving with father, when we met a carriage. A strange lady leaned out of the carriage and said, "How do you do, Major Hall." I asked my father, "Were you a major?" He replied, "Yes, I was a major in the infantry in the Confederate Army." That was the first I had ever known of it. I do not think I ever heard him mention it again.

I was told by one of his nieces that he was promoted for bravery on the battlefield. His general presented him with a pair of gold spurs, on this occasion. I never saw the spurs, and never heard him speak of them. I presume they were stolen from him, when he kept bachelors hall at Beersheba.

He used to tell amusing personal incidents of the war, but rarely mentioned the controversial side of the conflict. One of these incidents, which I will now mention, turned out to be rather tragic. Once one of his fellow soldiers came to him and gave him a lock of hair, and asked him to write to the soldier's wife and tell her he had been killed in a certain battle. This my father refused to do, much to the surprise of his soldier friend, who said, "Why then she will be a widow, and I can marry this girl here that I have been making love to." This man only married four different girls during the war; and when he returned to the Eastern Shore, after the war, one of them was unfortunate enough to follow him. He grew tired of her in a very short time, so one night as she was sleeping, he put a pillow on her head and smothered her. I need hardly add that he swung for that deed. My father always said it was just what he deserved.

My father was wounded at Cold Harbor; he had a dent in his leg from it, but was not lame. He came through the lines

twice, and came home. The second time he did this, my grand-father notified the military commander of the district, and he was arrested and taken prisoner, and confined in Fort McHenry. He almost died of typhoid fever and lice there. He often said that he had three doctors and the devil fighting over him; fortunately the doctors won out. This was very near the close of the war. When he recovered he was very weak, and as the war was about over, he accepted a parole and came home. My grand-father's reason for notifying the authorities was that, if my father had been found at his father's house, my grand-father's property would have been in danger of being confiscated by the Federal Government. My grand-father felt he had no right to jeopardize his property, on account of his wife and children. My father never resented this act of his father's, because he saw the justice of it. Some other members of the family thought it was harsh and cruel on the part of grand-father.

My father used to speak of the hardships of the war, and how the Confederate soldiers suffered in that conflict. He said many a time he awoke in the morning, covered with snow; he always claimed that snow was a warm covering, as he said it kept the air out. Often for days at a time all the food they had to eat was the corn they took from the fields and roasted. They never had coffee but used toasted rye instead. Often he was barefooted. When there was a battle, the soldiers used to take the boots off the dead Federal soldiers, as they always were well booted. Father used to tell the following story. Once a friend of his had a dead Yankee soldier, with his legs astride a young sapling, pulling his boots off. He had extracted one boot, when along comes a cannon ball and takes the dead soldier's leg off, with the boot on it. The Confederate soldier picked up the other boot and threw it after the cannon ball, exclaiming, "Damn you, take them both." Such is war in all times.

When he had recovered after the War, he went to Beersheba and kept bachelors hall there. He was very hospitable. One morning a perfect stranger came down stairs to breakfast, and calmly explained to father, that he was passing by and found a ladder placed up to the second story window, so he climbed up and went to bed. He was given a warm welcome and a good breakfast. This illustrates the spirit of the times.

Father bought a piece of timber land in Virginia. He was unsuccessful in that venture, and went in debt to his brother-in-law;

that was the reason for the provision in my grand-father's will, about settling the debt, which was paid.

He met my mother at a Confederate Fair at Bell Grove, near Galesville, in 1867. Mother was a guest of Miss Elisa Weems at that time. Mother was just eighteen and father was over thirty. I have always understood that he was very much attracted to her from the first. He had had quite a few love affairs, previous to that. He used to laugh and say, that there was one girl who had never broken her engagement to him. Father and mother were married January 14, 1873. They settled at "Bloomfield" where they lived until his death on September 17, 1895.

Father was a Justice of the Peace, for seventeen years, and though he never held a political office, he was intensely interested in politics. He was a life long Democrat. Mother was postmaster at Tracys Landing for thirty-five years, retiring when she found that she was too old to hold the office.

My father as a young boy used to help his father in his Counting House. The first money he ever earned was for keeping tally on bags of wheat. With this money he bought his mother a cut glass punch bowl. My sister Rachel still has that bowl, which is over ninety years old.

Father was a man of a very high sense of honor; it enraged him very much when his neighbors, who should have stood for the right, used to commit minor infractions of the law, such as shooting out of season, etc. He once made one of his neighbors very angry, when he decided a case against him, in favor of a negro. The gentleman had unlawfully killed the negro's hog and father made him pay for it. Father was held in very high esteem in the community. He was often appointed to represent the Republicans in the polling house, in spite of the fact that he never voted a Republican ticket in his life. This was quite an honor; politics were very close in those days, and feeling ran very high in the "Bloody Eight," as this district was called. We were never allowed to leave the front yard on election day; as the polling house was in the bottom between our gate and the church, there was a regular thoroughfare through our place from the Swamp. And, as now, election days were pretty wet.

Father was a very progressive man, always ready to do anything to improve the condition of the farming community. He was a member of the Grange and the Farmers Alliance. He was married shortly before the great panic of 1873, and before he could get on his feet financially, the panic of 1893 struck. Through his

whole married life farm prices were very much depressed. Although he was heavily in debt when he was married, he paid off most of it before he died.

He was not a very regular church attendant, but always made a point of going to church on Christmas day, Maundy Thursday and Easter. He did not hesitate to play jokes in church. Once before he was married there was an old lady who always came late to church, always tripping up the aisle on a certain side. One Sunday father, just before he knew the old lady was coming in, placed a few torpedoes up the aisle where she always walked. She came in on schedule time and did not miss a torpedo much to the delight of the younger members of the congregation. After he was married, there was a family who sat in front of him in church. There were some boys around twelve years old, and the family used to bring rolls to church for the boys to eat during service. On this special Saturday father sneaked one of the rolls and crumbled it up in the old gentleman's high silk hat. When the old gentleman put his hat on after church he could not imagine what was tickling his bald head so. I have related these incidents to show that my father was always bubbling over with fun.

He died when I was twelve years old, in his fifty-ninth year.

HALL LETTERS

PART ONE

Elk Ridge the 14th of Oct. 1760

Brother John Hall

I rec'd your Uneasy and Dissatisfied Letter by this Bearer Mr. MoreLand and am Raily sorry to find you Remain in so Dissatisfied Condition, I assure you it's a bad Consequence to be Dissatisfied with what Please's God to Afflict you with I am told you Live or mite Live Very Happily, if you wood make yourself so, for that you have a Great Plenty of Everything about you, that's Necessary for use of this Life, (but money) money I assure you is but a Triffling thing to Crave after, for when anyone has it, they are Generally more uneasy with it, than without it. I wood strongly Recommend to you to be Content with what Please's God to afflict you with, or Bless you with, I mite if I wood, make myself so, be always uneasy while I am in this Poore unhappy wourld but I am Determined lett things goe as they will, with me to make myself Easy under it, and not lett any uneasy Snair take hold of me, to make my Life a Burden while I am in this Poore and unhappy wourld, I shall say no more on this head, but am sorry to hear my Poore Sister Smith's being so very unwell, and think, it may Please God I live, to come Sum time this fall Down to see you all, before I Leave this Life, but my Business is so hard on hand, that I can't as yet say when I can spare the Time. I shall be Very Glad to see you up at my House and shall be Glad to hear from you by all opportunity's and Conclude

Your Loving Brother

William Hall of E. R.

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

West River

This

In favor of Mr. Moreland

Elkridge Sunday 25 January 1761

To Mr. John Hall

Dear Brother:

I take this opportunity by John Wells, Jr. to lett you know we are all well and hope in God this will find you and family the same. I am mutch in want of a young man to look after my negroes and beg if it's in your power to send me up one, that you will be so kind as to do it, such one that would be constant at Home and obliging, would suit very very well. I would give good wages to such a one as would answer. I shall be very mutch obliged to you if you would be so kind as to send me up by the Bearer a gallon or two of good Oysters and a few in the shell, which I shall be greatly obliged to you for. And give what price

you will for them. I will send the money down by him when he comes down again, to pay for them. I could wish you would be so kind as to come and see us and conclude with my very best wishes for yours and families wellfare, and with my kind love to you and yours.

Your loving Brother

William Hall of Elkridge

Letter from William Hall of Elkridge relative to purchasing Batchelor's Choice:

Mr. John Hall

Sir:

Some little time ago Mr. Henry Hall told me my relations the Smiths wanted to sell the land my father left to my sister Mary and the price would be a guinea an acre, its full high as almost all the wood is cut down. However if it is agreeable to you I will give the price provided they will duck the Intail and give a good and sufficient Deed to me and you shall be welcome to live on it as long as you live without paying rent or interest. If this is to your satisfaction let me know in time the quantity of acres and when the money is to be paid, and it shall be ready, at any time on their making over the land. I should be glad to see you at any time that you would ride up. Remember me to your wife and all your family, and be good as to let me know what you have called your son. I am with my best Respects

Your friend and humble servant

Wm. Hall of Elkridge

the 20th Jan. 1767

November the 8 1768

Gentlemen:

Mr. John Hall informs me you have several parcels of land you are willing to sell that adjoins where he lives. If you will get the several Deeds executed in my name and bring or send them to me I will pay for the same either in cash or bills to your satisfaction.

Gentlemen, Your obedient servant

William Hall of Elkridge

To Mssrs. Joseph Hill
and John Cole at West
River.

This is in reference to the purchase of Tudor by the Hall family.

Monday Morning Elk Ridge the 24th of April 1769

Dear Sir

I rec'd yours yesterday by your boy and am glad to hear that you and your family are well, which I give God thanks mine is the same except myself, my eye is still very Pain full at Times, the sight is much amended and I hope as the weather growes warmer I shall still gett

better I am much obliged to you for the oysters and I wood have often sent down, but the weather has bin so uncertain, that has Prevented me. My wife is Determined to come down to see you as soon as the weather is better and Time will promised her to come. I also reed Mr. Skinner's Letter concerning the Land with your Line in answer to it. I am sorry to see him and that Family so Particular in regard to Payment, and the money instead of Bills of Exchange. I do not know nor understand how the Gentleman dus their Business in that Part; but with us we never make the least difference in Taken bills when we are shure they are good, nor wood I take any thing from them was it in my Power. But Rather wood I give them, However you and Mr. Skinner must come up here, the sooner the Better. As I Railey want to see him, as he is one of our Family and bring all the necessary Papers with him. He must know the great Skerasty of cash at Present in the Province. I never knew it so great since I have bin in Trade the best cash now with us is 60 to 62½ per cent, which I suppose they would willingly take the money at that rate. as they must have cash instid of bills; you and he will be good enough to come up as soon as it is convenient and lett me know when you will come, a week before hand as I may be prepared with what is necessary for him. I find by your letter that Mrs. Roundale takes her part of the Cash (I thought so) when you told me she would not. If you have an opportunity to write up to Annapolis to the fair, next week and lodge the letter at Mr. Jno Hall's I shall have a young man there who shall call for it, then it might be in your power to lett me know when you and Mr. Skinner will be up to here Please to remember me my wife joins me in best wishes to you and yours

Dear Sir Your Friend and Brother

William Hall of E. R.

Addressed to Mr. John Hall
West River

July 15th 1770 at Mr. John Hall's

Dear Brother

I met your man as I came Down hear to Day, had I abin at home your letter wood fully have been Complied with. However Pray be so good as to be at my house on Sunday next, when I shall be at home. Intending God willin to leave hear on Fryday next Raather then you should want it very much, if you will send Down to Mr. Thos. Tillard he will let me have Five Pounds Currency, so for that article you may send for it when you Please, be so good as to write to Mr. Tillard to Take away your Tobacco as fast as it Comes Down. I will account to you for the farm to your satisfaction, Pray have this done at all events, Excuse me at Present writting any more being where there is always a great deal of Company. Remember me to all your family.

and am

Dear Sir your humble servant

William Hall of E. R.

N. B.

be but easy in Regard to your affairs as God has blest me with aminment they shall be all settled to the Best of my Judgment and for your interests.

W. H.

I have given Mr. Tillard an order on you for the Tobacco which hope you Complied with and the order will be good against me for the same.

W. Hall

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

West River

To be forwarded by Mr. Thos Tillard

Dear Uncle

Enclosed you have a letter for Mr. Harrison which Please to give a pass as Quick as possible, I have not yet bought a fellow but intend to Annapolis Tuesday next to see Thomas Jennings as he has two for Sale one an Excellent Plowman and Cartman at 40 pounds but is forty years of age. If we agree you may depend I will send him down immediately. I have sent you a horse and what things I thought else you would want. The fellow also brings a Sow and Piggs which please to have put in a pen for a few days and taken care of. I must have another one of you when I come down. I shall let Mr. Hopkins know tomorrow, that Monday the 2nd inst is published on to run the Land, so that if Mr. Weems cant come that day desire that you let me know before hand as I may Acquaint Mr. Hopkins, or he will be disappointed. I wrote Mr. Harrison word that if he would take 50 pounds for his Fellow I will take him if not I will not buy him. I am glad to hear you are all well, as I bless God we are all at Present. My Mother joins me in Love to you and your family

And am Sir

Your Most Affectionate

Isaac Hall son of Henry

Sunday March 10 1759

On the reverse side is the following :

Send Mr. Harrisons Letter to him Tomorrow if Possible

As to your plows do get Somebody to make them that Understand it well, and I will Satisfy them.

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

West River

This

Dear Uncle :

Yours by Saul and observe well what you say about London. I know him to be a deceitful rascall and note that you think nothing also of him

and that you will keep him highly to his business and tell him that if he behaves in that manner he may depend, I shall deal with him very severely, which is contrary to my inclination if he does as he ought to do. Tho' I shall leave it entirely to you now as they are under your care and whenever they do a fault expect you will correct them without asking of me, as you as well know or better than I do how negroes ought to be dealt with. I shall be down on Wednesday without fail if nothing happens extraordinary shall then talk with you on all matters no more at present but my, Mother Brothers, and Sisters join me in love to you and family and Am Sir

Yours Most Affectionately

Isaac Hall Son of Henry

P.S. I hear you have the flux very near you, it is a very dangerous ailment and you ought to be very carefull of your negroes going about.

4 O'clock Sunday July 22, 1759.

Dear Uncle:

I have sent by Saul a shirt for Bobb which make the Wench wash before he wears it, his breeches are not done, shall bring them down with me Friday. I am glad to hear you are all pretty good health as I bless God we are at present. I came down last night from Elkridge but can't tell you anything about Uncle William as we had not time to go there. Mr. Dorsey and his spouse are very well who desired to be remembered to you and family.

Saul tells me that Bob bid him ask me for some meat I sent down 20 odd pounds meat the 22nd of July. I wish you would enquire into it to know what they have done with it and let the fellow have some with them and tell him I shall be down on Friday and see into it, and if that is gone already, I will see him and have him some by himself as it will never answer to have it gone in this manner. No more at present but my Mother, Brothers, and Sisters join me in love to you and Family.

Most Respectfully

Dear Sir—

Your affectionate

Isaac Hall son of Hy.

Sunday
12th August 1759

To John Hall

From Isaac Hall

Dear Sir

I was yesterday at the sale of Negroes, when they sold about fifteen or twenty, Fellows, at £40 and Wenches at £35-38-40. I came at dusk away and then they had not sold above that quantity, the people in general, seemed determined not to give above thirty to thirty five pounds, for choice. I left Henry and Mr. Galloway, agreeing for a parcell of them

at Thirty Pounds; if so I am just now setting off for there, and will let you know whether he has bought for you this Evening or not. Excuse Haste.

From Your Loving Cousin

Isaac Hall

July 22 1760.

P.S. If you want to see me about anything particular I will wait a few minutes for you.

On the reverse side is the following notation :

	Pounds		Pounds
Negroes	400	Quarter	10
Horses	70	Dwelling House	30
Sheep	15	Gardens	5
Tobacco	60	Tobacco in House	20
Hoggs	25		
Cattle	35		<hr/> 65
Household utensils	45		
Corn, Wheat, Land	150		
	<hr/> 875		

Dear Sir :

I intend to wait on the Reverend Mr. Lake today or tomorrow without fail for what money he owes me, I begg you will let me have the order on him for the Rum which is £6-19-9 as I expect Capt. Johns will bottle the whole and I cannot wait any longer as Henry presses me hard for money. I am

Yours most affectionately

Isaac Hall

To Mr. John Hall

P. S. Let me have your answer

Jan. 23, 1763

Dear Sir

As I imagine you'll not go to the funeral, shall take it extremely kind if you will give yourself the truble Morning and Evening to come by my house, till I return and give my people a caution about their fires and to take care of the Creatures. I expect Jos. Howard Jr. every minute now and will inquire of him into some particulars which will acquaint you if any. If the girls intend up should be glad to wait on them. I would have come over but had not time. Your complying with the above request will be greatly acknowledged by your loving Cousin

Isaac Hall

1770 Jany 22nd

To Mr. John Hall

This is William Hall of Elkridge funeral.

Mr. John Hall

Dear Sir :

Have sent you what I have received of Mr. Trigg for my own part I really do not understand it, nor I can't make it out where the beginning is to be put. However when you have perused them send them over and I will send them to my brother this week with all the other papers I have concerning the land and I shall press on him to have the Deed drew immediately.

Your not having the cart sooner is entirely Tom's fault as he never acquainted me of the axel tree being broke, hope you will flogg him for it.

I am yours affectly.

Isaac Hall

July 3, 1770

The upper part of this paper is gone.

The said John Hall of West River and the said Isaac Hall for themselves their Heirs, Executors and Administrators as followeth— Vizt that the said Isaac Hall shall forthwith deliver possession of said land and compleate the Title to the same in due time according to the Will aforesaid, and that the said John Hall shall lend the said Isaac Hall Bills of Exchange to the Amount of seventy four pounds ten shillings sterling money being the purchase money for the said Land and that the said John Hall his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators shall not call on him the said Isaac Hall his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators for the said Money or any part thereof, untill the same can be recovered of Mr. West's Executor as aforesaid to the true performance of which agreement. We bind ourselves and our Heirs each to the other in the penal Sum of three Hundred pounds Sterling.

In Witness whereof we have hereto sett our Hands and Seals this 5th day of October in the year of our Lord 1772.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered

In the Presence of

John Welch son of Robert

Jos Chew

Isaac Hall

John Hall of
West River

To John Hall

Dear Sir :

I was yesterday at Pigg Point where was Dock Scott, who came down on purpose to receive the one fourth part of the amount of the sale, which I have fully paid on all one purchase, this part you may make yourself easy about as you are very welcome to the use of your part till the September meet, when at that time I intend to make a full payment for the whole and then you can make a full payment together for all your part as we shall labour under the payment of no interest if we make full payment at that time which I am sure we shall be able. Am

heartily sorry that my great coat happened to be from home which I lent a few days ago to Benjamin Allen, and he has not yet returned it. Mr. Pindell has a good one which I am sure you will be very welcome to. Be kind enough to give my kind love to all my friends and relatives that think it worth inquiring after. When you return have many things to consult with you in regard to purchasing of some more of the Manor which I hope to see you as you return immediately.

I remain Most Respectfully
Dear Sir yours etc.

Isaac Hall

Sunday Sept. 6, 1767

Dear Sir

I have this moment received a Message from my brother Johnny by Mr. John Thomas with regard to the Manor Lands, he being principally concerned in the Suit brought against us by Mr. Calvert, is desirous to know who is to Defend Land you had of me and that you hold of Mr. Norris Our time of meeting is to be Saturday next at Mr. Thomas' at 12 O'clock shall be glad to see you between this and then.

I am in Haste
Yours Affectionately

Isaac Hall

Thursday April 8 1773

Addressed as follows:

Isaac Hall

to

Mr. John Hall
'This

Dec 13 1769

Dear Uncle

I embrace this opportunity by Mr. Pindell's Negro boys to acquaint you that I have had two severall accounts from poor Wm. Hall by Brother Tommie and Johnne Cowman they left him better than he has been, tho in a Deplorable Condition his knee is still very bad and quite useless to him, his eye is bad likewise tho not bursted he can desern light with it. Johnne Selman is now up with him when he returns if he does not bring me more favorable account then I have had. I shall endeavour to go up to him in a few days let the Consequence be what it will—tho I am afraid missarable.

I am very much oblige to you for your kindness in sending up them austers have sent them up to Mr. Hall wich will be very aceptible as he craves them much; I shall send down the last of the week for some more if you can get pray get a few very large ones if the weather suits. I

have nothing more to add but heartily wish you all health and happiness,
so conclude with my Duty to you both and love to all Cousins

And Remain your Intimate Relation

Eliz. Hall
Wife of Henry Hall

Addressed to
Mr. John Hall
West River

Honoured Sir

Yours by Negro, London came to hand this Evening the which I am now to answer. As to the time you may meet with me at home its impossible for me to say as the Assembly is not yet up and am affraid it will not be up this week, and if it should the next week and adjourn. Court comes on, and the following week Frederick County Court meets. must attend both these Courts; so that at any rate it will be three weeks before I shall be able to say I shall be at home. As to the money I have more dependence on your getting it from my Brother Johnny than from Uncle Billy, and think if you were to ride up to Annapolis next Sunday morning with the agreement you made with Mr. Skinner I judge you might get the money for him of Johnny Hall. I have sold the cord wood, you told you would send up with the Hoggs at ten or twelve shillings six pence the cord as the markett may be at the time it goes up, to Mr. Reynolds who as I wrote you before had agreed for the Pork, so that when you send up you will have nothing to do but deliver the pork and wood to him and take his receipt.

I am Your Dutifull Nephew

Henry Hall

Addressed to
Mr. John Hall
West River
This
By Negro London

Dear Sir

I wrote you sometime past that I had an expectation of selling my Tobccs to a good acct. and that if you Inclined rather to sell than Ship that your Tobco should be Included in the Numbers, I have lately received a letter from a Gentleman informing me that he wanted to purchase In expectation that you won't let me have the notes have sent Henry down, and for fear you might not have taken notes for your Tobco have directed him to call on his Uncle Isaac, at pigg point for the notes for what Tobco you might have there—if you incline rather to sell than Ship please Signify your price, that is the lowest price. I shall take a Quinea a Hundred and four shillings if I can get more, if you send your notes up I will acct with you for whatever I can get for them if I cannot sell them

at that price or the price you may sett on them please let me know where you would choose to have them Shipt—or if they are already shipt, to whom and how many of them you have shipt in my Name and for my acct—if you should send up to Elk Ridge for cosin Patsey the last of this week do let your boy call hear in his way up, to take a horse for my daughter Patsey, I shall go to Elk Ridge God willing on Saturday and shall make to tour of Bladensbourg in my way home if I don't sell mine and friends Tobco at Elk Ridge. My love to Aunt and the Children, Conclude me Dear Sir

Your Ever Affectionate Nephew

Henry Hall

P.S. Excuse the blunders in this it being wrote by candle light and my eyes are grown dim

Yours as before

H. H.

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

West River

By H. Hall Jr.

This

fryday morning Jan 5th 1758

Dear Sir

I Received yours by Taff and am Glad to find you have sent the pork up to Mrs Howard as Judge she began to want—as to the Plat I at present do not know what to think about it, but if you have a mind to go to work on it you cant be in any Danger for let the event be what it will we must Hold. I Realey think Mr. Weems has made an extravigant Charge but how to get off it I know not, and you can take a receipt for it as well as any Body. I observe by your letter you have been pulled by the leg as well as I have been, I thank God my trouble in those sort of things are at present over, your Cousin was Delivered about two o'clock this morning of a fine Boy.

I am sorry to acquaint you that Uncle Benja Hall has been very ill for some Days past and I verily believe it is Impossible for him to Hold out for more than a few days, what his cause proceeds from I know not but from what he tells me and from what I have seen think he cant have voided both ways less than a Gallon or a Gallon and a half of Blood, I wish with all my heart I could have an opportunity of seeing you but when that will offer God knows Except the Death of Our poor unhappy Relation should occassion it before I expect; have much more to say but am Obliged to break off to go to Annapolis.

I am Dear Sir your most affectionate Kinsman and Hearty well wisher

Henry Hall

P. S. Give my love to Aunt and all my Cousins. Betsy is as well after her

travel as can be expected, your new born Relation will be called after you.

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

This

By Taff

Dear Sir :

I send you of the bearer everything you wrote for, for yourself and part of the things you wrote for, for Mr. Gardiner, would have sent all of Mr. Gardiner's things but had not the exact tools he wanted, but think he may suit himself if he will come up. Enclosed is twenty shillings currency and eight shillings sterling. I am sorry this should be the messenger of poor Uncle Benjs Death who died last night about twelve o'clock. I shall not write you further as I shall be down to your house as soon as possible after Uncle is put in the ground. Should have sent Toffe before but was from home when he came. I hope you will excuse my shortness of writing as Aunt Hall has sent over for me to come to her in haste.

I am

Dear Sir Your Affectionate Relation

Henry Hall

Uncle's corpse will be put in the ground tomorrow, think it would be well if you could come up.

Dec. 6, 1759

Loving Uncle

By Taff I received yours, I shall speak to Mr West at Court about his coming over to see the Land Settled as I shall certainly be down at your House Thursday evening or fryday morning early in order then to run the land Round and See how it is, as to Rum I have not any or not above a couple of quarts, However I see Mr Stephen Howard at Annapolis in the time of our Court and he told me he could and would lend me Six or Seven Gallons of Rum, if I do not get a Hhd home between this and the time I come Down to your House we can then make use of him. I have not to add but that I am with the Utmost Respect and most Sincere Friendship

Your Real well wisher and Relation

Henry Hall

Nov. 26th 1758

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

West River

This

On the reverse side was written :

Hill Hose	25000.....	4	
Eleware	25000.....	5	
orchard	10000.....	2	
Barkers Hose	10000.....	2	
By yd Hose	30000.....	7	round nett compleate 20 Hhd

John Hall His hand pen

Addressed to Mr. John Hall
The Manor

Dear Sir:

I much expected that Isaac Hall had let you know how I had settled your affairs with Mr. Dick, as I desired him so to do, that is just to tell you I had done the needfull I would have sent you the papers by this opportunity but think I had better not to trust them with any body. Mr. Dick has behaved like a gentleman in this affair for he never so much as spoke of interest, and I think he has settled the matter as fair as ever any account was settled in the world, but this you'll see when you come up, the balance paid Mr. Dick for the compromising this affair in 19-8-9 sterling. Uncle Benj. has been exceedingly ill, in short, so ill that I really thought he could never have got over it, however, I thank God he has got healthy again. Cozin Benney was married Thursday last and brought his wife to his father's Fryday, so you may judge Uncle was then tolerably well and I have not heard anything to the contrary since. I hope you will be as good as you write in coming up on Saturday as we may have full conversation on all affairs, our family are all tolerably well. I have not to add but that I am Dear Sir

Your well wisher and loving Kinsman

Henry Hall

Monday May 7, 1759

December 26 1759

Dear Sir

This just serves to acquaint you that our family are at present all in Tolerable good Health and I hope this will find you and yours all well that can be reasonably expected to be so. This also serves to acquaint you that I have just got a small supply of Brown sugar and butter if you want of either of them its no small matter how soon you send up as the people are hourerly fetching it away. Sugar will be 7 shillings per hd butter 8 shillings per ditto, this is the cheapest I can afford them at. Rum if you should want it will be 6 shillings per gallon. I cannot afford any lower it runs off fast at 12 shillings per gallon booked. Shall be glad to see you as soon as conveniently you can, as it may be to your advantage to take a ride up to Elk Ridge want you to appoint a time that it may be in my power to manage matters so as

to leave home two or three days without being uneasy to Return. I have not to add but my Love to Aunt and cousins; and be assured yourself of my being steadily

Your faithful Friend and affectionate Kinsman

Henry Hall

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

at the Manner

This

Dear Sir

I Received yours with the Wheat, and have sent your things for your self as follows: Thos Sheckell bght $\frac{1}{2}$ lb pepper 1 m pinns 1 quire paper 1 doz plain metal buttons, 1 pair knee buckles. Have no silk Handkfs, Joseph Wash has taken up goods on your acct as follows; 1 felt hatt 10 ells oz $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 6 thread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds yd red Stuff, 3 yds cotton, 7 ells roles, $\frac{1}{2}$ m pinns amounting in the whole to 2 pounds 6 shillings Currency. Thos Sheckell has taken up goods on his own acct. as follows viz 12 ells oz $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 6 thread, 5 yds shersey $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz mettles buttons 4 yds cotton, 1 lb of powder 6 shotts 1 stone pitcher, 1 pr wool cards which amounts to 3 pounds 13 shillings 2 pence. Have ordered two yards of black cloth to be laid by for you, shall endeavor to get you the butter you say you shall want. It sells for 10 pence a pound at this time but am in hopes it will be cheaper as I want to buy some for myself, Depend on my getting it for you at the same time I get it for myself. Have sent 1 quart of rum for old Lucy for which she must pay me 2 shillings 6 pence, have changed pensilvaney 10 shilling Bill. Am going this afternoon up to Uncle Williams, and shall return again tomorrow if you can conveniently come up on this Day week Shall be Glad to see you, all friends up this way are well except those you knew before to be unwell and they are geting well fast. Nancy Griffith is Brought to bed and got a Son, this is all the news I have got to write to you.

I conclude Dear Sir

Yr Affectionate Relation

Henry Hall

November 17 1759

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

Wednesday 12 o'clock Jan. 30, 1760

Dear Sir:

I received yours of London and Toffe with the eight hogs weighing together only 987 pounds which I have given you credit for at 25 shillings per hundred weight. I do not care how soon you get the wheat

cleaned as we are just out, and as I make not the doubt but you have your horses and people much employed in moving and other necessary business. Shall not think it any trouble to send for what wheat I shall want. I shall set out for Uncle Billy's on Saturday and shall be very glad of your company if it suits you to ride up. I have not to add but thanks. I am Dear Sir, Your real well wisher and affectionate relation.

Henry Hall

P. S. My steelyards make at least three pounds too much in a hundred and I have made no deduction, this I am certain of as they were tried the when I sent my port to Annapolis.

Addressed to:

Mr. John Hall
Manor

Dear Sir

I have not had any convenient opportunity of answering your last letter to me till now, by that letter you are desirous of shipping a hogs-head of tobacco on board Capt. Coolidge, you may do so if you please as it will not be in the least Disagreeable to me, you also say you want very much to see me it is out of my power to come down for this fortnight yet, and I think you must have more Leisure time on hand than I have, if you Incline to ship your Tobacco no matter how soon you get it ready and carried to the warehouse, and if I may advise I think it better to ship than to sell at the present prices. I shall want a Parcell of tobacco at the warehouse to make up Sherberts light hhd, if you can help me to it shall be Obliged to you, and will give current price for it, have to Mr. Gassaway Watkins to follow your instructions for shipping the Tobacco that goes from you to pigg point ware House Capt. Bigg will be obliged to you for your assistance, the six hhds of tobacco you shipped on board Capt Bigg in 1759 clears but 38 pounds 17 shillings 4 pence, Insurance to come out. I hope you will do all you can about the tobacco as I shall be vastly straightened for remittance. I conclude Dear Sir with Subscribing myself

Your Loving Relation

Henry Hall

June 15 1761

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

This

On the addressed side is the following note in an entirely different hand, evidently John Hall's:

1759 Six Hdgs Biggs 38 pounds 17 shillings 4 pence.

Dear Sir:

I received yours of 'Toffe.' The sheep and wheat I will take but they must both lay until after the Assembly is over. As for sending

for a cane for you, I do not at present know of any opportunity, but if any offer I will write for one for you. I will speak to Mr. Hide about the backs and sell the syder for you if I can. The Manor Rents must be deferred till I get from the Assembly. Our family are but in indifferent health at present nor am I well myself. I Shall be at all times glad to see you when you can make it convenient to ride as far as here.

I am Your Affectionate Kinsman

Henry Hall

Nov. 6, 1763

P.S. I answered the credit you were due to the Estate of Mr. B. Hall as per your note.

Dear Sir

By Taffe I received yours acquainting me with your intention of having your tobacco down at the Warehouse in a few days. I cannot at the present see clearly that I shall have as much Tobcco exclusive of yours as I promised to put on board of Capt. Brook (but can that I shall have as much convenient to Mr. Buchanan Shipps as I intend for them) I hope therefore that you will carry all your tobcco down to pigg point and let it lay till I see you, it will be convenient at that warehouse to be put on Board some ships of Mr. Buchanan or Brook if I should want it.

I Return you Thanks for the present of Crabbs and hope this will finde yourself and family in Good helth and may you and they long continue to enjoy that most Valuable Blessing is the Sincere Desire and hearty wish of

Your Affectionate Nephew

Henry Hall

July 31 1763

N.B. Taffe has two yds of Rock Blue as wrote for.

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

This

Sunday Evening 7 O'Clock December 15 1765

Honoured Sir

Yours by Taffe with the Oysters have just come to hand. I am sorry I am obliged to inform you (as you request it) that my wife is still very much out of order (notwithstanding she has had little or no fever for this seven or eight days past) Occassioned by pains which are not settled but fly about sometimes in one side and sometimes in the other and again in the shoulders and head, though for the most part she complains of it being in her right side with a great oppression at her stomach, and she is so weak she cannot set up hardly at all, what the consequence of these pains may terminate in I cannot pretend to say, but I fear the worst. I asshore you

that although I think I have had many Interesting trials yet none never come up to the present one: I trust in God the best will happen. You wrote of something warm to make you a pair of britches I have not cloth in the store except a yard or two of very fine broad cloth which I judge from what you wrote you would not choose to have, nor have I any fear-naught or cotton, but as I have dealings with Stewart and Richardson I can get you anything of this sort from them, if you Incline I should please let me know by line in a day or two as I shall go to Annapolis on fryday, they have no cotton but they have fearnaught.

I wish you and family all health and happiness

And am

Dear Sir Your Most Affectionate Relation

Henry Hall

Addressed to Mr. John Hall

West River

By Taffe

Honoured Sir

This comes from my brother Isaac Hall's from which place I should have waited on you but was told by the people you had rid out; your time cannot be precious but you might take a Saturday afternoon and ride up to my house, if you would but consider you can't but know I am not so much my own man as you are. Should therefore take it very kind if you would ride up that we might have a few hours conversation as I am (and ever shall be) always glad to see you. Pray my Compliments to Aunt Hall and love to all the children. And be pleased to assure yourself

I am Dear Sir

Your Affectionate Nephew till death

Henry Hall

March 9 1765

Honored Sir

I received yours by Taffe and you thereby inform me that you had wrote me a letter which you expected I had received at Annapolis. I have not had any letter from you since you were at my house. I have applied to my brother Johnny to know whether he would lend you or me the money you want for Mr Skinner's part of the land and he has told me that if uncle Billy would not lend it that he would furnish either you or myself it; if he had or could get it. I have sold 1000 weight of Pork for you at 27 shillings per hundred to Mr Reynolds. I did not think of the Wood however their is no danger of it selling at any time. If you will get me 10 or 12 bushels of large Creek oysters and let me know I will at any time send down to your house for them.

We are now to have money made and put into circulation as the terms of paying the public debt is settled, by the two houses of the Assembly the sum we purpose to issue is about fifty thousand pounds in Denomination

of Dollars, to be valued at 4 pounds 6 shillings sterling or 7 pounds 6 shillings Currency and to have a duration of not more than ten years. This will I hope in some measure contribute to and relieve the Distress of the people. Shall be glad to see you at any time it may suit you to ride up. Make yourself easy about the money you want for, either uncle Billy, Johnny Hall or myself or all of us together will secure it for you.

I am sir Your dutiful Nephew

Henry Hall

Thursday Nov 23 1766

Addressed to Mr John Hall

West River

By Taffe

Honored Sir

I received yours by Taffe, with an acceptable present of Oyster, for which I return you my thankfull acknowledgments—I am concerned to think you should be angry with me for not calling at your house the other day however I hope when I make you acquainted as why I did not call you'll think me very excusable; first then, I set off from home with no other desire than going to Mr. Sam'l Galloways about business with him Intending only to call on old Mr. Watkins, and so into the Swamp to Mr. Gotts, and to have returned home from thence as fast as conveniently I could, however by stopping at Mr. Watkins' I missed Mr Galloway as he went from home a little after 9 o'clock in the morning. This gave me an hour or two short of time and as I wanted to see my brother Isaac for two or three minutes on a trifling occasion, I took that Rout from the Swamp when I got to his house neighthor he nor sister Ruthy were at home. I still was fully bent on seeing home early that evening and consequently never let a thought look back which made me see Mr Pindles full in my way towards home as the most convenient place to stop at for a little Refreshment for my horse and a little too for myself, for I assure you I Realey wanted one drink of Toddy after which I intended as I have before said to make the best of my way home but surprising the fatality of us poor frail mortals Mr Pindle was not within when I got there and it was sunset or after when he came to the house although Sister Nancy sent for him, when Mr Pindle came in I had the same chat to go over again that had passed between Nancy and myself and more for Mr Pindle moved the bowl about pretty often and not withstanding my full Resolution to proceed on my Journey the softness and the goodness of the Creature made me yield up my Resolution and conclude to spend a little more time in chat with Mr Pindle and his embraces, thus Sir I have truly and literally told you the truth and the whole truth, and I think I now hear you say Harry was not to blame for not calling—Honoured Sir I ever have and I hope I ever shall take pleasure in seeing the near Relations of my deceased parents and contributing what my poor abilities will permit me to cherish and Comfort them. The last letter I had from Uncle

Billy Hall was dated the 27th of February he writes me then that himself and family were all well—You request me by Postscript to your letter to let you know the terms that Norrisses Land is to be had on, the Commissioners asked me a guinea per acre to pay the whole purchase money—without any Deduction and to this purpose I received a letter from Mr. Clapham, which I enclosed in a letter to Uncle Billy and have heard nothing from him or the Commissioners Since; probably as I am going to Frederick the last of this week where I shall see Uncle Billy, I can afterwards Inform you more about the matter, our family are in midling good health at the present and I am glad to hear yours are so also, I intend as soon as I return from Frederick and opportunity will permit to Ride down to your house. I am Honoured Sir

Your Affectionate Relation

Henry Hall

Sunday March 6 1768

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

This

by Negro Taffe

Dear Sir :

I lately received a line from you desiring I would appoint some place where we may meet and converse together on some business you have to lay before me. After Frederick and Prince George's County Courts I will meet you wherever you please to appoint, at my Brother Henry's if that will suit. Unless you choose rather to take a ride up to Annapolis to my house where I shall be extremely glad to see you. My compliments to Aunt Hall and all your family. I have intended a visit sometime to West River and when I come will call and see you and all my cousins with whom I have not the pleasure of being acquainted.

I wish you well.

I am your sincere friend and most humble servant

J. Hall

13 June 1765

Dear Sir

I received yours by the Negro Boy—the papers you have sent together with my grandfathers will which I have; will be sufficient to draw the deed by, but I cannot have it ready so early as Tuesday. The Chancery Court meets next week and there is a good deal of business to do. I must attend to that.

I will have the deeds ready against Christmas if I can and send them down by some safe hand. If not send up in the Hollidays and if please God I live and do well you shall have them then. Pray let me know by Isaac the Christian names of Mr Skinner and Mr Cox. I do not remember them. My compliments to Aunt Hall and the young ladies, they might well pay us

a visit tho you and Aunt cannot. I should be glad to see them. When I come your way will call.

My friends leave me in Annapolis to shift for myself amidst numberless Difficulties.

I am your Humble servant

J. Hall

10 Dec. 1768

Letter from John Hall of the Vineyard to his uncle, John Hall

Honored Sir

I have sent you inclosed according to promise the Deed from the Ladies and their Husbands to Wm Hall of Elk Ridge which you may get executed when you please, no directions are necessary more than this, they must all go together before a Provincial Magistrate, the blanks forms in the Deed must be filled up and the blank for the date both in Deed and Warrant of Attorney; the other blank for the name of the Common Demandant in the Letter of Attorney must stand till the Recovery is suffered then it will be filled up.

I wish you health and every blessing with Love to Aunt Hall and my Cousins

I am

Your Friend and most obedient Servant

J. Hall

15 Dec 1768

The power of Attorney is only to be signed by the Provincial Magistrate and the date filled up

Addressed to Mr John Hall

West River

Honoured Sir

I Received a Letter or two from you left at my house whilst I was over the Bay about the steps necessary to be taken in Docketing the entail of your land, I could not be at Marlborough Court, nor if I had would the Ladies in my opinion been there the weather was so bad tis not necessary that a Court should be sitting when the Deeds and power of Attorney are acknowledged, all that is required is to have them who are concerned before a provincial Magistrate, who may take the acknowledgments out of Court and afterwards they must be returned to the prov'l. If the Ladies cannot come up to my house where I should be glad to see them, you may get them to Upper Marlborough, or any other place before a prov'l Magistrate, it will answer the purpose. Let me have the papers containing a Description of the land and I will have the writing drawn and sent you and you may have them executed—Mr. William Hall is better than he has been all but his eye—Aunt Hall is very Ill I came from there yesterday as I returned from Frederick Assizes, he desired to be Remembered to you very kindly, and told me he would pay

the money or Bills at any time after the Land was made over—If you want it done this Court the sooner you send the papers the better—there will be five pounds sterling to pay the Lawyer employed as for myself I want nothing unless you can get me by and by about a gallon of large oysters—thirty shillings Currency for Court charges; Give my love to Aunt Hall and your family I expect to see you in Nov. God willing if not sooner.

I am your Friend and most humble servant

J. Hall

10 Sept 1768

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

by Thos Hall who

gives it to Mr G Watkins

and prays his best love.

To John Hall

West River

Honored Sir :

The entail of the land you write about may be docketed either with the Provincial Court where all parties concerned must appear in proper person, or by Power of Attorney to be acknowledged before one of the Assise Judges. The great difference will be the expense, the Draft of the Deeds, Power of Attorney, and other matters will make the expense nearly double at the Assises to what it will be at the Provincial Court. The Recovery must be suffered by double Voucher and two attorneys employed. As to myself, I have told you before and now repeat that my fee shall cost you nothing, if you come to Annapolis the expense will be about thirty shillings and two or three hundred pounds of tobacco. If at the Assise you will have five pounds to pay some other lawyer and more tobacco for the recording of the deeds, etc. Do as you please, I am very sensible. The payment of rent is very heavy and I shall always be willing to do what I can to relieve you. I will cheerfully give you my services and the Ladies will be welcome, if they please to attend at Annapolis, to my house. Should you determine otherwise I will still charge you nothing for my appearance, fees, etc. But from the very nature of the transaction another attorney must be employed.

My compliments to Aunt Hall and the young Ladies. We could not stay on Saturday last therefore did not call, when I come down again I shall call to see how you all do. I think you wrote me one or both of the

girls should come up and see us. Should be glad of their company when it suits.

And Am
Your most humble servant

J. Hall
9 August 1768

p.s. Have you heard that Mr. Roundele is soon expected in the county again.

Addressed to Mr. John Hall
West River

Honored Sir :

I received a line from you lately desiring I would buy the land John Norris holds, part of the Manor lying near you. But you do not mention any price nor the name of the land. If Mr. William Hall has a mind, it should be bought for him. I will make enquiry and see who has the disposal thereof, but he must write me word how far I must go in point of price and whether he is willing to risk the Manor Titles.

If you have any pork to spare I will take a couple of hoggs and give you market price. You were so kind as to say I might have—from your Quarter. If there be any at the Landings you will drop me a line to that purpose and I will send a vessel down for it when the Creeks open up in February or March.

Love to Aunt Hall and my cousins
I am your most humble servant

J. Hall

15 Dec. 1769

Dear Sir :

I received yours by Mr. Weems and shall take care of the letter enclosed. The Recovery could not be suffered for want of William Hall of Elkridge, his present was absolutely necessary either in person or by power of attorney such as the Ladies and their husbands acknowledged. I received the papers so late in the Court that it was not possible for me to have them done, I could have sent up a power of attorney but there was no Provincial Magistrate convenient and W. H. you know, was too unwell to come down. I never knew the deed was executed till within three days of the Rising of the Court, the papers were left with me. The deed I have sent to the office to be recorded, otherwise the 6 months would have expired. I should be sorry to have it thought the Recovery was not suffered through any act of mine, it may be done at next Court as well as this. Whose fault was it I had not the Deed and other papers sooner? They were executed in March. I have seen Mr. Wm. Hall, he talks of being at the next Court to save the expense of an attorney. The power is ready for him to acknowledge at any time if he does not choose to come down. There will be some money necessary 30 shillings at

least for expenses of the Recovery, if not sent me I shall advance as I would have done before had it been necessary.

Your Obedient Servant

J. Hall

13th of June 1769

To John Hall
West River
From T. Hall

Honored Sir:

When I came up here this day I found W. Hall much worse than has been and to tell you plainly my opinion, I am persuaded he is very fast to the other world, probably may not live above a week or ten days. God only knows how long—he seems quite off settling your affairs with my father's estate and says you have objections to the account, that being the case I am glad T. Watkins and T. Hall did not come up. I am convinced, without forcing he will agree to nothing I could propose, unless it were that I could settle the account. You know it is impossible to do it without knowing what moneys have been paid by my brother for you since the year 1758—the time of the last settlement as he says. I seriously wish the matter ended before his death and think you had better come up. He might give you a sum of money and leave you to settle, or the assignment might be made for £300 and Mr. T. Watkins give his bond too in case it should appear not to be right. Come up as soon as you can.

I am your humble servant

J. Hall

Elkridge 18 June 1770

Honored Sir

I received your letter by Mr. Deale including the Bills which I shall make no use of till I have the pleasure of seeing or hearing from you, you judge right in saying the Sum due is 4 pounds 1 shilling and the costs I guess will be 20 to 25 shillings, shall be glad to see you whenever you choose to ride up. These are bad times, but I hope they will not last long, to tell you the truth I am of the opinion things cannot remain as they are above another year, they will either grow better or much worse. I am determined to try to suffer whatever may be thought necessary for the common good with resignation and patience, relying on the Will of heaven for a full deliverance from all my griefs and afflictions. My best wishes attend you and your family. Ruthy and her family are all friends.

The Lawyer concerned against you talked of interest but I told him none would be paid. I believe he will take the Bls as above and costs.

Your Humble Servant

J. Hall

6 Dec 1775

Addressed to .

Mr. John Hall

West River

In favour of Mr Deale

Honoured Sir

I send you down by the Boy Taffee the Votes and proceedings of the last Session to the time of the Adjournment, the others are not yet published, neither is the newspaper out till today, our last advice from the Northward informs that General Lee had passed the North River with 10,000 men and was advancing towards Lord Cornwallis on the one side and Washington on the other; their Fleet not yet arrived in the Delaware Bay, till that comes I think Philadelphia must be safe. We hourly expect news of important action; As to myself I am willing to serve the people if they are pleased to choose me, I am determined to act uprightly, but please make no great stir or noise about the matter. The Senate was chosen this week past their names are George Plater, William Paca, Dan'l of St Thomas Jenifer, Charles Carroll Bar. Thomas Johnson Jr. Charles Carroll of Cal., Thos. Stone, B. T. B. Worthington, and Thomas Contee, for the Western Shore; Mathew Tilghman, Joseph Nicholson, Jr., Robt. Goldsborough, Turbutt Wright, James Tilghman, and Samuel Wilson for the Eastern Shore.

I was unfortunate in the oysters you sent me, they were lost by accident in coming up, Taffee can tell you the particulars; next time he will do better I hope, he seems to be very uneasy about losing them, I really believe he was not in fault.

I am

Your Most Humble Servant

J. Hall

13 Dec 1776

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

West River

To Mr. John Hall

Dear Uncle:

I received yours of the 23rd and I think you should not have lost a moments time in getting the account proved and assigned and the other assignment executed. For otherways, how could I with any truth say Samuel Wells was indebted to me and that I had another claim against the estate unless your doing so enabled me. I wonder you should write

in the manner you do about the negroes etc. Do I want any of them? Must there not be a good reason be given why they are assigned to me and in such a manner that your creditors cannot attach them either in my hands or in those of another by reason of the assignment? You have very wrong notions. I have wrote this morning at daylight to stop any letters being granted but how like a fool shall I look if I have not the assignment ready to produce when called upon. Again I say, one moment's time should not have been lost. You should have used some interest with Mrs. Wells (Wm. Wells did and obtained her consent as she is really interested and will have the lands and a share in half of her son. I will write to Mr. Chew about his debt and forward to him.

I am
Dear Uncle
Yours affect.
S. West

Dear Uncle :

I received yours and thank you for the fish. I have these few days remitted all my bills but when I see my Cousin Harry shall do the needfull as to the tobacco it is very well, you know there are no ships in the River as yet. As to your creditors I saw your brother William lately of which I shall acquaint you when I see you. As to Gover, I do not think from what I know that they can have any regular claim.

Yours affectionately
S. West

Woodyard Sunday morning 5 o'clock
15th Aug. 1779

My Dear Uncle

I have lately had a most violent fever; it took me during the exceptional hot weather and was occassioned two great exercise of Mind and Body at that time, and having no fruit to keep my Blood and Stomach cool as usual. I was blooded 7 times, sometimes twice a day, before I could reduce the raging heat of my blood; but as I knew my Case perfectly, and also know the perfect, sound, unimpaired goodness of my Constitution, though by Vomits, Purges, Blisters, I endured the torments of the Rack, the invincible Resolution of my Mind, and Strength of Constitution, got the better of my Distemper and I am now perfectly well and I think in better Health than ever, only a little weak and thinner and paler. Pray come to see me I want much to see you on a serious Subject I expect one or two ships every day from France laden with Salt and Dry Goods. I am told my little Plantation in the Swamp and yours adjoining affords some fruit. Apples and Peaches, pray if so let one of your People go with Dick and get some, my heart yearns after Fruit. Cele Tucker I hear and some other parts of the Swamp has some but I think more likely—of those of yours and mine. Pray come

to see me, it is worth your while to see what works I have performed.
And believe me always to be with great Love and Regard

Dear Uncle

Your Affectionate Nephew

Stephen West

Addressed to

Mr John Hall
West River

By Dick

Dear Sir

I received yours of bearer, I imagined your brother had acquainted you of the steps I had taken. I went twice to Annapolis on your affairs and saw Atkinson; who claims a great deal more than the decree is for, on account of an error made by the clerk. I told him to get an account of costs which he said he would amend to at least 50 shillings. There are more difficulties arising than you can imagine. Mr. Dulany told me that Atkinson could not make a good right by reason of the heir at home being a Minor etc. However I offered Atkinson 400 pounds sterling in lieu of the decree and costs, which he is to consider, I believe he will take it and indeed if he does not I think he is to blame, considering the Miserable circumstances of the Country owing to the Invasion of the French and Indian If Atkinson should not take the offer your wife can refuse making over her Right of Dower, to whom he offers to sell, which would effectually debar anyone from buying, but I am apt to think he'll take the money, but it takes sometime to clear the decree. When I was last at Annapolis a very unlucky affair happened by which I was like to suffer exceedingly, and which indeed at present takes up all my Attention, and therefore I told your brother that unless Atkinson would take the 400 pounds, I must decline any further concern in it, and recommended to him to do his best in the Affair. I would advise you to give yourself no concern about it, which will be the best way to bring matters to bear, had not so much been toward bargaining for the land he would have jumped at the 400 pounds, you may be assured of my assistance.

I remain Sir

Your Sincere Friend and Relation

Stephen West

Addressed to

Mr John Hall
This

Marlbro' Monday Morning

Dear Sir

I Received yours yesterday, and observe the Contents—I am sure I have taken true pains to serve you and you have all the reason in the world to rest yourself contented and Satisfied; and I must insist on it

that you take no Steps with your Creditors towards settling with them till I see you; in the mean time pray make out an Exact Account of all that you owe, and to whom, and upon what Security, whether Bonds, Bills, or otherwise you are much too apt to run away with Surmises. Your Brothers have left no money in my hands; on the Contrary it was with the utmost difficulty I could persuade Mr. Wm. Hall to give his Note for 100 pounds to be paid provided B. Hall would join 50 pounds and that you could be entirely . . . Sums from all incumbrances unless this could be done . . . them will pay apart . . . have only a bare verbal Promise after great intreaty from B. Hall; but I must have his Obligation before I'll stir in it. I suppose by this time Johnny Hall has informed you what method we propose settling your Debt to your Brothers Estate; I shall there again embark myself and family in difficultys, to prevent the Effects being Appraised; these Affairs of the Lands, which you reckon so much on, are like to be a great Burden to me, I can't sell them without giving a General Warranty, and I see no temptation for me, to engage me or mine forever to defend Lands that I am but little acquainted with. This is owing to your frequent offering them with Warrantys, and now nothing else will please them, I knew at the time you were doing wrong. I hope to gett Allingham off without much further difficulty, upon giving . . . lett me ask you, only once for all, which one of your friends will run any risk, or take any trouble on themselves to Serve you, Wm. or Ben have absolutely refused it, and therefore pray do not increase your complaints, while true pains are taken to help you; whatever Money you can possibly raise by Wheat or anything else must be lodged with me, to indemnify me, for the further engagements I shall enter into for your debt to your Brother's Estate and your Creditors. I promised to pay Ned Dorsey what you owed him which he says is less than a pound and I gave him 5 pounds for clearing us of that Protested Bill which was well bestowed, I promised to pay him handsomely if he gott us off and he was well Satisfied with the fee; gett all your Tobacco packed and carried to the Warehouse and take out notes in the name of Henry Hall; You do wrong to take out Notes in your own name, and then lett them lay until it is agreed what to do . . . I observe what you say about your Sister Smith and her hhd . . . of very small Consequence and if she is quite uneasy, as you say, about it and knows it is in my hands, I don't thank her for her uneasiness, and to be displeased with you about it is equally wrong however make yourself easy about it, I have Received a letter from her on the subject and shall do the needfull. In regard to the Tenants and People indebted for Rent, I never expected much from that Source, I believe few of them are able to pay, and perhaps if they are we shall find time to come at them. I have only at present to add that I think you have great Cause to be easy and Satisfied and that you may depend

on the Continuance of my best Endeavors to serve you, being very
Sincerely

Your Real Friend

Stephen West

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

To be forwarded by Mr. Richardson

The blank spaces are pieces torn out of the letter.

Dear Uncle

Inclosed is Benjamin Ward's 2 notes. I have not my Pigg Point Books here so that I cannot say how the Affair of the Notes is, it is really out of my mind just now, but I will look the very first opportunity and lett you know. I think but am not sure that they are paid somehow or other but I would not give them up till I see. Surely Ben Ward is on a Sudden grown vastly Carefull of his Affairs to be so very uneasy at my keeping his notes. I cannot help laughing at such Stuff. I will send your letter to Mr Clark. James Wardrop is going to the Northward in a few days and I want to settle with him before he goes. So pray send me as soon as ever you can either to Pigg Point or here, an exact account of the corn wheat, Peas and Pork Barrels, I have had and ye price of ye Peas and ye Pork Barrels. Send me also a copy of the account you have kept against me for every thing that I may compare with my Books which I am getting now; pray fail not as I can't settle with J. Wardrop if you don't send me ye account I shall always be glad to see you here when it suits your Convenency. In ye mean time

I am

Your Affectionate Relation

Stephen West

Sunday Morning

Addressed to Mr. John Hall

Dear Uncle

I received yours of the Bearer dated today. I have not seen that Of Friday not being at the Point yesterday. I observe what you say of Samuel Wells Estate and I am sorry you have been so ill, as to prevent your coming over, which would have been more convenient than to have sent by letter; because I wanted to have known many necessary circumstances. I am willing to serve and assist you altho my hands are full of my own affairs and I have not an hour to spare. As far as I can judge at present his eldest brother's son will be entitled to the land if any, and Samuel's sisters and his two deceased brother's children will divide the personal Estate equally, but I will not be positive; it is however certain that you in the right of your wife are entitled to a proportionable part of the personal Estate at least; but you cannot with any discretion administer; and if Harrison Lane should he might stop your part for the old

affair. Neither John Wood or Morgan are capable. I would therefore advise you to make out your account against him fair and prove it regular, and make an assignment of it to me in the form of the enclosed Assignment, which will in some measure entitle to the Administration and I would also advise you to make an assignment of your part of the Estate to me for your use as by the enclosed instrument for that purpose. These two steps I apprehend will enable me to obtain the Administration from the Commissary, and no other way will do. Taking it for granted that he had no will and that you approve of this measure. I inclose a letter for Harrison Lane and one for Mrs. Wells and if need be I shall write Dan'l Dulany the Commissary, that I pray he will not grant letters to any body but myself without my consent. There was I think only one hogshead of your tobacco unsold on the 25th of August. Unless you approve of my method do not send letters to Mrs. Wells or Harrison Lane.

I am

Your Affectionate Kinsman

Stephen West

P.S.

The two Woods should have notice if you find any dispute or tricks lett me know and I will go to Annapolis directly.

S. W.

The above is a letter from Stephen West to John Hall (no date)

On the reverse side is the following :

Hereby agreeing with and authorizing the said Stephen West on my behalf to administer on my part of the said Samuel Wells Estate, and to receive my part thereof to be applied to the use as before mentioned,

In witness &

Dear Sir

As Coolidge is near loaded I think you should hurry down your Tobacco that is left as fast as Possible, I am uneasy about that fellow Ben Ward, He owes near 20 pounds and I know not what I am to expect from him, pray advise me if you are to have any tobacco from him on my account and how much. I intend to putt his Bond on Suit in time to August Court. John Lavy wants some goods out of my store, lett me know if it is safe to trust him.

I am

Your Affectionate Relation

Stephen West

13th July 1757

Addressed to

Mr. John Hall

I think this is relative to the settlement of the Estate of Benjamin Wells, a brother of Mrs. John Hall:

Dear Uncle:

I wrote you a line yesterday with a list of things that I chose, I was obliged to take. I hope you have gotten them all safe. I begg the negro woman may be well used, she was under the most dreadful meanness and I promised her she should be taken good care of, as she is in care of clothes. I have sent 5 yds. of cotton from hence you may have more from Pig Point. Be pleased to send over as soon as this gets to hand, the negro boy Monday and one of the best Plough harness and a pair of shoes if you have any that will fit the boy (The money scales, 3 narrow axes, 1 grubbing hoe, and iron pistle, a spit). I should be very glad to see you when it suits you. There are many debts against the Estate so that it will not be very short. I was obliged to pay ready money for Monday and had to advance price to H. Lane, as I wanted such a boy very much, one of my sister's boys being gone from me. You may judge from my care and management in getting the particular things you wanted, how ready and willing I am to oblige you in any reasonable thing. You will always find care for yourself and rest for your horses both.

Your affectionate relation

Stephen West.

HALL LETTERS

PART TWO

London, July 16th, 1795

My Dear Doctor

The distance of four thousand miles has by no means obliterated the remembrance of you from my breast, believe me you rank as high in my estimation as ever. I often call to mind many very pleasurable moments spent in your agreeable society. Your estimable Mother I hope enjoys together with my good old friends Edward and Mordecai, an uninterrupted state of good health and happiness, which I sincerely hope may very long continue. You will no doubt be a little surprised when I tell you the long loved Maria of whom you have so frequently heard me speak became my wife on the 5th day of August about three weeks after my arrival in London. After many disquietudes—so many reiterated Misfortunes—Exiled to a Foreign Land—subjected to a Thousand unpleasant I may say cruel insults I am at length my dear fellow as happy as Heaven can make me in the possession of a truly amiable woman. Poor Mrs. Sally Harrison one of my best and earliest friends, always prophesied such an event. Do give my best respects to her and the Captain as likewise Mr. Franklin. Health and happiness to them all.

All is now hurry and confusion—the times bad as they are, appear to grow still more unfriendly—Provisions scarce and very dear—10½ pence a quarter loaf—9½ to 10 pence a pound for Lamb, in fact everything equally enhanced in price; however I make myself quite contented. I have by the death of a Medical Uncle succeeded to his Business he has carried on for forty years. He quitted this earthly Mansion, in hopes of obtaining a better place; very soon after my arrival, you will no doubt say—very good opportunity for your old friend and fellow traveller. Yes my Friend my most sanguine expectations could not have conceived a more fortunate plan. I find my business steadily increasing; Altho opposed by two of the Medical Gentlemen in the Parish I have obtained the appointment of Surgeon to the Parish of Rotherhithe Surry, 'twill be the means of making me more generally known and Independent of the Practice, I deal in Drugs both Wholesale and Retail. I shall now solicit your Custom as well as Interest, as I am well assured neither will be wanting. I hope your Practice increases—and that the West Riverians are possessed of more liberality than formerly—they will by such a change pay a just respect to your Medical abilities. Are you well paid? rather court little practice, and that among solvent people, than crowd your ledger with useless names who neither have the ability, or will to make adequate Compensation for the fatigue and disquiet life of a Medical Man. The Georgian Sides—you have no doubt heard of and you have been witness of many Pordigies in your Western World—but I beg you to look to the Eastward for another Luminary still more notable

than any which has heretofore enlightened your Hemisphere—Soon will you behold the redoubtable—the learned and sagacious RICHARD CHEW—M.D.A.B.C.D. & make the best of your time before he makes his appearance—he will exceed the great Eclipse itself—Darkness veiled in Darkness as black as Eybus itself.

Mr. Chew has been several months in London to which place I understand his Father sent him to acquire Medical Knowledge AH AH AH. I believe he may have attended two Lecturers out of six times, and what is still more he stayed till nearly half the lecture was finished, but not longer—his only pursuit has been pleasure, Gambling seems to be his fort. Instead of taking private and retired Lodgings becoming a man of his expectations, he lunches out at the Virginia and Maryland Coffee House. I am told he has lived at the rate of not less than 500 pounds a year. You as well as myself know his father already—you know what—he will find it difficult to answer such bills as may necessarily be Drawn upon him. But the Father's and Son's Principle are much alike—I have been defrauded more by that fellow than by any other Man in America—But I now despise the name—and was I to coin a word for vice, folly, treachery, decit, chicane, dis-ho y it should be CHEW. Enough of so detestable a Chew. May I congratulate you upon your marriage with Miss Arianna? I think I hear you answer in the affirmative—however whither t'is that your Lady or another that has made my friend happy, I will congratulate you on your marriage with either.

I intend practicing Midwifery next year. I have already and am now acquiring all the possible information in the Obstetrick and it will be highly to my interest, it's a very profitable tho' fatiguing branch of the Profession.

I wish you would bend your course this way and be assured you would meet a sincere and hearty welcome you or any of your family. I fear you are sufficiently tired out with my long letter. I will then conclude. Make my respects to Mrs. Mary Hall and all Enquiring Friends.

Should you at any time wish to purchase Drugs or Books
(The rest of the letter is missing also the signature)

On the reverse side is

Doctor Henry Hall
at West River near

Annapolis

To the particular care of Mess. Munmichuysen & Sadler Merchants
please forward it immediately by Post from Baltimore.

Received August 18, 1796 of Mr. William H. Hall Executor of John Hall, forty three pounds, two shillings, and four pence half penny in full for a Judgment obtained by Jacob Green against the said William H. Hall Executor of John Hall.

Samuel Deale
Deputy Sheriff

£43-2-4½

On the reverse side is written :

“Which account William Urquhart ought to have paid.”

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That we William Henry Hall and Edward Hall of Ann Arundel County State of Maryland Planters are, held and firmly bound unto Stephen West of Prince Georges County, in the full and just Sum of Six hundred and Sixty Six dollars and Sixty Six Cents; to be paid unto the said Stephen West or to his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns; To the which payment well and truly to be made and done we bind ourselves our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and each of them firmly by the Presents.

Sealed with our Seals and dated this Twelfth Day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and six.

THE CONDITION of the above Obligation is such, That if the above bound William H. Hall do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Stephen West or to his certain Attorney, Executors Administrators or Assigns, in full and just Sum of three hundred and thirty three Dollars and thirty three cents, on or before the twelfth Day of Jany 1807 with legal Interest thereon then the above Obligation to be void, else to remain in full Force and Virtue in Law.

Signed, Sealed and delivered
in the Presence of
Chas. Hodges

William Henry Hall (SEAL)
Edw Hall (SEAL)

On the reverse side is the following notation :

Received in part of the within bond One hundred and fifteen dollars.

Rec'd in part of the within bond one hundred and twenty dollars.

Edw Hall

1806	Cash	\$40
John C. Weems		75
		<hr/>
		\$115
Aug. 22	Cash	120
Sept. 8	Ditto	98.33
		<hr/>
		\$333.33

Wm. H. Hall & Edw. Hall Bond \$333.33 Saturday Jany 11th 1806
Bond No. 1 William Hall & Edward Hall 11 Jany 1806 \$333.33

72 THE HALL FAMILY OF WEST RIVER AND KINDRED FAMILIES

1807	Mr. William H. Hall in acct. with Benj. Wells & Son Dr.	\$	C
Dec. 10	To 2 Remnants of Cloth	5.	
16	1 quart of French Brandy @\$2.00 per gal.	50	
	2¾ Pints of Whiskey	45	
19	27¾ yds. Plains	21.	20
23	1 doz. large Plates \$1.00 1 doz. small Plates 37½c	1.	37½
31	1 doz Nutmegs		12½
1808			
Feb. 17	1 Pattern Pit saw file		25
20	½ lb. Ceylon Tea @\$1.50		75
Mar. 1	1 inch Screw Auger		50
25	1 Ball shoe thread		25
May 21	6 lbs. Best Brown Sugar @16	1.	
26	10 lbs. Best Brown Sugar	1.	67
	5 Pints P Brandy		94
July 1	1 Pattern Pit Saw File		25
Aug. 4	1 Pint Wine @\$2.00 per gal.		25
13	1 Pint P Brandy		19
27	To Balance on P Brandy		6½
Sep. 7	1 oz. Indigo .25 ¼ lb. Alum for 5		30
	4 strains Thread for 8c 1 doz. Moles o6		14
	½ yds. coarse Muslin @.30		15
13	5¼ lbs. Wrought Nails		21
26	8 lbs. sugar for \$1.33½ ½ lb. Ceylon Tea \$.83½	2.	17
Oct. 7	To goods bought by Mrs. Beard to the Amount of		75
24	1 Pattern Pit Saw File @\$.31¼		31
Nov. 19	4 " " " " " "	1.	25
26	1 Large Bottle Snuff by Mrs. Beard		17
Dec. 7	1 yd. Cambrick		75
16	1 Pattern Pit Saw File		31½
1809			
Feb. 27	7¼ lbs. Wrought Nails	1.	21
Mar. 30	3 Pattern Pitt Saw Files		94
	2 Common " "		50
Mar. 30	3 Pattern Pitt Saw Files		94
May 10	½ gallon Whiskey @\$.80		40
June 2	½ " " "		40
Aug. 5	Bal on " "		12½
Sep. 2	" " "		12½
			<hr/>
			\$45. 48

Per Contra			
1807	1 days work by Sam	\$.50	
1808	July 1 days work by Sam \$1.25	1 days work	
	by Pompey \$1.80	\$2.05	
		<hr/>	
		\$2.55	2. 55
			<hr/>
			\$42. 93
1808	Feb. 21 To Thomas Norris of John order		3.
			<hr/>
			\$45. 93

On the reverse side was the following:

Received 2 February 1810 Forty Dollars in part of the within acct.
Benjamin Wells & Son

Received Nov. 13, 1810 the Within Contents in full
Benjamin Wells

A copy of a letter from Edward Hall, Jr., transmitting to Tyler Hall extracts from certain deeds from the land records of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

"In the records of the 'Free School' founded in 1724 I find in about 1816 that William Hall, Esq., was one of the Trustees and shortly after his death was noted with another person voted in to take his place."

The Free School is at Rutland opposite the Beard property.

From Mr. Edward Hall, Jr.'s Notes

From B. B. I Folio 194

Land Records of Anne Arundel County

This Indenture made the 21st day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and fifty six, between Henry Hall eldest son and heir at Law to Major Henry Hall Deceased, of the one part of Anne Arundel County, Province of Maryland; and William Hall of the said County and Province aforesaid; youngest son of the said Henry Hall deceased, of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said Henry Hall, Jr., for and in consideration of the natural love and affection and in compliance with what appear to have been the design and intention of his ever honored father that some provision should be made for his younger children, and also for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings current money, to him in hand paid, the receipt hereof is hereby acknowledged hath given, granted, bargained and sold, aliened, remised, released, enfeaffed and confirmed; and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, alien, remise, release, enfeaffe and confirm, unto the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns all those several tracts or parcels of land hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, all that tract, and parcel of land called "Darkey's

Chance." Situated lying and being in the County aforesaid, adjoining to a tract of land called "Roper Gray" and on the North side of the North Branch of the Patuxent River, containing one hundred acres more or less, also all that one hundred acres called "Gentill Croft" being part of a tract called "Roper Gray," originally taken up by William Roper, and bounded as follows . . . Also all that part of a tract called "Happy Choice," heretofore purchased by the said Henry Hall deceased, from a certain Leonard Weyman, the said part containing 152 acres, more or less contiguous to "Darkey's Chance" and "Roper Gray," Also all that part of a tract, or parcel of land called "Maddox Adventure," not given to Edward Hall. (Note this adjoins the other tracts and is on a Branch of the Patuxent River, with description too long to copy here.) Containing in the said part 100 acres of land more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements and advantages, to the same several tracts, parts, or parcels of land, hereby intended to be given, belonging or in any wise appertaining to Henry Hall, Jr.

To have and to hold the aforesaid the several tracts, or parcels, of land hereby given and conveyed or intended to be so to him the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns, if he attain to the age of twenty one years, or dye leaving issue of his body. But in the case of the death of him, the said William Hall, before twenty one years of age, and without issue, then the several tracts or parts or parcels of land, aforesaid to revert to the said Henry Hall, Jr., his heirs and assigns. Provided always that it is the true intent and meaning of these Presents, that the said Henry Hall, Jr., if he shall so long live, shall have free liberty of using and working said Plantation and lands afore given, thereunto contiguous and adjoining, and retaining the same in his own hands, but without cutting down any considerable portion of the woodland, thereunto until the said William Hall arrives at the age of sixteen years. And that the said Henry Hall shall not be obliged to pay the said William Hall, his executors, administrators, or guardian, any rent for so doing anything, and the aforegoing deed to be contrary thereof in anywise not withstanding.

In testimony whereafter the said Henry Hall hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first written.

Henry Hall (SEAL)

Executed in the presence of

Samuel Jones

Isaac Hall

Elizabeth Hall, wife of said Henry Hall, being examined before Magistrates, William Chapman and John Ijams releases her dowry.

Notes from Mr. Edward Hall, Jr., County Surveyor, Anne Arundel County. Abstract from deed recorded in S. Y Liber I Folio 35, Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

"To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall concern,

I Mary Hall widow of Ann Arundel County, in ye Province of Maryland, send greeting in our Lord God Everlasting.

Know ye, that I, the said Mary Hall, as to all and in consideration of ye natural love and affection which I have and bear to my well beloved son, Henry Hall, Planter of Prince Georges County, in the said Province, and for other good and weighty considerations me hereunto especially moving. I have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant and confirm, unto my said son, Henry Hall, all that tract or parcel of land called "Marleys Lott," lying in Anne Arundel County.

Mary Hall

Signed in the presence of us: S. Samuel Smith, Elizabeth L. Hall.

Deed attested July 31, 1734. Recorded October 2, 1734.

Note by Mr. Edward Hall, Jr.

It is interesting to note that this deed of land near Rutland immediately precedes the deed from Richard Snowden to the visitors of Anne Arundel County Schools of the first Free School land lying about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Rutland. It is probable that Henry Hall, 2nd. wished to educate his children at the above mentioned school.

Notes from Edward Hall, Jr., County Surveyor, Anne Arundel County. In B. B. I; 194-201 of the Land Records of Anne Arundel County.

Henry Hall, Jr., son of Major Henry Hall (1st), and grandson of Rev. Henry Hall, makes the following conveyance to his half brothers, with his wife, Elizabeth Hall, renouncing her dower rights, to the said lands. Elizabeth Lansdale Hall, second wife of Major Henry Hall (1st), being then his widow, joins in these deeds; releasing her dower rights.

1st To Edward Hall, "The Enlargement" at the head of South River adjoining Arnold Gray, 79 acres more or less. 100 acres more or less of "Morelys Lot" except the dwelling plantation of the late Major Henry Hall (1st). ("Morely's Lot" was the property left Mary Duval Hall, wife of Rev. Henry Hall, by her father Mareen Duval, so it had been in the family for four generations. T. J. H., 3rd.)

Also 48 acres of "Maddox Adventure." This land is near Rutland and was afterwards owned by The Fultons and Mr. Robert Kent.

2nd.—To Thomas Henry Hall—165 acres of "Duval's Addition"; 79 acres of "Neglect."

3rd—To Isaac Hall Part of Anne Arundel Manor known as "Widows Enlargement" except 20 acres sold by Major Henry Hall to John Deaver, 107 acres more or less. (This is the property that the Southern High School is on. T. J. H., 3rd.)

These conveyances were witnessed by:

Mareen Duval and Nicholas Watkins, Jr.

And sworn to before William Chapman and John Ijams.

John Hall of Lyons Creek
Deed to
Philip Allingham

This Indenture made the ninth
day of March One Thousand
Seven Hundred and Forty Six.

Between John Hall of Calvert County in the Province of Maryland, Planter, and James Shoemaker of Baltimore County, Gentleman, Attorney in fact for Captain Christopher Gundall, of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Mariner, of the one part and Captain Philip Allingham of Anne Arundel County, in the Province of Maryland, Mariner, of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said John Hall and James Shoemaker for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, to them in hand paid by the said Capt. Philip Allingham, in manner following, that is to say, Seventy pounds sterling to the said John Hall, and the remaining, one hundred and thirty pounds sterling, to the aforesaid James Shoemaker, for the use of this Constituent, Capt. Christopher Grindall and in part of a sum of money from the said Hall to the said Grindall as by mortgage bearing date . . . recourse being thereunto had, may appear the receipt whereof the said John Hall and James Shoemaker, do hereby acknowledge any of every part thereof do hereby; Acquit, Exonerate and fully discharge the said Capt. Philip Allingham. Have Granted, Bargained and Sold, and by these presents they the said John Hall and James Shoemaker do Grant, Bargain and Sell unto Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs and Assigns forever; all those tracts or parcels of Land contained and circumscribed, within the courses, lines, limits, and Distances, hereafter expressed, being called by the name of Highlands. Originally granted unto Patrick Dud lying situate, and being in Calvert County, aforesaid, on the East side of the Patuxent River, below Lyons Creek, at the head of a Parcel of land granted to Peter Anchor, called "Archors Hays"; and the other tract called "Chance." Beginning at the North East corner Tree of the said land and running south to the land of Robert Turner's thereby the said Turner's Land East to the Land of Robert Hews, thereby the said Land North to a White Oak being the North West corner Tree, then West forty seven perches, then North forty eight perches, then West by South, twenty perches, to Chew's Corner tree, then with a straight line to the Beginning containing and laid out for two hundred and seventy five acres, of Land containing the same more or less. To have and to hold the said Land and premises together with all and singular, the Improvements, conveniences and advantages, to the said Land, contained within the meter and Limitts afore expressed, belonging or in any manner of the way appertaining, unto him the said Philip Allingham, his heirs and assigns forever, and to no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever, Except fifty acres part of the aforesaid Land which is to be laid out for Joseph Smith, son of Joseph Smith Jr. late of Calvert County aforesaid, Deceased, next adjoining to the East line of the said Tract, and the said John Hall doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators; covenant, promise, Grant and agree, to and with the said Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs,

and Assigns, the aforesaid Land; and every part and parcel thereof Except as before Excepted; against all manner of persons, whatsoever forever, hereafter, Warrant and Defend, and the same James Shoemaker doth hereby Covenant, promise, grant and agree, to and with the said Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs and Assigns, in the manner and form following, that is to say.

That the said James Shoemaker, in behalf of the aforesaid Capt. Christopher Grindall, doth give up all Right, Title, claim, interest and Estate, if in and to the said Land and premises, with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, which the said Grindall, has or might have, by virtue of the mortgage aforementioned, unto the said Capt. Philip Allingham, His Heirs and Assigns, forever, hereafter shall and may Quickly and peacefully, have hold and possess, and enjoy, the said Tract or parcel of Land, and Premises with the appurtenances, free and clear, and truly and freely, acquitted and discharged, of any claim or demand of them the said Capt. Christopher Grindall, or of any person or persons claiming or pretending to claim any Right, in and to the same from by and under him, and he the said John Hall, doth for himself his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, further Covenant, Promise Grant and Agree, to and with the said Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs and Assigns, that he the said John Hall, and his Heirs, shall and will from time to time, and at all times, hereafter, and at the Reasonable Request, and at the proper costs and charges in the Law of him the said Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs and Assigns, do make, acknowledge, suffer and execute, any further Deed or Instrument, in writing such as the said Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs or Assigns, or their Council Secured in the Law, shall reasonably devise, advise or require, for the further and better assurances, Surety or secure making, the Land and Premises, aforesaid, Except as before Excepted, unto him the said Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs, and Assigns, forever. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

John Hall (Lyons Creek) (SEAL)

Sealed and
delivered in the presence of
John Darnall
Harrison Lane.

On the back of the foregoing deed was the following endorsement viz. Received the day and year within written of Capt. Philip Allingham, the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds sterling, being part of the consideration, money within mentioned on account of Mr. John Hall, and for the use of Capt. Christopher Grindall.

Received the day and year within written, of Capt. Philip Allingham the sum of seventy pounds sterling, the remaining part of the consideration money within written.

John Hall (Lyons Creek)

The day and year written within came John Hall, party to the within deed and acknowledged the Land and Premises, within mentioned, to be the Right of the within named Philip Allingham, his Heirs and Assigns forever; At the same time came Ann, wife of the said John Hall, who being secretly, and out of hearing of her said Husband, Examined did fully and Voluntarily, declare that she gave up her Right, Title, Dowry, Claim and Interest, in the said within mentioned Land and Premises, without any fear or threats of her said Husband, to the within named Capt. Philip Allingham, his Heirs and Assigns forever.

John Darnall

London, Feb. 24th, 1768

Mr John Hall

Dear Sir

I am favored with yours and two hogsheads of Tobacco via Camden. They were but midling and too light to clear much. The Bearer Capt. Adam Spencer comes to load for me in Patuxent, I recommend him for your further Consignments. I carried the proceeds of the two above hogsheads to the Credit of Mr Henry Hall according to your order. Capt. Bigg died on his Passage home.

Sir

Your Humble Servant

Silvanus Grove

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

Maryland

May 26, 1746

Sir :

Please pay unto Henry Darnel of Portland Manor or his order, the sum of six pounds and nine pence current money and his receipt of this shall be allowed of by

Sir, your Humble Servant

Henry Chew Jr.

To Mr. John Hall

Near Lyons Creeke

This proves that John Hall lived near Lyons Creek in 1746.

The only paper that has John Hall's signature :

I promise to pay unto Mr. Anthony Gott on order the sum of six pounds sterling at or before the first day of August next with Legal Interest for value received of him as Witness my hand this 29th day of August 1752.

John Hall

Received May 29 1752 of Mr. Anthony Gott six hundred pounds of tobacco being in full for notes of hand he paid to James Holliday for six pounds current money which note was indorsed to Henry Hall. I have received the above sum being in full for the use of Henry Hall and me.

John Hall

Sir

Should be glad youle send me the Rents that is now due by the Barrer as we are in great need of tobacco now to settle Mrs. Smiths Estate. Your Compliance will greatly Oblige yours

Very Humbly

Senl John Cox

August 2 1763

On the reverse side is this :

Re'd Aug 6 1763 of John Hall one hogshead of Tobacco weighing Nine Hundred and fifty pounds nett being for the rent of the Plantation he now lives on for the year 1761

Rec'd by the order of Mr. John Cox

(signed) Francis Edmonds

To Mr. John Hall

(Harrison Lane was evidently an uncle or brother-in-law to Mr. John Hall)

Mr. Hall Sir :

This answer by Solley, I hope it will find you and family all well. I have been very unwell myself for some time and would like to know if you could spare me some bacon as we are just out and can't hear of any to be had in this neighborhood. So if you could spare some I should be very much oblized to you, and send me the price by Solley and I will provide you the money very shortly for it which you may depend on; and if you have any wheat you could spare I should be glad if you could let me have some for I assure you that they are both very scarce with me aloosing of my hogs last fall and making a poor crop of wheat. That we have none hardly of either to use so I do hope you will be so good as to let me have what you can and it will be doing me a very good service at this time, you may depend I will surely pay for it in a short time, as I have some money due to me and am in hopes of getting it in about two months time of the above. I should be very glad to see you and out of power to come for our horses is all so poor and obliged to work hard myself. So I remain

Your most humble servant

Harrison Lane Sr.

April 28, 1765

My kind love to Nancy and all the children.

From Edward Hall Jr. notes 1 H Liber 1 Folios 219—221

At a special court in behalf of "Annarundale County" in A.D. 1706 to confirm possession of lands the title to which was destroyed by fire at the port of Annapolis. Came into Court Henry Hall of Annarundale County, Clerke, and claims a title to a certain tract called Marley's Grove containing—acres of land which he claims by intermarriage with Mary one of the daughters of Mareen Duval late of Annarundale County deceased, who by his will devised the said land to the said Mary the which the said Mareen Duval purchased of Robert Proctor and John Genther.

Ordered that they be recorded.

This is a description of an addition to Batchelor's Choice.

Courses of a tract of land conveyed by Gerard Hopkins to the Reverend Henry Hall Anno 1708 vizt all that thirty two acres and $\frac{1}{3}$ part of an acre of land being part of said parcel of land bought by the said Gerard Hopkins of Col. Henry Darnall out of Ann Arundel Manor and beginning at two young bounded Black Oaks standing to the westward of the line of the land whereon said Hall now liveth and running from thence by a line drawn north twenty perches thence east sixty perches, thence south fifty one degrees easterly eight perches thence east twelve and one half perches, thence north fifty eight degrees, easterly seventy six perches, thence south forty degrees, east seventeen perches, thence south southeast twenty two perches, thence south forty degrees east twenty seven perches thence north seventy six degrees east thirty one perches to the south side of the Manor. Then with a line south thirteen perches to the East line of said Hall's land. Thence bounding on the same by a line drawn west two hundred and twelve perches to the first boundary containing and laid out for thirty two acres and one third part of an acre more or less.

NOTICE

The Undersigned Commissioner of Slave Statistics for Anne Arundel county will visit the several election districts of the said county, at the times hereinafter stated, for the purpose of taking and perpetuating the evidence of the number of persons held to labor and service in said county, and emancipated by the constitution of the State of Maryland adopted in the year 1864; and by whom such persons were so held, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly in that behalf passed, at the January session 1867.

"The testimony in all cases shall be the sworn statement of the former owner, of his or her or their legal representatives, confirmed by the testimony on oath of at least two disinterested witnesses." For the convenience of the public the undersigned will attend in the several election districts of the county as follows, viz.

At the Office of the Annapolis & Elkridge Rail Road Co. for the 6th (Annapolis) election district on Monday, the 27th May instant.

For the 2nd Election District, at the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday 28th inst, and at Crownsville, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

For the 4th Election District, at Millersville on Thursday, the 30th inst. and at Patuxent, on Friday, the 31st inst.

For the 5th Election District, at Hooverville on Tuesday, the 4th of June next, and at Brooklin on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of June next.

For the 3rd Election District, at Johnson's store, on Friday, the 7th of June next, and at Boon's store, (St. Margarets) on Saturday, the 8th, of June next.

For the 8th Election District at Friendship, on Monday, the 15th of July next.

For the 1st Election District, at Mount Zion on Tuesday, 16th of July next, at Galesville on Wednesday and Thursday the 17th and 18th of July and at Davidsonville on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th of July next. Parties desiring blank forms or any information on the subject of his duties, will please address the commissioner at Annapolis, giving the name of their Post Office or apply to him in person.

All former slave-owners are respectfully invited to examine and avail themselves of the provisions of this law.

Mathias Hammond

Commissioner of Slave Statistics

For Anne Arundel County

May 15 1867

DAY-STAR LIGHTNING PRESS

I always heard from my father that his uncle William H. Hall Jr. was in the State Militia in the War of 1812. He did not see any active service but his troop was stationed in the Swamp while the British Fleet was in the Chesapeake. My father used to laughingly remark that the only time his uncle saw the British was when he climbed a tree and saw the fleet sail up the Chesapeake to attack Fort McHenry which attack we all know inspired Francis Scott Key to write that immortal song "The Star Spangled Banner." Below is absolute proof that Uncle William did serve in the War of 1812.

West River, A. A. Co., Md. 1853

I promise and oblige myself, heirs, or assigns irrevocably to give to Lloyd and Co., Washington City, one half of whatever they may recover for me, for my services in the late War of 1812, provided I am justly entitled—The said Lloyd and Co. to be at all expense and trouble and at no cost to me whatever. Witness my hand and seal the above date

It is not signed so I suppose they tried to get him to take up their proposition but he did not. This was in his papers.

T. J. H.

HALL LETTERS

PART THREE

Mr John Hall Acct Sale of three Hhd Tobacco
Shipped in the name of Henry Hall by the Pearl Capt Christy
To Sundry Charges namely

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Freight at £7 per ton	5	5				
Country Duties @ 1/		3				
Petty Charges 2/7½ @ hhd		8	5½	5	16	5½
To Customs & Duties:						
Old subsidy on 2637 lbs				8	4	10
All Other Duties				68	9	9
				<hr/>		
				82	11	0½
Entry invoice & Land waiters @ 1/6		4	6			
Entry Acct Search & Debentures		4	6			
Weigh Ship Wharfage & Lighterage		3	9			
Cooperage out and Cask		11				
Brookage		6				
Postage of Letters & Watch'd			9			
			<hr/>			
				1	16	6
Insurance					11	9¾
Commission 2½ per cent on 104	19	9		2	12	5¾
				<hr/>		
				87	11	10
To Account Current for Nett Proceeds				17	7	11
				<hr/>		
				104	19	9
By all the Duties off 2637 lbs Tob exported drawn back 1766				76	14	7
Jany 30 By 1 hhd Sold Cazalet						
Com 7/1 Tret 29/ draft 4/ Nett 779 @ 2½ c.				8	3	8
Feb 3 By 2 hhd sold Groat & Co 1752 @ 2¾				20	1	6
				<hr/>		
				104	19	9

BILL OF LADING

Shipped by the Grace of God in good Order and Well conditioned, by Mr. John Hall in and upon the good Ship called Thomas and William whereof is Master under God, for this present Vayage, David Carcaud, and now Riding at Anchor in the River Patuxent and by God's Grace bound for London to say one Hogshead of Maryland Leaf Tobacco. Being mark'd and number'd as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the

like good Order and well Condition'd, at the aforesaid Port of London (the danger of the Seas only excepted) unto Mr William Mollison Merchant there, or to his assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods Seven Pounds Sterling per ton and Maryland Duties, with Primage and Average accustom'd. In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirm'd to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the one of which bills being accomplish'd the other one to stand void. And so God send the good ship to her desired Port in Safety. Amen. Dated in Maryland 26th June 1769.

Insured to be received at the rate of six pounds sterling
Shipped in care of self.

David Carcaud

	John Hall of West River	£	s	d
To pr Annarundoll Manor called Batchelor's Choice		132	5	3
3 years arrears to Sept 29 1770			15	10
		<hr/>		
		1	1	2
To pr N & S Bystod 100			4	
Arrears 1 yr to Sept 29 1770			4	
		<hr/>		
		1	9	2

Rec'd of John Hall of West River one pound nine shillings two pence for the above Quit Rent ending Sept 29 1770

J. W. Thomas

London Town 15 October 1770
Md

Dear Sir

I Received yours, Mr Stewart will wait till you sell your Pork. I shall want to buy porke and if yours is good and you will deliver it here I shall give you, the market price for it. Inclosed is a small acct against which has been of a very long standing, for want of an opportunity of sending it to you, and has been ommitted. I day say you will find it right.

I am

Your most humble servant

James Dick

P.S. Please let me have your answer and find opportunity that I may know whether I am to have your pork.

Mr John Hall to James Dick

1761	£	s	d
July 4th 22 S. brown Sugar		14	8
1762			
Febry 23rd 4 pairs Traces per Note	12		
	<hr/>		
	1	6	8

Errors Excepted 15th October 1770

James Dick

N.B.

The above articles are all charged by your Nephew Thomas Hall and at the end of 1762 the acct is marked by him.

(Copyed and Delivered)

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

In a very long bill from Thomas Tillard & Co. to Mr. John Hall West River which runs through 1772 and 1773 I find that the items are listed so the prices will be in two separate columns one marked Sterling and the other marked Currency. In totaling up the columns it amounts to 45 pounds 2 shillings 4 pence sterling while the Currency amounts to 70 pounds no shillings 4 pence. This is a good illustration as to the great discount that Currency was to Sterling showing very conclusively that the money issued by the Colonies was very far below the par of Sterling. This shows the great disadvantage the Colonies were under in trading with the Mother Country.

Sir

You may send down the good old wheat you were offering to me at the price you offered it. And pray let it be very clean and delivered Immediately.

I am Sir Your Humble Servant.

Thomas Tillard

Mond Evening.

Sir

I received yours and have sent you the Articles of Goods you ordered The Baltimore, Ireland will be round in a few days, it will sail by last of May or first of June, Hurry your Tobacco for the Benefit of an early Markett. Maynard may be expected in 10 days or a fortnight, he is to make two Voyages again this year. I will manage to pay the Sheriff in time

I am Sir

Your Humble Servant

Thomas Tillard

2 April 1773

My good friend think of my lime and let me have it in good time

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

H

BILL OF LADING

Shipped by the Grace of God in good Order and well condi-

E tioned by Mr. John Hall in and upon the good ship Adventure where-
 F of is Master, under God for this present voyage Samuel Maynard and
 G now riding at Anchor in the Severn River, and by God's Grace bound
 H for London, to say Four Hogsheads of Maryland Leaf Tobacco, being
 H marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered, in
 like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of
 London (The Danger of Seas only excepted) unto Mess West and
 Hobson or to their Assigns they paying Freight for the said Tobacco
 at 7 pounds sterling per ton, and Maryland Duties, with Primage
 and Average accustomed,

In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath
 affirmed to 2 Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; The One
 of which Bills being accomplished, the other to stand void. And so
 God send the good Ship to her desired Port in Safety, Amen. Dated
 in Maryland August 20th 1773.

Samuel Maynard

Insured at six pounds sterling per Hogshead in case of loss.

Miss Elizabeth Hall Daughter of John

To Thomas Tillard & Co

1773		£	s	d
Oct. 11	6 yds humhuny	3	15	
May 6	1 pr Lamd Mitts		2	9
		<hr/>		
		3	17	9

To interest thereon from 1st of Jany 1774 till paid

Acct

Miss E Hall

Invoice of Goods ship'd by West & Hobson on board the Adventure
 Sam'l Maynard Master of Maryland on acct & risque of Mr. John Hall
 W/R & to him consigned.

			Sterling	
Sadlery	Geo. Blakesley	1 Box	6	16
Cutlery	Wm Boddington		1	5
Cheese	Trapp & Co	2 Cases	1	9
Salt	Thos Vardon	3 Bdle		19 10
Pipes	Wm Rogers			18 8
1 box	Packing & Ins			3 6
Port Entry & Shipping	Charges			6
Primage & Bill of Lading				6
Freight				15 6
Insurance				5 2
Commission				6 3
			<hr/>	
			12	15 7

London March 20 1774
Errors Excepted
West & Hobson
Mr John Hall's Acct.

London 1 July 1776

Mr John Hall
I have before me your esteemed favours of 30th July 10th of Sept. and 20th of Dec. 1775 which have been prevented from answering by all intercourse with North America being stopt. God grant us an honorable and speedy end to the present war. Your have Acct of sales of the Tobacco you sent me by Jos & Mary and your balance due you is 17 pounds 1 shilling which I hope you find right.
And am respectfully Sir
Your Obedient Servant

James Russell

Addressed to
Mr. John Hall
Patuxent
Maryland

Sir
Please pay to the Bearer Mr John Watkins son of John the sum of Twenty Pounds Current money, and this shall be Sufficient in full against your very humble servant.

James Hughes
April 3 1777

Addressed to
Mr John Hall
West River
On the reverse side is:
The 7th of April Rec'd the Contince of the Within Order
John Watkins son of John

Mr John Hall		West River				
		To T. Tongue & Co.		£	s	d
1784						
July	26	To 1 Tea Kittle 10/6	1 Spice Mortar 15/	1	5	6
Sept.	30	To 100 nails 1/4	1 shoe buckle 1/6		2	10
		1 Linen Hdkf 3/1	clasp knife 10c		3	10
		1 qt Jug 1/1	qt. Rum 1/8		3	2
Oct.	14	4 Ells Oznabrigs 6/1	Grid Iron 4/2		10	2
		1 " "	2/6 1½ yds Sarge 8/3			
		1 slip thread	6c		11	3
		1 doz Nest Buttons 10c.	1 Skillett 12/6		13	4

	19	1	Small Trunk 7/6	1	Sticktwist 1/	8	6
	19	3	quarts Rum			4	11
Nov.	10	2½	a Soap @ 1/6			3	9
	20	1	pr Leading Lines			1	3
Dec.	4	1	Snuff Box				10
1785							
Jan.	17	1	Paper Pins			1	3
June	20	1	bottle Porter			1	6
	30	1½	yds Sheeting 4/6	1	Tin funnel 1/	5	6

Aug. 11 By Spice Mortar returned

Oct. 27 To 3 lbs bro Sugar

Errors Excepted

T. Tongue & Co.

Mr John Hall West River

with

Thomas Tongue & Co

Mr John Hall

West River

Apr.	14	To	1	Frying pan wt 5¾ lb @ 6½	3	1¼
			1	pen knife 7½ 1 hair Sifter 1/6	2	1½
			2	Pad locks 2 hasps	2	4
			2	Pewter Basons @ 2--6	5	
	16		1	curb bridle 3-9 1 saddle cloth 3-9	7	6
			1	Match Coat Blanket	5	
			1	Mowan Laidle 38	2	3
May	6		1	Pewter dish 2/3 6 pewter plates 6/	3	3
			1	Clasp Knife 5/ 1 Silk Handkf 3/4	3	9
			1	Stock Lock 1/3 1 small Mugg 3/	1	11
			3	lbs Shott @3/		9
			1	quire paper 1½ lb. powder 7½	1	7½
	14	26	Ells oznerbrigs @ 9		19	6
	18	20	" " @ 9		15	
	25		1 lb Tea		2	9
June	7	100	Nails			6
	16		1 Sythe & Furniture		4	9

88 THE HALL FAMILY OF WEST RIVER AND KINDRED FAMILIES

July 13	50 10c Nails		3	3¼
		6	2	1½
	To advance 30 per cent	1	16	7½
		7	18	9

Errors Excepted

Rich. & Bennett Darnall

August 10th 1784

Rec'd of Mr John Hall his Exchange on Mess. Forrest & Stoddart in full for his and his Sons Mr Wm Hall's acct. with Rich. & Bennett Darnall

Account

Mr John Hall

with

Richd. & Bennett Darnall

Dr John Hall Esq his Acct. Current with Forrest & Stoddart 1784

			Sterling	
Oct. 16	To Sundry Goods per Willing Ton Inv.	15	9	8
Nov. 30	American Duty on said Goods		2	11
1785				
Jan. 31	Cash draft of R. & B. Darnall	12	4	7
Nov. 5	Ditto Ditto R. & B. Darnall	19	12	1
Dec. 30	Cash advanced you by D Carcaud	10	10	
1786				
Mar. 6	To Sundry Goods per Willing Tom Inv.	24	13	8
Nov. 27	Cash paid R. & B. Darnall	27	13	
1787	Cash advanced you by D. Carcaud in /86	25	4	
	To cash paid on duties		12	
		136	2	2
1784				
Oct. 1	1 hhd Tobacco per Willing Tom	20	2	
1785				
Ins on 1 hhd ditto per Patuxent & lost		10		
Sept. 26	1 hhd Tobacco per May. paw	3	19	4
1785				
Dec. 20	1 hhd Tobacco per Alliance	13	3	10
1786				
Dec. 2	2 Hhd Tobacco per Washington	30	10	9
1787				
Feby. 28	2 Hhd Tobacco per Betsy	17	9	2
Sept. 8	Ins on Hhd per Patuxent		10	
1788				
July 9	By George Town Stone for Bal due	40	8	11
		136	2	2

On the reverse side

John Hall Esq Dr

1788 To Forrest & Stoddart for bal due in London

per the written acct 40 8 11

To cash advanced you by Capt Carcaud omitted 42 4 9½

82 13 8½

Received Sept 7 1788 Mr John Hall of West River his Bills on Mess Forrest & Stoddart & Mardock for the above acct payable to F. & S.

David Carcaud for Forrest & Stoddart

Remember this amt. was wrong ten shillings sterlg. the difference of his acct. of sales of two hhds. of Tobacco which I have paid Mr Hall

D. C.

Mr Hall have shipped the 8 hhds. which he promised to ship last year five last year and three this year. Take his Bill on F. S. & Mardock at 30 days for the above sum

Account Rendered to Mr. John Hall West River

With Mess Forrest & Stoddart London

London January 1785

Mr John Hall

West River

Dear Sir

We wrote you on the 20th day of October by the Nantes Capt. Maynard, since then we are deprived of any of your always agreeable and esteemed favors.

The present serves to Inclose to you your Account of sales for four hogsheads by the Nantes, net proceeds 10 pounds—14—6 we place to your credit which we shall be proud to hear meets with your approbation, this we do assure you we did the best possible with it for you, when you observe to lightness of the hogsheads we hope you will allow that we have given you a good price. Finding that the demand for Tobacco has nearly taken all that was on our markt, & being informed that there is a very large crop inclines us to believe that the first Cargoes that arrive will command the best price and being willing to give our friends every advantage in our power, determines us to charter the little ship the "Chance" Capt. Strofford and despatched her last month, we hope she will be with you before this can reach you, And every assistance you can give in forwarding his despatch will oblige.

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient and Honored Servant

Wallace Johmond & Mirre

London 1st Sept 1787

Mess Wallace Johnson & Muir
 Bought of Rutt & Olding
 No 165 the Hand & Glove in Fenchurch Street
 J. H. West River Sterling
 2 Prs. Mens Best Buckskin Stitched Topt Large 9

London Sept 3 1787

Mess. Wallace Johnson & Muir
 Bought of Neave Dannton & Son
 I. H. West River Sterling
 1 Large Pur Cardinal 1 1

London 30 of Aug 1787

Mess Wallace Johnson & Muir
 Bot of Harris Prescott & Howard
 I. H.
 Chest No 4

No 35	1	Yardage	Turk	25	yds	@2/	Sterling		
							2	10	
No 20	1	9/8	Shulf	59		15	3	13	
							<hr/>		
							6	3	9

London 3rd Sept 1787

Mess Wallace Johnson & Muir
 Bought of Morgan & Hickes
 I. H.

To 9 G Cheese	1	0	5	44/	2	6	0
1 Baskett boards Etc						2	6
Cartage							3
					<hr/>		
					2	8	9

 No 1 Cheese Stores

London 4 Sept 1787

Mess Wallace Johnson & Muir
 Bought of John Rogers
 In Sun Court Cornhill
 J. H. West River Sterling
 5 yds Super Fine Broad Cloth @ 18/ 4 10/

London Sept 3rd 1787

Mess Wallace Johnson and Muir
 Bought of Davidson Newman & Co.

I H	41 Sin loaves	5-2-12	6% on Cd.	P	S	P
West River	In a hhd			16	16	5
					5	

HALL LETTERS

91

No 2	Turkey Raisins	0-1-8	42	13	6
		In a Jar			
	Currants	0-1-3		15	6
		In a Jar		2	8
		In a Cask		3	
				<hr/>	
				18	19
					1

London 12 September 1789

Mr John Hall
West River
Sir

We wrote you on the 28th of last Month by the "Washington" Capt. White to which we beg your reference. Your favor of the 20th July is now before us to the contents we have paid particular attention. We are sorry that your Tobacco was left out of the Mary Ann, we did not know that was the case before we received your Letter, we shall write Maynard on the Subject and Schold him well. We never had any doubt of your being able to pay your debts if we had we should have been more cautious in giving you Credit. We must beg leave to differ with you about the London Merchants spoiling the price of Tobaccos, this we do with truth assure you that we are always anxious to make the most of it we can we are never more happy than when we obtain a good price for Our Friends. We have a just some of all your past favors and are respectfully

Dear Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

Wallace Johnson and Muir

Addressed to

Mr John Hall

West River

Maryland

Bt The Willing Tom Capt. Hunter

London 30th Nov. 1789

John Hall Esq West River

Sir

Our last to you of the 26th Sept handing you Account of Sales of your Hhdgs of Tobacco by the "Isabelle" her 2nd Voyage We have now to hand you the same of your Hogshead by the John and Tom Nett proceeds 7 pounds 5 shillings 10 pence which we have placed as per your order to the Credit of Mr Jos Court. Should the Reports of the Shortness of your present Crop be confirmed. We have not a doubt but prices will be better another year. When we shall be much obliged to you for a Continuance of your Consignments. We have this Day received your Esteemed

favor of Sept. 4th. Your Order therein for goods shall be taken care of and sent out in the Spring.

We are Sir
Your Most Obedient Servants
Thos Eden & Co.

Addressed to
Mr John Hall Esq
Maryland

London 25th Feby 1790

Mess Thomas Eden & Co
Bo't of Robert Barrett
(Late Lowdens)
Hat Manufactory
No 103 Leadenhall Street
Wholesale Retail and For Exportation
J.H.W.R.

One Mans beaver color hat lined with green silk	1	Sterling	
Feal Box		1	1
		<hr/>	
	1	2	

London Sept 5 1787

Wallace Johnson & Co
Bought of Eds'd Jackson
Man's Mercer
at the Golden Anchor No 58 Gracechurch Street
J.H.

4 dozen campn. fine wm. Cbs.	@ 10c	Sterling	
2 do Breast	5	3	4
1 oz. 10 dra. Fu & Silk	2/2		10
1 lb. Thread No 10		3	6½
		2	10
		<hr/>	
		0	10 6½

1792	Wm. H. Hall	Dr	
To County Assessment on 5 pounds 0 shillings 4 pence		0	4
To Nicholas Harwood 22 lb Tobacco @ 12/6		0	2 9
To William Goldsmith 38 lb ditto @ 12/6		0	4 9
To John Gwinn 16 ditto @ 12/6		0	2 0
To John Gassaway 198 ditto @ 12/6		1	4 9
To Gabriel Duvall 200 ditto @ 12/6		1	5 0
		<hr/>	
		3	3 4½

Errors Excepted
Wm. Goldsmith
Sheriff

Addressed to

Wm H. Hall

On the reverse side is the following :

Received November 2nd 1793 the full Contents of the Within acct.
 Samuel Deale

An inventory of the goods and chattels of John Hall of West River, late of Anne Arundel County deceased, appraised by the subscriber being duly qualified, in current money of this State this 16 Dec. 1795.

Wearing apparel			£	S	P
Negroes names	years old	£			
Sarah	40	35			
Taffee	28	70			
Venus and child	25	55			
James of Sarah	22	65			
Jack	20	75	300		
		—			
Murah	45	35			
Dinah	19	50			
James of Murah	23	75	160		
		—			
York of Priss	9	30			
Jim of Priss	7	25	55		
		—			
Cass	10	22			
Caesar	17	70			
Rachel	35	45			
Munday	12	34			
Wilhelmina	4	10			
		—			
			181		
			697		
			£	S	P
			697		
Carried Forward					
Brought forward					

	Age	£
Munch (Swamp)	60	3
Goffey	37	70
George	24	75
Jacob	22	75
Will	34	70
Dis	42	35
Priss & child	25	45
Larin	23	75
Poll	20	50
Tom	18	65
Jenny	15	50

Bet	13	40		
Davy	11	32		
Sarah	8	22		
Tamer	5	15		
Adam	5	14		
Grace	3	10	746	
<hr/>				
37 ounces of silver			18	11 3
1 Looking glass 60 S, 1 Ditto 25 S			4	5 0
1 Chest Drawers 80 S, 1 Dropping glass 10 S			4	10 0
1 Walnut oval Table 30 S			2	0 0
1 small square table 10 S				
1 small pine table 35 S 9 P			2	13 9
1 old walnut desk 50 S				
Carried Forward			1475	00 0
			£	S P
Amount brought Forward			1475	
1 large hair trunk 20s. 1 small blk leather 12/6			1	12 6
1 small ditto				15
1 mahogany shaving case, razors etc.			1	5
1 lrg Pine chest 15s 1 leather couch 35s.			2	10
1 feather bed & stead, Bolster and pillows			7	
1 ditto ditto ditto			6	
1 ditto ditto ditto			5	
1 ditto ditto ditto			4	10
1 small ditto ditto			1	5
2 pr. Blanketts 40s. 1 rugg 22/6			3	2 6
8 leath. bot chairs 30s. 2 summer whools 20s.			2	10
1 wood ditto 7/6 15 oz of old pewter @ 3P				17 6
22 oz @ 1s. 2p ditto			1	12 8
2 iron pots @ 12 s. Pot hooks 15/6 2 Rails 9 p			1	14 6
1 Dutch oven 5 s. 1 Iron kettle 20 s.			1	5
1 pr And Irons 10s. 2 brass candlesticks 3/9				13 9
1 iron " 6 p 2 pr Tin Tongs @ 22 p				4 3
2 old shawls 6 p 2 old tea kettles 2/6				3
4 butter pots 12 s. 2 iron pots 10s.			1	2
2 Testaments @ 10 s. 1 prayer book 10 s.			1	10
6 iron wedges 15 s. flesh forks 1/6				16 6
2 hand mills 80 s. 1 iron Pestle 2 s.			4	2
1 spice mortar 6 p 1 iron spit 3/9 1 paloze 1/6				5 9
2 flat irons 2 s. 2 Juggs 2/6 1 candle box 6 p				5
			1525	13 17
Amount Brought Forward			1525	13 17
14 cyder Casks @ 4 s. 2 old boxes 1 s			2	17
1 oxcart 10 s. 1 pr steel yards 7/6				17 6

2 Grid Irons 4/9 Xsaw 12/6		17	3
1 harness 35 s. 1 pr. Tugg chains 2 s.	1	17	
Old hoes axes ox rings and bolts	1		
1 lot coopers tools 20 s. Grub Hoe 2/6	1	2	6
2 old cases, branding irons & old plows		16	
Ox chain		7	6
1 bay mare 13 years old	7	10	
1 roan horse 10 years old	12		
1 mule 10 years old	15		
1 bay horse 7 years old	11	5	
30 head of sheep @ 15 s	22	10	
1 sow & pigs 20 s. 3 shoats 7/6 Swamp	2	2	2
14 head cattle @ 60 s. 3 yearlings @ 40 s.	42		
4 oxen @ 6£ 4 calves @ 10 s.	26		
6 oxen @ 5£ (Manor) 1 Old stove 40 s.	32		
10 head cattle @ 60s. 8 yearls @ 40s (manor)	46		
8 calves 7/6 1 sow & pigs 40 s. 9 shoats 90s	9	10	
Cyder mill	1	10	
5000 lbs Crop tobacco @ 40 s. per cwt.	100		
Total value of Inventory	1872	14	6

This account in John Hall's handwriting is evidently an account of John Hall against the County for work done on the County Roads and Bridges. On the reverse side is Nicholas Watkins & Sounty Acct. on the Road.

			£	S	P
5 Hands 4 days	20 days		5	12	6
	Swamp Bridge				
Randle		5	7½		
Taff		5	7½		
Jacob		5	7½		
Rachel		5	7½		
Caesar & Cart	1	2	6		
ditto	1	2	6		
ditto	1	2	6		
Jacob		5	7½		
Taff		5	7½		
Rachel		5	7½		
Caesar æ Cart	1	2	6		
Taff		5	7½		
Jacob		5	7½		
Rachel		5	7½		
Caesar æ Cart	1	2	6		
Taff		5	7½		

Rachel	5	7½
Randel 2 days (omitted)	11	3
	<hr/>	
	10	13 9

HALL WILLS

Will of Rev. Henry Hall:

In the name of God Amen. I Henry Hall of St. James Parish, in the County of Anne Arundel, in the province of Maryland. Being now full of the uncertainty of this Mortal life, do make, constitute and appoint this my last Will and Testament, in manner, and form in following, that is to say first before all things, I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God a most faithful Creator and most Merciful Saviour, most humbly Beseeching Him that it may be precious in His Sight, Believing in the Remission of Sins and Everlasting Life, through the works and teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ my Lord and only Saviour, my body I will to be committed, to ye ground in a Decent and Christian Manner in sure hope of the Resurrection to Eternal Life, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and as for ye Temporal Estate to which it has pleased God to Bless me. I Dispose there-of as follows, that is to say, I give and Bequeath into the Vestry of Saint James Parish, after whose I am Minister for the sum of ten pounds, to be by them laid out in buying one Silver Bason as in the Morgin Esyro-sip (to be engraved, to be for everlasting in the said Parish, to be used at the Offoratory in knowing oblations. I give and Bequeath to my much Respected friend Mr. Thomas Cochshish, Minister of All Saints Parish in Calvert County my best Gowns and Cassock.

I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Mary Hall my Chest of Drawers, Silver Tankhard, Six of my Silver spoons. Largest looking Glass and my Clock.

I give and bequeath to my son Henry Hall all my books wearing apparel, both woolen and linen; my hats, my goggles, Canes Seventeen and Watch. Then I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Hall the remaining six of my silver spoons, silver cup, and Cover, two of my best Trunks.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Henry Hall, all of my part of Ample Grange, lying in Prince George County to him and the heirs of his body forever, in default of such heirs, then to return to the heirs of my body forever.

Item, I give and bequeath to my son Henry Hall all my lot lying in Queen Ann Town, in the same county, called number one, and to the heirs of his body and in default of such heirs, then to return to the heirs of my body forever.

Item I give and bequeath my other lot lying in same town, called number two, in like manner to my said son Henry Hall, but whereas; James Hall and C Couiry should not be coming to the age of twenty one years and if so not capable of conveying the same, to one paid him Ten pounds sterling for it. Therefore I give and bequeath unto my said son Henry Hall and the heirs of his body all the boards, obligations, writings, relating to said bargain to tenth of James Hall and willing him and enjoying my estate therefore mention to cause the lot number two to be conveyed over into my said son Henry Hall, to the heirs of his body and in default of such heirs, then to return to ye heirs of my body forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Mary Hall all my dwelling Plantation, called Batchelors Choice, together with thirty odd acres of land adjourning to it, bought of Gerald Hopkins, to her and the heirs of her body and in default of such heirs, then to return to the heirs of my body forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my daughters Martha Hall and Magdalen Hall all my tract of land called North and South Brestoo, formerly called Borshoby, lying in St. James Parish, to them and the heirs of their bodys forever, to bequeath divide between the two of them or the survivor of them, and the heirs of the body of the deceased if either of my said Daughters, shall dye before such division be made, and leave heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever, and in default of such heirs of both of their bodys, then to return to the heirs of my body forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto to my two sons Benjamin Hall and Edward Hall all my part of Panots Mannor lying in Prince George County to them and to the heirs of their body, to be equally divided between them, or the Survivor of them and the heirs of the body of the deceased, if either of my said sons shall dye, before such divisions be made, leaving heirs of his body lawfully begotten and in default of such heirs, of both of their bodys, then to return to the heirs of my body forever.

I give and bequeath unto my two sons John Hall and William Hall all my part of Talbott's Resolution Mannor lying in Baltimore County and also all of my part of land called Batchelors Hall lying in same County to them and to the heirs of their bodys forever, to be equally divided between them or between the survivors of them and the heirs of the body of the deceased, if one of my said sons shall dye before such division be made and have heirs of

his Body lawfully begotten, and in default of such heirs of both of their bodys, then to return to the heirs of my body forever.

Item I will and appoint my executors hereafter named to pay all my just debts, legacies, and funeral out of my private estate, not otherwise disposed of, as aforesaid and the surplus or surplusage thereof I give and bequeath to my wife and children, to be divided amongst them in such manner as the law directs, for the distribution of the surplusage of Jatorstaks, estate.

Item, I make constitute and appoint my aforesaid wife Mary Hall my foresaid son Henry Hall and my foresaid daughter Mary Hall, my full joint and whole executors of this my last will and Testament.

Item, I constitute and appoint the Vestry and Church Wardens of St. James Parish and Thomas Cockshut of and Trustee of this my last Will and Testament and I do here revoke and make void all the Wills and Testaments, whether made or written by me heretofore named for Testimony, where I have now unto put my hand and seal this twenty eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared Henry Hall (Test) to his last Will and Testament in person of;

William Lock, David Weems, Robert Eade, Philip Dowell, Alexandra Rosenquest.

On the back of this will was thus written on Viz-April 17, 1722:

Then came William Lock Philip Dowell and Alexandra Rosenquest three of the subscribing witnesses of the Will and made Oath upon the Holy Evangulists of Almighty God that they saw the Testator, Henry Hall Sign Seal Publish and Declare the same to be his Will and Testament and at the same time of his doing so, he was of sound and perfect mind and memory to the best of their Knowledge.

Sworn to before Thomas Addison Clerk of Court.

The Silver Bason to be engraved in the inside to the Glory in the Manner following and with these words around it, (IHS) "Who feedeth the Flock and Tasteth not of the milk of the Flock.

Will of Benjamin Hall, 3rd son of Rev. Henry Hall:

I give and bequeath to my son Benjamin Hall all my part of Parrots Manor, being my present dwelling plantation, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—To my son William Hall all my part of the Tract of

Land called Pleasant Grove, in Prince George county to him and his heirs.

Item—I give to my son Edward Hall, the sum of one hundred pounds at the age of twenty one.

Item—I give to my youngest son Henry Hall one hundred pounds when he becomes twenty one years old.

Item—To my daughter, Sarah Hall one hundred pounds at the age of sixteen years.

Item—I give to my daughter Sophia Hall the sum of one hundred pounds sterling when she come to sixteen years or marries.

Item—I give to my daughter Martha Hall one hundred pounds at sixteen years of age or when she marries.

Item—To my aforesaid wife one third of my personal Estate the rest to be divided among all my children, except Benjamin Hall.

April 28, 1759

Benjamin Hall

Will of Edward Hall, Sr., 4th son of Rev. Henry Hall:

I give and bequeath to my Beloved son Edward Hall, one mority or one half of the Tract of land on which he lives. Containing about three hundred acres, to which mority or half part to be that part on which my son Edward now lives on, And to be the upper part of the Tract aforesaid, which said part, I give and devise to my said son Edward Hall his heirs and assigns forever.

Item—I give to my loving daughters Jane and Sarah Hall for and during the time they remain unmarried, but no longer the plantation on which I now live, with one mority or one half part of the Tract of Land the same being the Lower part of the Tract aforesaid.

Item—I give to my loving son John Hall his heirs and assigns forever, the plantation on which I now live with one mority or half part of the Tract of Land and which the same settled, the same being the Lower part thereof. To be possessed and enjoyed by my son John Hall.

The remainder of my estate to be divided among my four children Edward, John, Jane and Sarah.

I appoint my two sons my executors.

19th day of March 1743

Edward Hall Sr.

Will of Stephen West, who married Martha Hall, the 4th child of Rev. Henry Hall:

I Stephen West of Anne Arundel County give to my daughter Priscilla Smith, one negro girl named Phylis, formerly loaned to her, and twenty pounds current, to be paid at the option of my Executor here-after named, so that her husband Richard (Richard Smith) may not receive any benefit from the same.

Item—I give to my daughter Eleanor Lyles one negro named Rachel, and the sum of twenty pounds current money.

Item—I give to my daughter Mary West, one negro woman named Maria, and twenty pounds current money.

Item—I give to my daughter Martha, one negro named Dinah, and twenty pounds current money.

Item—I give to my daughter Ann West one Negro boy named Red, and twenty pounds current money.

Item—I give to my daughter Elizabeth West two negroes one named Job and one named Patience, and her issue and twenty pounds current money.

Item—I give to my grand-daughter Eleanor Austen, and to my grand-son Henry Austin and to My grand-daughter Priscilla Smith each of them the sum of five pounds current money, when they come of age, if any die to be divided among the survivors of the three said Legatees.

Item—I give to my grand-daughters Martha Lyles, Barbara Lyles, and Priscilla Lyles, and to my grand-son William Lyles each of them the sum of five pounds current money.

Item—I give to my cousin Ann Caton the sum of twenty pounds current money.

Item—I give to my son Stephen West and to his heirs forever (after the death of my beloved wife) All my lands edifices and improvements of every kind. I give to my wife Martha West and to my son Stephen West jointly all the remainder of my Personal Estate. It being desired that it may remain between them, for the better carrying on their Benefits and bringing up the children. And in case of my said son dying before his mother, Then my will is that my said son shall have an ample right to dispose of his half part of the said residue, as he shall think proper. I constitute my said wife Martha West and my son Stephen West to be my Executors

Jan 3 1751

Stephen West

Will of John Hall, fifth son of Rev. Henry Hall:

I, John Hall of West River in Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, being in health of Body and of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, thanks be to God for the same, considering the certainty of Death and the uncertainty of life, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this World whenever it shall please God to call me hence; Do therefore make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say.

Imprints—I commend my soul into the hands of God, its immortal Parent humbly trusting and fully relying on the merits of my dear Redeemer, Jesus Christ, for full and free justification of all my sins; and my Body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried, at the discretion of my Executor, herein after mentioned. And after debts and funeral Charges are paid, I devise and bequeath as follows.

Item—I give and bequeath to my dear daughter Elizabeth Hall the five following slaves viz. Sarah, Taffie, Norms, James and Jack, (the four last being the children of Sarah), also ten head of good horned cattle, and the mare, saddle and bridle, she usually rides.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my dear daughter Ann Hall, the five following slaves viz. Murreah, Dinah, (daughter of Minte) James, Sharpor and Ned (the last three children of Murreah) and also ten head of good horned cattle, and ye mare, saddle and bridle she generally rides.

Item—I give and bequeath my plantation in the Swamp to my dear daughters Elizabeth and Ann Hall, to be by them enjoyed in joint Tenancy during their Single State and no longer, but should one of them die or marry my will and desire is that the survivor, or unmarried one should possess the whole Estate during her single State and no longer.

Item—I give and bequeath to my dear grand-son John Tillard son of my daughter Martha Tillard the following negroes York and Jim (sons of young Priss)

Item—I give and bequeath to my son-in-law William Tillard the five following slaves viz, Minte and Cash (daughter of Minte) Caesar, Rachel and Munday, for the sole use and purpose as herein after expressed, and for no other purpose whatsoever viz. he the said William Tillard shall well and faithfully employ the said negroes, to the best advantage, and apply the neat produce of their labour, toward the support of my dear daughter Mary Magdalene Urquhart, and the support and Education of my dear grand-son

John Hall Urquhart, come to the age of twenty one years, and I do hereby vest the property of the five afore-mentioned negroes in my Grand-son declaring that the last mentioned bequest to my son-in-law William Tillard is in trust only, for the use above Specified and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; and to prevent as far as possible any dispute that may arise I desire that, That maxim of Law proles requestor Centium, may have the full operation respecting every request in this my will.

Item—I devise will and declare that my Negro slave called old Priss is and shall be declared immediately after my death free and emancipated.

Item—I give and bequeath to my dear son William Henry Hall the Plantation which I now live on commonly called Batchelors Choice, together with all my lands adjoining or contagnous thereto and also the reversion of my Lands in the Swamp to him, the said William Henry Hall and his heirs forever. I also give and bequeath to my said son William Henry Hall, the following slaves viz. Harreah (in the Swamp) Jofery, George, Jacob, Will, Dic, young Priss, Sam, Poll, Tom, Jimmy, Bet, Davy, and Sarah.

Item—My will and desire is that all my Household furniture should be immediately divided between my three children William Henry Hall, Elizabeth Hall and Ann Hall, share and share alike.

Item—I give and bequeath to my dear friend Thos Jno Claggett D. D. a Mourning Ring to be inscribed with these words "In memory of John Hall in Testamony of my esteem for him."

Item—I give and bequeath all the rest of my Residue of my Estate to my dear son William Henry Hall and do hereby constitute and appoint him my said son William Henry Hall to be the hole and sole executor of this my last will and Testament, revoking and disannulling all former wills by me hereto fore made, ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last Will and Testament.

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

John Hall Seal

West River

Signed, Sealed published and declared by John Hall the above named Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presences of us, who at his request have subscribed our names and as witnessess there unto

Mary Weems

John Weems

Henry Conner

On the back of the foregoing will was this written viz:
Anne Arundel Count Gct. the 23rd day of July 1790.

Then came William Henry Hall the Executor appointed in the within Will and made Oath on the Holy Evangelis of Almighty God that this Instrument of writing is the true and whole Will and Testament of John Hall late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, that hath come to his hands or possession and that he doth not know of any other.

Sworn before

John Gassaway

Register of Wills Anne Arundel County

Anne Arundel County Gct. The 22nd day of July 1790

There came John Weems one of the subscribing Witnesses and on the 23rd day of the same month and year came Mary Weems and Henry Conner the other subscribing witnesses of the within last Will and Testament of John Hall late of Anne Arundel County deceased, and made oath on the Holy Evangelis of Almighty God, that they did for the Testator therein named sign and seal the Will, and that they heard him publickly pronounce and declare the same to be his last Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of their apprehension of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, and that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this Will, in the presences and at the request of the Testator, and in the presence of each other.

Sworn before

John Gassaway

Register of Wills of Anne Arundel County.

Will of William Hall of Elk Ridge:

In the name of God Be it—I William Hall of Elk Ridge in Anne Arundel County in the Province of Maryland, Merchant, being in good health and sound and disposing mind and memory, think it proper at this time to adjust my Worldly affairs and to make my last Will and Testament. Which I do in manner and form following. In the 1st place my Will is that I be buried in a private manner in a Vault at my Plantation at Elk Ridge where I now reside.

Item 2—That all my just debts be equally and justly paid, but as there is at present an unsettled account between me and Mr. John Buchanan of London, wherein he has neglected to give me credit for several considerable sums of money, if it should please

God that I die before the same is be finally settled. My Will is that my Executors here after named, take effectual care that Justice be done to my Estate in the Settlement, and pay no more than is Legally and Justly due.

Item 3—It is my Will and desire that in case my Dear Wife Rachel Hall should survive me to make Sufficient provision for her out of my Estate, in such a manner that she and my Executors may have as little trouble as possible; and that she may live the remainder of her Days in peace and happiness without disputes. And as I imagine there is yet no settled Proportion duly made for Widows Dower, in case of Wills duly made; I earnestly desire my said Wife, to be content, with the Provisions I shall make for her, and that my Will be complied with. But if she will not be content, and insist on a Right of Dower, then my Will is, that the Executors obtain the best council and persue such legal methods that Justice and Equity be done my said Wife with as little trouble and disputes as possible. My Will is that I hereby give and bequeath to my said Wife Rachel Hall, in her Dower, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to be paid to her, by my Executors, within twelve months after my Decease, also fifteen negroes, such as she shall chuse out of those belonging to the Elk Ridge Plantation. To have and to hold the said two thousand pounds sterling and fifteen negroes, to her and to her heirs forever. I do also give and bequeath to my said Wife all the crop of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat and other Grain, that shall be upon my Elk Ridge Plantation (at the time of my decease) both in the Houses and fields, to have and to hold the same to her and her heirs forever. I do also give and bequeath unto my said Wife during her natural life only. the use of my Dwelling Plantation and Quarters adjoining at Elk Ridge, a Tract of Land called "Talbotts Resolution Manner" containing seven hundred and fifty two acres, to be tended and to be Occupied for her own use, (except the Storehouse cellar and Grainiery) and the Profits issuing there from to her and her heirs forever.

Item 4—I do also give and bequeath to my said Wife during her natural Life, the use of all and singular, my Household and Kitchen furniture, to be kept entire and not to be removed off my Plantation, it being my Will that the said Plantation, furniture and stock of all kinds should at my Wife's decease go over to the Person whom I shall Will the said Land and be a complete Settlement for him. I do also give and bequeath to my said wife during her natural life only, the use of all my stock of Horses, Cattle,

Hoggs and Sheep, that shall be upon my said dwelling Plantation, at the time of my Decease, to be made use of by her for her maintenance and support during her Life, as in the same manner they are used at present and at her decease, the said stock of every kind shall remain on the Plantation and shall go over and belong to the person, to whom I shall give the Lands.

It is my will and desire that no waste shall be committed by my wife upon the lands furniture and stock bequeathed for the use of her during her Life, but that the same shall be discreetly and frugally used and every thing kept in good condition.

It is my express Will that the Store House Cellar and Grainiery be excepted out of the fore mentioned Bequest to my Wife; and that all the merchandyse and liquors of every kind and new goods are to be considered merchandyse belonging to the Store House and not as furniture pertaining to the Household.

Item 5—It is my Will that my Executors, here in after named shall at times during my Wife's Life have power and Liberty and Authority to possess and use, and have free Egress and regress to the said Store house, cellar and Grainiery; and shall be at Liberty at their discretion to examine into the State and use of the Plantations, furniture and stock, and see that every thing is kept in due repair and good condition.

Item 6—After my Wife's death I give and bequeath Talbotts Resolution Manner and etc. at Elk Ridge Landing, and all the Lands belonging to me which I now have, or may have hereafter purchased, or which may happen to fall to me by, Mortgage Inheritance, or otherwise in Anne Arundel County, unto my kinsman Stephen West, my nephew's Stephen West's third son to him and his heirs forever, but in case of his death before marriage or full age; I give and bequeath the same unto his second son. John Stephen West, to him and his heirs forever, and in case he should die before marriage or full age.

I give the same to my nephews eldest son William Henry West, to him and his heirs forever and in case of his death before marriage or full age.

I give the same to my nephew Stephen West and his heirs forever.

William Hall
of Elk Ridge

Item 6—It is my Will that all household furniture, and stock of every kind and Plantation utensils, should go with the Land, at my Wife's decease, to my said kinsman Stephen West third son

of my Nephew Stephen West, and in case of his death to his Brothers and Father in same manner as the Land.

Item 7—I do give and bequeath to my said kinsman, Stephen West (nephew's third son) and his heirs all the negroes young and old great and small that shall be alive, and belonging to me residing at Elk Ridge at the time of my decease, after the fifteen belonging to my Wife shall be taken out; the said Negroes and their Increase to go, and disposed of in said manner.

Item 8—I give unto my kinsman William Hall (my nephew Henry Hall's third son) my Plantation in Frederick County containing between two and three thousand acres of Land, made up of different Tracts. Such as "Partnership" about 1200 acres. Land I bought of Scott and others, and all the Land now possessed by me in said County and which I may hereafter purchase to add to the same (except such lands as may be made over to me by mortgage deed, or otherwise Security for money due me.

And I also give unto my kinsman William Hall (my nephew's third son) all and singular the Negroes young and old great, and small that shall properly belong and reside on my plantation in Frederick County; at the time of my Decease, and also all the stock of every kind and household furniture of every kind and Plantation utensils that are or shall be on said plantation at the time of my Decease. But in case my kinsman should die before marriage or full age. Then my Will is that the Land, Negroes, Stock, and furniture of said Plantation should go to John Stephen Hall (nephew Henry Hall's fourth son) and if the aforesaid die before marriage or arriving at full age Then the said Land Negroes, Stock and Furniture to go to Nicholas Hall (my Nephew's second son,) and if he die before marriage or becoming of full age. My Will is that this Land in Frederick County negroes, stock, and furniture remain in my Estate. As it is my express Will that the property, negroes, stock and furniture in Frederick County shall not become the property of my nephew Henry Hall married to Elizabeth Watkins 1748, reasons best known to me nor to his eldest son Henry Hall who married Margery Howard daughter of Joseph and Martha Howard.

Item 9—I give and bequeath to my kinswoman Martha Hall (my nephew Henry Hall's daughter) when it shall please God she marries or comes of age twenty one, the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, but in case she happens to die before marriage or full age, the said Legacy to remain in my Estate.

Item 10—I give to my nephew Henry Hall one Guinea for a

Ring, and no more, it being my express Will and Intention that no part of my Estate either real or personal should descend to him or his family by Heirship or otherwise, any more or further than I have already given of my Frederick County Estate to his son and Legacy to his daughter.

Item 11—I give to my kinsman William Henry Hall son of my Brother John Hall and his heirs that tract of land in Anne Arundel County formerly my Fathers adjoining or near the Manour which I lately bought of the daughter of my late sister Mary Smith; and I give to his heirs any small Tract or Parcel of Land which I may add to the same Tract, to make it bigger and I give to my said Kinsman five hundred pounds sterling, but should it be that he dies before marriage or full age, my Will is that the said Land and Legacies should not go to his Father, but he decided among his sisters, as they come to full age or marry.

Item 12—I give to my Kinswoman Ann West Lawrence eldest daughter of my niece Martha Lawrence five hundred pounds sterling, when she marries or come to full age, if she dies before either Period, this amount to her sister Susannah Lawrence, second daughter of Martha Lawrence, if she arrives at full age or marries, if not then to the next child if they have no child to marry or come to full age then to go back to my Estate

Item 13—I give to my Kinswoman Rachel Griffith daughter of my niece Ann Hall West Griffith five hundred pounds sterling, left her by her uncle William Hall if she dies the legacy to be divided among her brothers and sisters.

Item 14—I give to my niece Elizabeth West and heirs three hundred pounds sterling, to be paid her twelve months after my Decease (She married James Stone 1783)

Item 15—I give to my nephew William Hall son of my Brother Benjamin Hall two hundred pounds sterling to be paid him twelve months after my Decease.

Item 16—I give to my niece Martha Hall daughter of Brother John Hall two hundred pounds sterling when she becomes of age or on the day of her marriage.

Item 17—I give to my nephew William Hall 3rd, son of my Brother Henry Hall, three hundred pounds sterling to be paid to him twelve months after my Decease.

Item 18—I give to my Kinsman William Henry Dorsey (son of my Niece Elizabeth) three hundred pounds sterling, if he lives to be twenty one, or marrys before that, but in case he dies I give

the same to be divided among his surviving Brothers and Sisters, when they come of age or marry.

Item 19—I give to my Kinswoman Christian Hannah West (my nephews eldest daughter) Five hundred pounds sterling, when she marries or arrives at full age, if she dies the sum to be divided among her sisters now born or to be born.

Item 20—I give to my Kinswoman Mary West (my nephew's second daughter) five hundred pounds sterling, if she dies I Will the same to be given to the surviving sisters now born or to be born.

Item 21—I give to my Kinswoman ————— West (third daughter of my nephew) not yet baptised five hundred pounds sterling.

Item 22—To my Kinsman William Henry West (my nephew's eldest son) One Thousand pounds sterling, if he dies before full age or marriage, to the surviving Brothers born or to be born.

Item 23—I give to Stephen West (my nephew's third son) besides the Lands given him, Two thousand pounds sterling, when he marries or comes to full age. But in case he dies before either of these Periods, then I give the said sum to his surviving Brothers born or to be born.

Item 24—I give to my Kinsman John Stephen West (my nephew's second son) the sum of Three Thousand pounds sterling, when he marries or arrives at full age, but in case he dies before either of these Periods, then I give the same sum to his surviving Brothers born or to be born.

Item 25—I give and bequeath to my nephew Stephen West, and his heirs forever all my wearing apparel, my Sword, pistols, and all my books of accounts Papers and Writing whatsoever. And I do hereby also give and bequeath unto my said nephew and his Heirs forever, all the rest and residue and remainder of my Estate Real and Personal, of what nature and kind soever it be, and do also in the strongest terms constitute him residuary Legatee and Heir to all the remainder of my Estate Real and Personal to have and to hold to him and his Heirs forever, every Estate matter and thing not bequeathed, and which I am now any ways entitled to or which I shall acquire by any means from the time of signing this Will and which I shall by any means be entitled to or possessed of at the time Of my Decease.

Item 26—Lastly I do hereby Constitute and appoint my said nephew Stephen West and his three sons William Henry West, John Stephen West and Stephen West, their Heirs and Executors,

my executors of this my last Will and Testament. Hereby revoking all Wills heretofore made by me and declaring this to be my only true last Will, and Testament, wrote on four sheets of all signed by myself.

Nov. 13, 1769

Signed William Hall

One of the witnesses being Thomas Tillard.

Will of William Hall of Elk Ridge—Codicil—:

In the name of God Amen.

I William Hall of Anne Arundel County, and Province of Maryland, being weak in body, but sound in mind and memory, having a desire to make some amendments to my last Will and Testament, do desire that the paragraphs hereafter mentioned be annexed to the same.

Item 1—I give and bequeath to my nephew William Henry Hall and the heirs of his body Lawfully Begotten; Forty acres of Land in Anne Arundel County which I bought of Isaac Hall.

Item 2—I desire my Executor to buy and pay for out of my Estate, part of a Tract of Land in his Lordships Manner, now in Possession of John Norris, containing one hundred and two acres or thereabouts, and to have the same Land Deeded to my Nephew, William Henry Hall and his heirs forever, and Provided the said William Henry Hall should die without Issue, then my Will is that the two said Tracts or Parcels of Land go to the male heir of my Brother John Hall, I also desire that my Executor do pay off and discharge a mortgage due from my brother John Hall to the Estate of my late brother Henry Hall, and that the Negroes and the other Effects, Specified in the said Mortgage, remain in the Possession of my Brother John Hall, and his wife during both or either of their lives. And after their decease divided among my Brother John Hall's three daughters, to wit, Elizabeth, Ann, and Mary Magdeline.

Item 3—I give and bequeath to my cousins Nicholas and William Hall sons of my nephew William Henry Hall and their heirs forever, all my Lands in Frederick County, with all the Negroes, Stock, Household furniture Plantation Utensils and etc. on the said Land except four Negroes to wit, Old Jene, Young Icne, and negro child name Tom, and Wench Beck, which my Executor is desired to take away, and return as many in their stead. Which Land, Negroes, Stock, Household Furniture, Plantation Utensils, I desire may be equally divided, betwixt the said

Nicholas and William Hall sons of my nephew Henry Hall; But provided either of them should die without Issue, my desire is that the Surviving Brother have the whole and if both should die without Issue, then my desire is that the Land, Negroes, Stock, Household furniture and etc be equally among my nephew Henry Hall's daughters.

Item 4—And whereas the Land Willed my Nephew William Henry said to be bought of Isaac Hall, is not paid for, nor deede, I desire my Executor to pay for it out of my Estate and have it deeded to my said nephew William Henry Hall.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of August seventeen hundred and seventy

Codicil Aug 14 1770

I give to William Pitt Griffith two hundred pounds sterling
William Hall (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, delivered, and Declared by William Hall, that it was his Desire the several Paragraths herein contained, Should be annexed to his Last Will and Testament in the presence of

John Dorsey

Samuel Dorsey

Richard Dorsey

Prerogative Office to wit 12 Sep 1770

Came John Dorsey, and Richard Dorsey, the Subscribing Evidences of the within Codicil, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that they did see William Hall the Testator, herein named; Sign and Seal and heard him publish pronounce and declare this Instrument of writing as, and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, and that at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of their several apprehensions Of a sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding. And that they severally signed their names, as Evidences to this Codicil, in the presence of each and that they saw Samuel Dorsey, the other Subscribing Evidence sign his name, as Evidence thereto in the presence of the Testator.

Sworn before

Eli Nalette

Deputy Commissioner Anne Arundel County

Prerogative Office to wit 12 Sep. 1770

Rachel Hall the relict of William Hall late Deceased appeared and declared she was not content with the Bequests and Devises made her in the Will of the late William Hall, and did release all Claim and right to any Bequest she had under the Will, and made

her Election and claimed such a part of the Estate of the said William Hall, as she may be entitled by Law.

Examined before Walter Dulany Commissioner General
Signed, Sealed in the Presence of us Ephriam Howard son of
Henry Micheal Pue, Samuel Dorsey
Prerogative office to wit Sep 23 1770
Came Micheal Pue, Ephriam Dorsey of Henry Dorsey

Will of William Henry Hall, son of John Hall:

In the name of God Amen.

I William H. Hall of Anne Arundel County, State of Maryland, do make and proclaim this my last Will and Testament, revoking and annulling all others.

First—and principally I commit my soul to the Merciful Author of its existence, hoping through the merits of my Blessed Redeemer to obtain pardon of my sins.

Item 1—After the payment of my debts, I give and dispose of my estate as follows:

To my son William and his heirs forever I give the whole of my dwelling Plantation composed of several parcels of land supposed to contain about four hundred acres, more or less.

Item 2—To my son Thomas and his heirs forever, my land in the Swamp containing two hundred and six acres more or less, and to make it equal in value to the land bequeathed to my son William, from the position not being susceptible of an advantageous division, I give and bequeath to my said son Thomas, the following negroes, raised and being raised in the Swamp, To wit, Jacob (called of Jacob) Dick, George, Ruthy and children namely Tom, Fanny, Charles and her other children whose names I do not recollect. Likewise Maria and her children, namely Rose, Jim, and her other children whose names I do not recollect. Likewise one thousand dollars to be paid out of the crop or any ready money left otherwise provided, which I consider more than equal to half my dwelling plantation given to my son, William. As to the old negroes at home and in the Swamp, they must be taken care of and not suffered to want the necessaries of life.

Item 3—To my son William I give the following negroes. To wit; Ben (son of Henry) Loyd, Ned, Jacob, Charles, (son of Fanny) Charleston, John son of Nell, Lye, George (son of Grace) Charlotte, Susan and child Nell daughter of Pris and her children namely Dick, Bet, Jimmy, Tom, and her infant likewise the children of Grace, Pris, Nancy, Offy, Joseph (son of Henry) Lucy, Tamer,

(daughter of Sall) Bet and Sissy her daughter, Nathan Wesley and Lewis Evans, Hannah and her children and Lindy.

Item 4—To my son Thomas I give the following negroes, To wit; Tom, Phil, Jim, Adam, Ben, Sam, Daniel, Ellick, Peg, Fanny and children Chrissy and Sereny (childrens nurse) now in his possession. Together with Deb, Maria, and child daughter of Nell, Polly (Carroll) and her children, (Martha to aunt Harriet, Caroline to aunt Mary) except her son Jim I give to my Grandson Thomas; Eliza and her children, except her Eldest son, I give to my Grandson Franklin Waters, Tamer and her children, namely Will, Robert, and Dick, Dinah and her children namely Milly, Dick, Stephen, and her young children, Mary and her children, Sarah and her child (daughter of Sarah) out of which he is to select, for each of his daughters, one of their age. The old negroes as I before mentioned must be divided and taken care of, or any others that I have omitted particularly Tom, Priss and Bet and Jimmy, to remain where they like best likewise old Jacob in the Swamp.

My Will and desire is that Dick remain with Doctor Fenwick, as long as he may wish to retain him, and render unto each of my sons medical attendance equal to what he thinks his value a year.

Item 5—I give to my grandson Charles William, George, son of Bet. To my Grandson, John Gassaway, Alfred son of Sarah. To my Grand-daughter Harriet, Hester, to my Grand-daughter Margaret, Tempy.

Item 6—It is my will and desire, that if anything should remain of the crop growing in the field or in the house, after William shall have taken out one third part for his attention, and trouble in managing it, and the thousand dollars, heretofore mentioned paid to my son Thomas, that it be equally divided between my sons William and Thomas, negroes and stock to remain until crop shall be finished, and secured.

Item 7—I give to my son William my household and kitchen furniture he paying his brother a reasonable value for half of the same. To prevent any disputes. I give to my son William all the stock of horses here and in the Swamp, they in justice belong to him, all other stock to be equally divided between my sons after William selects what is his own.

Item 8—I recommend their Aunt Urquhart and William Tildard to their care and attention. It is to be distinctly understood that neither of my sons is to prefer or Exhibit any claim against

my Estate, as I consider whatever claims they may have heretofore; have been fully satisfied. Should any of the women, herein devised, have any children before this my will goes into effect, such increase is to go to whom their mother is devised. I give to my son William, Wat, son of Sophia and her youngest son Tom, until they arise to the age of thirty years, and then to be free, if they can obtain permission to remain in the State, if not to remain with William, and his heirs, and to receive some compensation for their services. Sophia to remain in the house now occupied and be supported rendering the necessary services she has been accustomed to do, but if she prefers to be free, under the above circumstances she may have the same privilege.

And lastly I constitute and appoint my two sons William H. Hall and Thomas I Hall Executors of this my last Will and Testament, Hereby revoking all others,

In writings whereof I do hereby set my hand and affix my seal, this twenty fifth day of January Eighteen hundred and forty.

Wm.H.Hall (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, Published and proclaimed by Willam H. Hall the above named Testator as, and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us the subscribers, who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto.

William J. Compton

John Sellman

Martin Fenwick.

Codicil to the Will of William Henry Hall son of John Hall Anne Arundel County Sct. The 6th day of January 1845.

There came John Seliman one of the subscribing witnesses in the foregoing last Will of William H. Hall, late of Anne Arundel County deceased and made Oath on the Holy Evangelis of Almighty God, that he did see the Testator therein named, Sign and Seal this will and that he heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament, that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of his apprehension of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, and that he together with William I. W. Compton and Martin Fenwick, the other subscribing witnesses, respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this Will in the presence and at the request of the Testator and all in the presence of each other.

Samuel Brown Jr Register of Wills Anne Arundel County. Anne Arundel County Sct. The 6th day of January 1845

Then came John Sellman and Samuel Carr two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing Codicil of the last to the last and Testament of William H. Hall late of Anne Arundel County deceased and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they did see the Testator therein named sign and seal this Codicil and that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be a Codicil to his last Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and that they together with Mary E. Carr, the other subscribing witness respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this last Codicil in the presence and at the request of the Testator and in the presence of each other.

Samuel Brown Jr Register of Wills Anne Arundel County.
Anne Arundel County Sct. The 23rd day of January 1845

Then came Martin Fenwick one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of William H. Hall late of Anne Arundel County deceased, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he did see the testator therein named sign and seal this Will, and Testament, that at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of his apprehension of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding; And that he together with William I. W. Compton, and John Sellman the other subscribing witnesses respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in the presence and at the request of the testator and in the presence of each other.

Samuel Brown Jr. Register of Wills Anne Arundel County.

Will of William Henry Hall, son of John Hall (Codicil):

Whereas I William H. Hall of Anne Arundel County, have made and duly executed my last Will and Testament in writing bearing date of the twenty fifth day of January, Eighteen hundred and forty, which said last Will and Testament, and every clause and bequest and devise therein contained I do hereby ratify and confirm, excepting such clauses, bequests, and devises therein mentioned. as are by me, herein after revoked and made void. And being desirous to alter such parts thereof and of making additions thereto. Do therefore hereby make this my Codicil, which I direct shall be taken and held as part of my said Will and Testament, in manner and form following.

Whereas I devised to my son William my dwelling Plantation being incapable of division, containing several Tracts and Parcels of Land; One of which called Deales or by whatever name known,

which was sold by Thomas I. Hall as Trustee and bought by my son William supposed to be for me, but which said parcel of land was paid for by my son William, and consequently is not considered as my Gift, and when deeded will be deeded to my son William. And Whereas it is Expressed in my said Will in Substance that my Swamp Land certain negroes herein mentioned, and the sum of one thousand dollars. I considered more than equal to half my dwelling plantation given my son William. My meaning there was and now is, that I consider it equal to the Land given my son William. It is likewise understood, that what money may be due me from either of them from the date of aforesaid Will is to be considered a part of my Estate. Wat given to my son William for a term of years I give to him during his natural life to my said son, I give Tom son of Sophy to my Grandson Thomas Sellman Hall, also John, Charlotte's child. I give to my son William, Will the son of Tamer. And to my Grandson Charles William Hall I give Owens note, principal and interest which I consider to be nearly or quite one thousand dollars, to assist him in business.

After my son Thomas shall have retained the One Thousand Dollars left him in my said Will, I desire that whatever money, there may be remaining in his hands or other ways, shall be equally divided between my two sons.

In writings whereof I do hereby set my hand and affix my seal this twenty second day of January Eighteen Hundred and Forty Four

Wm. H. Hall (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, published and proclaimed, by William H. Hall, the above Testator, as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament in the presence of us the subscribers, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto Subscribed our names as Witnesses thereunto.

Mary E. Carr

Samuel Carr

John Sellman

Will of Isaac Hall, son of Major Henry Hall 1st by Elizabeth Lansdale:

In the name of God Amen

On this 22nd day of August in the year of our Lord 1774, I, Isaac Hall of Annarundel County, have thought it necessary to make this my last Will and Testament revoking all the other Wills heretofore by me made in manner and form following. Viz

Item 1—I give and bequeath to my three loving sons, Edward Hall, Mordicai Hall and Henry Hall all those Tracts or Parcels of Land called and known by the name of “Widows Enlargement,” “Hopkins Choice,” “Isaac’s Enlargement,” by the same more or less to be equally divided between them by Richard Harwood Sr. Richard Harwood Jr. Stephen Watkins and Captain Thomas Harwood, whom I hereby appoint Trustees to make the above division or any two or three of them.

It is my further Will and Desire that my beloved wife Ruth Hall shall have the Liberty to cut wood for all the Building and Repair for the use of the plantation, off the aforesaid three several Tracts or Parcels of Land during her Widowhood, but if she marries, then and in such case, it is my Desire that she have no more than the law Directs.

Item 2—I give and bequeath to my loving wife Ruth Hall one negro man named Valentine, my Chair Horse known as Snip with the Carriage and Harness thereunto belonging.

Item 3—I give and bequeath to my beloved son Edward Hall my silver watch.

Item 4—I give and bequeath to my beloved son Mordicai Hall one silver Can marked I. R. H. in a Cypher.

Item 5—I give and bequeath to my beloved son Henry Hall one negro child named Cata about six months old.

Item 6—Then my Will and Desire is after my just Debts are paid that my loving wife have her full thirds and the remaining to be equally divided between my three sons, Edward Hall, Mordicai Hall and Henry Hall.

Lastly I do hereby constitute, make, and ordain my loving wife Ruth Hall my whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness thereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this day and year above written.

Isaac Hall (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced and Declared by the said Isaac Hall his last Will and Testament in the presence of the subscribers.

John Gott
Adam Allein
John Chew.

Anne Arundel County To Wit Aug 28 1775

Came John Gott Adam Allein and John Chew, the three subscribing witnesses to the therein Will and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they saw the Testator Isaac Hall,

Sign and Seal this will, and heard Publish, Pronounce and Declare the same to be his last Will and Testament, and at the same time of his so doing, he was of a sound and disposing mind memory, and understanding, to the best of their several apprehensions, and that they signed their names, as witnesses to this Will, in the presence of and at the request of the Testator, and in the presence of each other Sworn before

Ellie Nallette

Department of Commissioners Anne Arundel County.

Batman Will of Henry Hall 3rd, son of Henry Hall, 2nd, and Martha ~~Howard~~ Henry Hall 3rd born 1727. Mar. Elizabeth Watkins 1748. Died April 5, 1770

In the name of God Amen.

I Henry Hall of Anne Arundel County, being weak of body but of sound and disposing Mind, and Memory, and I do hereby Constitute and appoint and make this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other Wills made or otherwise.

First Imprimis It is my Will and Desire that so soon as conveniently maybe after my Decease, that all moneys due to me on Bonds or Mortgages or otherwise be called in and applyed to the payment of my just debts, and as I am well satisfied that it will be sufficient to answer the purpose of paying my Debts, it is my Will and Desire that my Executors herein after named do and convey all that Tract of Land lying in Frederick County called "Middle Plantation" first convey to those which by Bonds I am bound to convey to Viz First William Wilson Jr, one hundred acres of Land on his paying the sum of forty pounds Current money, and interest of the Bond. To Thomas Batty Jr. nearly or about thirteen hundred acres of Land on his paying the moneys due on his bond; To Lenard Burrer one hundred acres of Land for the sum of forty five pounds for his Bond;

To Thomas Walter one hundred acres of Land on his paying what is due on his Bond. And it is my Will and Desire that those people who hath Contracted with me for these Parcels of the said Land, do hereby keep and hold their Bargains if they think proper. Viz, Philip Jacobs one hundred and fifty acres of Land adjoining the place he now lives for sixty two pounds ten shillings Current money and the aforesaid Lenard Burrer for one hundred acres more of the said Land for fifty pounds Current money, Philip Burrer for fifty or one hundred acres of Land as he chooses of the number at the rate of Fifty pounds Current money per hundred

acres, and two or three others not yet mentioned, agreed at fifty pounds per hundred acres; after those Lands are laid out, to those several Purchasers, it is my Will and Desire that the remaining part of said Tract, which ly on the North Side of Lingore, be exposed to publick Sale or otherways as my Executors hereafter named may think they can obtain the most for it.

It is my Will and Desire that my Executors hereafter named, do convey to William Wootten one hundred and thirty two acres of Land, and two Lotts of Land lying in Prince George County, which I Docketed the Entailment of the Last Provincial Court; on his paying unto them the sum of one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings Sterling money.

And if the several sums arrising from said Land, be insufficient to pay my Debts, then it is my Will and that my Land lying on Bennett Creek in Frederick County be sold as aforesaid and applyed as aforesaid.

Item 1—I give and bequeath to my beloved son 'Henry Hall, his heirs and assigns all that my Tract of Land lying in Anne Arundel County, Original the Clerk of the Council Resurvey, or Hall's Delight, on condition that he divide the aforesaid Land and convey the same to his uncle Edward Hall and his heirs and assigns according to agreement, leaving to his said uncle Edward to say where it is to be divided.

Item 2—I give and bequeath to my well beloved son Nicholas Hall his heirs and assigns all my part of Tract of Land lying in Anne Arundel County, called Chaney's Adventure containing by measurement three hundred acres;

The other morety containing two hundred acres of Land, being in possession of John Sellman, the whole five hundred acres of Land being under mortgage to Philip Hammond, was by me redeemed of the said Philip Hammonds heirs by passing Bond to the said Hammond's heirs, for the redemption thereof which Bond not yet fully cleared: Occassioned the said Land not to be releast to me the said two hundred acres of Land, I desire may be releast to the aforesaid John Sellman, his heirs and assigns upon his or their paying or Satisfying the Estate of Benjamin Tasker Esq. Deseast, our joining Bond Condition; for the payment of one hundred and forty pounds sterling money; it has been agreed between the said John Sellman and myself that he the said John Sellman begin for the two hundred acres of Land at the Original Line near my Meadow, then run lines nearly as the meanders of the Branch Tend untill it drw so near to the second line of the

Original Tract as two or three Perches, then running Parrell with the said Second Line to the road that now leads from Thomas Watkins by my Quarter to Thomas Elliotts, as it now stands thence running with said Road untill it comes within six or eight perches of a branch calle Cattail Branch, then running up the said branch as the meadow therefore does, always keeping at least six or eight perches of the said branch and untill it intersects the given Line of the aforesaid Original Tract; what is to be understood by Branch is not meant the Run of Water but the brake that forms the low ground now, in case the Lands that specified within these lines contains more acres than two hundred, the aforesaid John Sellman has agreed with me to give fifteen shilling sterling per acre for the same and interest there on from the day of my making the Redemption.

Item 3—As my Dear and Loving Uncle William Hall has told me that he hath by his Last Will and Testament made Provision for my beloved son William Hall, I therefore give and bequeath to my said son the sum of twenty five pounds Current money.

Item 4—I give and bequeath to my Dearly beloved Brother John Hall my well beloved son John Stephen Hall, which Legacy, I desire my brother to accept and provide for, I give and bequeath to my said son John Stephen Hall the sum of Twenty five pounds Current money.

Item 5—I give and bequeath to my Right Dearly and well beloved Wife Elizabeth Hall, one negro woman named Rachel over and above her third part of my estate.

Item 6—It is my Will and Desire that all my stock of all kinds and Household Furniture of all kinds with my negroes be equally divided after my dearly beloved wife has taken her thirds; Amongst my nine children Viz. Martha Hall, Henry Hall, Margaret Hall, Ann Hall, Nicholas Hall, William Hall, Elizabeth Hall, Mary Hall, and John Steven Hall.

Item 7—I give and bequeath to my Uncle John Hall, his son William Henry Hall his heirs or assigns all my part of Tract of Land called North and South Bysted.

Item 8—I give and bequeath unto my aforesaid son Henry Hall his heirs and assigns, sixty two acres of Land called Elizabeth's Fancy, being the place where John Lyon now dwells. I also give and bequeath unto my said son Henry Hall his heirs and assigns two other Tracts of Land, one called Onions Forrist the other called the Doctors Tongue, on condition, all the aforesaid Lands are given unto my aforesaid son Henry Hall, that he cause

the Entails of that part of Land called Moreley Grove to be taken care of, and he the said son Henry Hall to convey by good Title unto his brother Nicholas Hall, his heirs and assigns, the aforesaid Land by the Courses as is mentioned hereafter that is to say.

Beginning where the third line of Chaneys Adventure crosses the Cattail Meadow Branch, and running thence down and with the said branch to the Patuxent River, up and with the said River to where the south Bank of the Stone Branch, near to Joseph Mayo's Garden; then following the Virge of the Hill up the said branch to the fork, of the said branch, where the road crosses from my Dwelling Plantation to the Quarter, then leaving the main branch, and running with the Hollow that leads there on the Right Hand of the said Road, thence running up and with the same Hollow, that makes out and pointing to the main Road that leads by Thomas Watkins to Governors Run Bridge, then running as the said Hollow Points, to the said Road, then running with the Road that points to my Quarter Gate, until it intersects the first line of Morely Lott, then with the said line, to the second line, to the second tree of Morelys Lott, Still continuing the same Course untill it intersects the third line of Chaneys Adventure, then with the said line reverst to the beginning.

I do hereby constitute and appoint my Dearly beloved Wife Elizabeth Hall Executrix, then I hereby constitute and appoint and Ordain my dearly beloved Brother John Hall, also my friend and Companion, Thomas Watkins with my Brother Thomas Henry Hall to be my joint Executors to this my Last Will and Testament.

In witness where of I have here unto Set my Hand and Seal, the twenty second day of December 1769

Henry Hall (Seal)

Signed Sealed, Published, Declared and Pronounced to be the Testator's last Will and Testament in the presence of us

John Hood

Joseph Plummer

Thomas N. Stockett

To which aforegoing Will was annexed the following Renunciation and Probate Viz. Sir I am willing and desirous that Letters Testamentary should be granted on the Estate of my late Husband Henry Hall Deceased to Thomas Watkins and Thomas Hall two of the Executors appointed by the Will, who are to be acting Executors, reserving a Right to myself in case of their death

Eliza Hall, Mar 9 1770

I am also one of the Executors appointed and do agree that

Thos. Watkins and Thomas Hall, should be acting Executors and have letters Testamentary Granted them, reserving Right to come in case of Death

John Hall

April 5 1770 Came Joseph one other of the Subscribing Evidences to the aforegoing Will, who being one of the people called Quakers doth solemnly affirm and Declare in the Presence of Almighty God, that he saw the Testator therein named Sign and Seal the aforegoing Instrument of Writing

Will of Thomas I. Hall, Sr.:

In the name of God Amen.

I Thomas Hall, of Anne Arundel County, in the State of Maryland being of Sound Mind, Memory and discretion, do hereby constitute and ordain the following, as and for my last will and Testament: hereby revoking all other wills and Testaments, I may heretofore have made.

I desire that I may be buried within the graveyard of my family at Herring Creek Church, without any unnecessary expense; and after the discharge of my debts (if any) and funeral expenses I desire as follows

Item One—I give and devise to my wife Rachel S. Hall my dwelling Plantation in Anne Arundel County for and during her natural life, and after her death I devise the same to my son Franklin Waters Hall, and if my said son should die after the death of my wife, without leaving a child or children or descendants of such child or children, living at the time of his death, then my desire is that my said dwelling Plantation shall be equally divided among my heirs at law.

Item Two—In addition to the foregoing devise for life of my dwelling Plantation to my wife; I give and devise to her the Plantation, I purchased from F. H. Stockett Esq. Agent or Trustee for the sale of the Compton Estate, being the same on which my son Thomas I. Hall Jr. now resides, and which adjoins my dwelling Plantation during her natural life, and after her death. I give and devise the same to my son Thomas I. Hall Jr. with the limitation however that if my said son Thomas I. Hall Jr. shall die without leaving a child or children or descendants of a child or children, living at the time of his death, then the said Plantation shall be divided among my heirs at law.

Item Three—In addition to the foregoing devise for life to my wife of my dwelling Plantation and the land purchased from

Frank H. Stockett Esq. Agent or Trustee aforesaid. I give and bequeath to her the sum of thirty thousand dollars. In Bonds Notes Mortgages or Stocks, belonging to me at my death. My said wife to have the privilege to select the same from such of my Bonds Notes, Mortgages or Stocks as she may please at their par value. I also give and bequeath to my said wife the crops that may be growing on the said dwelling Plantation at the time of my death, and the crops that may be seeded thereon (or my interest therein as the case may be) and my household furniture, live stock, plantation utensils, and carriage and harness. The foregoing bequests to be received by my said wife in lieu of her right of dower in my estate and to be disposed of by her as she may think proper by will or otherwise.

Item Four—Having heretofore given to each of my daughters money and property. I hereby confirm these gifts and in addition thereto I give and devise and bequeath as follows.

Item Five—I give and devise to my daughter Harriet Ann Estep, the land I purchased from the late William C. Lyles and also in addition thereto that portion of my real estate being part of the O'Reilly Farm now cultivated and in the occupancy of Wm. H. Randell a colored man and who has cultivated and resided upon it for ten or fifteen years and perhaps longer, with this limitation however that if my said daughter Harriet should die without child or children or descendants of a child or children, then and in that case the same shall be equally divided among my heirs at Law. In addition to the above devise. I give and bequeath to my said daughter Harriet Ann Estep the sum of three thousand dollars.

Item Six—I give and devise to my daughter Virginia Crane of the City of Baltimore the residue of the O'Reily Estate which has been recently divided into two parcels or parts. The greater part of which is now cultivated by James Norfolk, and the smaller part or parcel thereof is now cultivated by Wm. H. Randell and has been cultivated by him about two years. With the limitation however that if my said daughter should die without child or children or descendants of a child or children, then and in that case the said land shall be divided among my heirs at Law. In addition to the above devise I give and bequeath to my said daughter the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Item Seven—I give and bequeath to my daughter Laura Kennedy of Washington County, my farm lying being and situated in Howard County with this limitation, however, that if she should die

without a child or children or descendants of a child or children, then and in that case the aforesaid Land shall be divided among my heirs at Law. In addition to the above devise I give and bequeath to my said daughter Laura Kennedy the sum of five thousand dollars.

Item Eight—To my daughter Mary Brehme of the City of Baltimore, I give and bequeath the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Item Nine—All the property heretofore given to my daughters whether it be land or money and all herein devised to them of whatever description it may be is to be held by them for their own benefit and for the benefit of their children free from the Curtail of their husbands as much so as if they were feme soles and as beforesaid should either of my daughters die without child or children or descendants of a child or children living at the time of her death, the property so devised or bequeathed to such daughters to be equally divided among my heirs at Law.

Item Ten—Having heretofore given to my son Franklin Waters Hall a certain sum of money or its equivalent I hereby Confirm that gift.

Item Eleven—To my son Thomas I. Hall I give and bequeath the land called Simmons now cultivated by and in the occupancy of Richard Johnson a colored man. Also the tract or parcel of land I purchased from Betsy Belt Smith, now deceased, and in addition thereto. I give and devise to my son Thomas I. Hall that portion of my land called Beersheba now heretofore conveyed to my son Charles W. Hall and which he is now in possession of, with this limitation that if my said son Thomas I Hall should die without leaving a child or children or descendants of a child or children, at the time of his death, then the said parcels of land (all of which are now cultivated for his benefit) shall be divided equally among my heirs at Law.

Item Twelve—I hold what is called a paid Policy on the life of Doctor Hammond Steuart now of the City of Baltimore and have paid premiums to the amount of several thousand dollars on a policy on the life of the said Hammond Steuart both in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance co. of Hartford Connecticut for the sum of Five thousand dollars, should the said Hammond Steuart survive me I request my son Franklin Waters Hall to continue to pay the premiums thereon and I give and bequeath to my said son all the benefits that may arise from said Policies of Insurance, at the death of the said Hammond Steuart: But if my said son Franklin W. Hall, should deem or consider it more con-

ducive to his interests to dispose of the Policies before the death of the said Steuart (should the said Steuart survive me) he is at liberty to use his own discretion, and I give and bequeath to him in either event, all the benefits that may arise from the said Policies of Insurance.

Item Thirteen—Having given to my son Charles W. Hall sums of money at different times, and live stock, and have conveyed to him by deed a valuable tract of Land, and the crops thereon at the time. I hereby confirm the gifts and in addition, thereto. I give and bequeath to my said Son Charles W. Hall the sum of Three thousand dollrs.

Item Fourteen—Any sums of money or other Property which I may give to my Children during my life and which may be charged to them or either of them on my Book of Account from and after the date of this Will and Testament is to be deducted from the respective amounts herein bequeathed to them or either of them.

Item Fifteen—If the legacies herein bequeathed to my children should amount to the sum realized from my personal Property, then and in that case the said legacies shall each abate or be reduced proportionally.

Item Sixteen—To each of my children to whom I have devised Land. I give and bequeath the Crops secured or growing thereon at the time of my death or my proportion thereof.

Item Seventeen—In regards to Martha E. Waters who has been a member of my family for many years. I feel no uneasiness or concern about her during the life of my wife, feeling well assured she will be kindly cared for, but should my wife survive me and die without making some provision for the said Martha E Waters. I commend her to the kind Consideration and protection of each of my children and hope should circumstances require it that they will contribute to her support during her single life, and I also hope and make, the wish that my wife and each of my children will aid by their contributing to the support of Herring Creek Church. But it is to be understood that neither of these requests is to be Considered as obligatory upon my wife and children, or as Constituting or Creating a Charge upon or against my Estate. Or the property of my wife or my children.

Item Eighteen—All the residue of my personal Estate which may remain after the discharge of the legacies herein before bequeathed I desire shall be equally divided among my children and the children of such of my children as may have died, such

children to be entitled to the share which their parent would have received if living.

Item Nineteen—The Legacy herein bequeathed to my son Charles W. Hall amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars. I hope by the aid and advise of his brother Franklin Waters Hall, he will safely invest in some good and safe security and draw the interest thereon, as I am confident there will be no necessity of his spending any part of the principal save for his comfortable support and maintenance.

Item Twenty—Having by this my last Will and Testament made (what I conceive to be a just and impartial disposition of my Estate) I hope all parties interested will be satisfied, but if it should appear to my wife that I have erred in judgment, I am consoled with the reflection that out of the liberal provision I have made for her she will be able and willing to correct any errors I may have committed in said distribution.

Item Twenty One—I hereby constitute and appoint my wife Rachel S. Hall the Executor of this my last will and Testament; and it is my desire that all of her children shall become the Securities upon her Bond as Executrise, but should my said wife decline the trust confided or committed to her, or for any cause become incapacitated to assume the duties of Executrise, or to discharge the duties thereof, then and on either of these cases or events I hereby constitute and appoint my son Franklin Waters Hall and my son-in-law Ottomar P. Brehme of the City of Baltimore as Executors of this my last will and Testament, and as compensation for their services they are to receive a commission on my personal estate not to exceed five per cent.

In testimony whereof I hereby set my hand and affix my seal this twenty seventh day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Six.

Thomas I. Hall (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed, Published and declared by Thomas I. Hall the above named Testator, as and for his last and Testament before us the subscribers, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names hereto as witnesses thereof.

Edwin E. Gott

Franklin Weems

Robert Perry

I. A. Franklin

Anne Arundel County Sct
Nov. 30th 1880

Then came Edwin E Gott and I. A. Franklin two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and Testament of Thos. I. Hall and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that they did see the Testator sign and seal this will, that they heard him publish, pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and Testament, and that at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of their apprehension of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and that they together with the other subscribing witnesses to the said will, respectively subscribed their names as witnesses thereto at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other.

William Thomas Revell

Register of Wills of Anne Arundel County.

First Codicil to the Will of Thomas I Hall, Sr.:

The sad event of the death of my wife renders it necessary to make this Codicil to my last Will and Testament, dated and executed on the seventh day of January 1876, which I do for and among other reasons and considerations to carry out her desires in case she should have survived me.

Item One—All the bequests and devises made to my deceased wife on the event of her surviving me and where her name occurs or is mentioned in my last Will and Testament, I hereby revoke and annul, and in lieu therof, I give and devise and bequeath as follows

Item Two—To my son Franklin Waters Hall, I give and devise the Plantation or Farm on which I now reside under the same restrictions Limitations and provisions as set forth and expressed in my last will and Testament together with and in addition thereto the sum of five thousand dollars and my live stock, plantation utensils and crops growing thereon at the time of my death.

Item Three—I give and devise to my son Thomas I Hall Jr. the Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, being the same tract or parcel of Land purchased from F. H. Stockett Trustee, for the sale thereof with the same limitations provisions and restrictions, as set forth in my last will and Testament, in reference to other devise of Land devised to him by my last will and Testament, and the sum of two thousand dollars to enable him to pay any debt he may owe Thomas I. Hall & Co and Brehme at the time of my death.

Item Four—To my son Charles W. Hall I give and bequeath

the sum of two thousand dollars in addition to the amount bequeathed to him in my last will and Testament, which I wish to be disposed of in the same manner as suggested in my last will and Testament.

Item Five—To each of my daughters Harriet Ann Estep, Laura Kennedy, Virginia Crane, the sum of Five thousand dollars this to be an addition to the bequests they take under my last will and Testament which I desire each of them to invest in some safe and permanent Securities. For their own separate use and benefits and the use and benefit of their children, clear free and beyond all control of their husbands.

Item Six—My Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description, I wish to be divided among my aforesaid daughters, to share equally in value.

Item Seven—I wish my plate to be equally divided among all my children.

Item Eight—To my grandson Richard Estep I give and bequeath my silver watch worth about fifty dollars; and I desire that my Executors named in my last will and Testament shall purchase some article of durable nature of like value to give to my grandsons T. Hall Brehme and Franklin Waters Hall Brehme, as a Keepsake.

Item Nine—All sums of money which may be found charged to any of my children or evidence of debt held by me at the time of my death since the date of my last will and Testament and subsequent to the date of this Codicil to my last will and Testament are to be considered and construed as so much advanced to them or each of them and to be deducted from the legacies or bequests, made to them or either of them and which they take under my last aforesaid will and Testament.

Item Ten—To my daughter Harriet Ann Estep I give and bequeath my family Carriage Rockaway and harness if not disposed of before my death.

Item Eleven—That part or clause of my last will and Testament to which this is a codicil, directing the residue of my Estate to be divided among my children. I hereby revoke and in lieu thereof direct the same to be equally divided among my grandchildren to be invested by my Executors at their discretion in some safe Securities: and the principal and interest accruing thereon to be paid to each of them when they arrive at age.

Item Twelve—As my personal Estate consists of bonds notes Mortgages and other evidences of debt and securities. I deem it

advisable to say, that on the event of a shrinkage or depreciation in value thereof enough cannot be realized to pay off and discharge the several legacies or Bequests made by my last will and Testament the amount realized therefrom must be divided pro rata among my several legatees.

Item Thirteen—All things being considered, I have made the most equal division of my property among all my children that I can possibly make and should any one of them enter a caveat to my last will and Testament he or she as the case may be, is to be excluded from all benefit of my Estate.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and attached my seal this Fourth Day of July in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy Seven

Thos. I. Hall (SEAL)

The interlineations between the 4th and 5th and 5th and 6th lines on page 2 and the word notes 12 and 13 lines on page 4 interlined before.

Thos. I. Franklin

Franklin Weems

I. A. Franklin

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared by the above named Testator as for a Codicil to his last will and Testament in the presence of the undersigned, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses the day and year above stated.

Thos. I. Franklin

Franklin Weems

I. A. Franklin.

Anne Arundel County Sct.

Nov. 30th 1880

Then came Thos. I. Franklin and I. A. Franklin two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing first Codicil to the last will and Testament of Thos. I. Hall and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that they did see the Testator sign and seal this first Codicil to his last will and Testament, that heard him pronounce publish and declare the same to be his first Codicil to his last will and Testament and that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehension of sound mind memory and understanding, and that he together with the other subscribing witnesses to the said Codicil and that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses thereto at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other.

Second Codicil to the will of Thomas I. Hall, Sr.:

Whereas I, Thomas I. Hall, desire to change the provisions of my last will and Testament, dated the 27th day of January in the year eighteen hundred and seventy six. And also the Codicil thereto, dated the fourth day of July Eighteen hundred and seventy seven. I do hereby make this Second Codicil thereto to wit;

All that portion of said last will and Testament and that portion of the Codicil thereto, wherein I have devised property to my son Thomas I. Hall Jr. are hereby revoked and in lieu thereof I devise as follows To my said son Thomas I. Hall Jr. I give the Compton farm on which he now resides, being the same Farm bought by me of Frank H. Stockett trustee, together with all the furniture in the dwelling 'House on said farm, the same to be owned and enjoyed by him during his natural life without the power of changing or encumbering the same, and the said life Estate not to be subject to the claims of Creditors nor to be affected by legal process of any kind whatever.

It being my desire and purpose to secure to my said son and his family the uninterrupted use and enjoyment of said property, the more effectually to secure and protect this provision, I hereby provide that if any effort shall be made to affect the said property on account of any debt or debts that may have been contracted by my said son, or if any effort shall be made otherwise to divert the said property and the use and benefit thereof as herein provided from the date of the said institution of said legal proceedings or attempted diversion otherwise, the said life Estate shall immediately cease and determine, and the said property shall thereupon rest on my said son, in trust for the use and benefit of his wife Mary E. 'Hall and their child or children or the descendants of their child or children. If either his said wife or their child or children or the descendants of a child or children at the time of the happening of said contingency the said trust Estate and all the privileges rights and benefits accruing therefrom Continuing and inuring to the survivor or survivors of said Cistin Que trust.

At the death of my said son the said Property shall descend to and rest in his wife Mary E. Hall for the term of her natural life or as long as she remains a widow; or until the same is sought to be affected by legal process or otherwise diverted from the use and benefit herein provided for. If by legal process or otherwise an effort shall be made to divert the said property and the use and benefit thereof as herein provided from the date of the institution of the said legal proceedings or said attempted diversions other-

wise the said life Estate shall cease and determine and the said property shall whereupon rest in the said Mary E. Hall in trust and for the use and benefit of her child or children or the descendants of her child or children. In the event of the Second marriage or death of the said Mary E. Hall the said property shall descend to and rest in her child or children or the descendants of her Child or Children. And if there are neither Child or Children nor the descendants of her Child or Children living; then the said property shall revert to my heirs at Law to be equally distributed among them.

To my said son Thomas I. Hall Jr. I give the land called Simmons and that part of land called Bersheba not conveyed to my son Charles W. Hall, for the term of his natural life of changing or encumbering the same and the said life estate not to be subject to the claims of Creditors and protected from all legal process and from any attempted diversion otherwise thereof in like manner as provided in the case of the Land first herein before devised. At his death the said property shall descend to and rest in his Child or Children or the descendants of his child or children surviving him, and if there are neither Child or Children nor the descendants of a child or children surviving him, the said property shall revert to my heirs at Law. to be equally distributed among them. To my son Thomas I. Hall Jr. I give the piece of land purchased by me from Betsy Belt Smith for the term of his natural life, without the power of changing or encumbering the same. the said life Estate not to be subject to the claims of Creditors and protected from all legal process and from any diversion otherwise thereof in like manner as herein before provided excepting however from the operation and affect of this provision the claim of Ottomar Brehme for a debt due him by my said son and I hereby Charge the said life Estate hereby created in this said parcel of land with the payment of the said debt. At the death of my said son the said property shall descend to and rest in his Child or Children or the descendants of his child or children surviving him and if there are neither Child or Children nor the descendants of a Child or Children surviving him, the said Property shall revert to my heirs at Law to be equally divided among them.

To my son Thomas I. Hall Jr. I also give the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of assisting him in the payment of his indebtedness to Ottomar Brehme and to Robert Freeland and Franklin W. Hall trading as Thomas I. Hall & Co. And I hereby direct that the said two thousand dollars shall be applied

to the payment of said debts respectively in full if the same is sufficient therefor and insufficient to be applied pro rata thereto.

Having in my last will and Testament Commended Martha E Waters to the kind consideration of my wife now deceased, and also to my children but upon mature reflection and at the suggestion of my children, having come to the Conclusion, that it would be more satisfactory, to all parties interested that I should make some provision for the said Martha E. Waters I do therefore request authorize and direct my Executors appointed by my last will and Testament aforesaid to invest the sum of Twenty five hundred Dollars of my Estate, in some safe bonds or stocks in their discretion and in their own names for the benefit of the said Martha E. Waters, the interest accruing thereon to be paid to her annually during her single life, and after her death or marriage, the said twenty five hundred dollars shall be equally distributed among my Grand-children per Capita.

I hereby revoke the clause of the Codicil to my last will and Testament wherein I expressed a desire that all my household and kitchen furniture should be divided among my daughters and in lieu thereof: I will and devise that the said furniture shall be divided among all my children to give to each of them an opportunity of possessing an article or articles once owned by their deceased parents.

Whereas by my last will and Testament and Codicil thereto, I give and devise to my son Franklin Waters Hall my dwelling Plantation all the livestock, plantation utensils and crops secured and growing thereon at the time of my death and also the sum of Five thousand dollars and whereas since the execution of said last will and Testament, and Codicil thereto. I have advanced my said son the said sum of Five Thousand dollars, and whereas I desire the said live stock, plantation utensils, and said secured and growing crops to constitute a part of the general assets of my Estate. I do hereby revoke all that portion of my said last will and Testament, and Codicil thereto, whereby the said property is devise to my said son and in lieu thereof. I give and devise to my son Franklin W. Hall, my dwelling Plantation to be owned and enjoyed by him during his natural life without liability for any debt or debts that may be Contracted by him before or after my death, And at his death should his wife survive him, reserving out of the fee of said property, a dower interest to be estimated and appointed to her according to the scale established by the law of the State of Maryland in such cases made and provided and not to

be liable for any debt or debts that may be contracted by her before or after my death, the said property shall descend to and rest in his Child or Children surviving him. If there are neither Child or Children nor the descendants of a Child or Children surviving him, I give to my said son the right and power of devising the said property to any one or more of my Grand-children, subject however to the dower interest therein of his surviving wife as aforesaid. In event of my said Son's death, without either Child or Children or the descendants of his Child or Children surviving him and of the disposition and distribution of the said property as herein provided. I request that his devise of the same might be to those of my Grand-children who in his judgment and discrimination are most in need with a due regard to their merits, it being my desire and purpose to secure to my said son and his family the uninterrupted use and enjoyment of said property protected from all liability for debt and from all Contingences of accident or misfortune and to retain and perpetuate in the family as far as possible the ownership thereof.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and seventy nine

Thomas I. Hall (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed published and declared by Thomas I Hall the above named Testator as and for the Second Codicil to his last will and Testament in our presence, who at his request in his presence of each other, have hereto set our hands as witnesses hereto.

John W. Williams

Addison Owens

Noble T. Tongue.

Anne Arundel County Sct

Nov. 30 1880

Then came Jno W. Williams and Noble T. Tongue two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing Second Codicil to the last will and Testament of Thos. I. Hall and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that they did see the Testator sign and seal this Second Codicil to his last will and Testament, and at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of their apprehension of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and that he together with the other subscribing witnesses to the said Codicil, respectively subscribed their names as witnesses thereto; at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other

Wm. Thos. Revell

Register of Wills of Anne Arundel County

Third Codicil to the will of Thomas I. Hall, Sr.:

Whereas I Thomas I. Hall of Anne Arundel county in the State of Maryland desire to change the provisions of my last will and Testament, dated the 22nd day of January in the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy Six; and also the First Codicil, thereto, dated the Fourth day of July in the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy Seven,

I the said Thomas I. Hall do therefore hereby, make this third Codicil thereto to wit.

First—All that portion of my last will and Testament and that portion of the said First Codicil thereto. Wherein I have given and devised property to my Daughter Harriet Ann Estep,; I do hereby revoke and in lieu thereof I give and devise as follows, to wit.

Second—I give and devise to F. Waters Hall and Ottomar Brehme named as Executors of my last will and Testament, both of the City of Baltimore and to my Nephew T. Sellman Hall of Anne Arundel County, in trust for my said daughter Harriet Ann Estep, and her children the following property to wit.

All that tract part of a or parcel of land purchased by me from William C. Lyles and wife and all that tract, part of a tract or parcel of land, being a part of the O'Reily Estate, both lying in being in the Eighth Election District of Anne Arundel County aforesaid. The last named parcel of Land being now in the possession of William H. Randell a colored man, as tenant thereof, all the growing and secured crops on said Lands or my interest therein (which is one half of the net proceeds thereof) at the time of my death, and one hundred and seventy shares or Certificates of Stock of the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis Maryland, My Carriage and Harness and an equal share of my Household and Kitchen Furniture.

It being my intention and purpose to secure to my said daughter and her children a Comfortable home and support. I hereby will and direct that the Trustees hereinbefore mentioned shall hold the Title of all the property herein devised for the exclusive use and benefit of my said daughter and her children, she my said daughter to have and enjoy the rents, issues, and profits, from the same during her natural life, without interference or hindrance from any source, and without liability for any debt or debts or obligations which may have been Contracted or which may hereafter be Contracted or assumed by her or her husband or by both of them Conjointly.

Third—I give and devise to my son F. Waters Hall and to my son-in-law Ottomar Brehme of the City of Baltimore and to my Nephew T. Sellman Hall of Anne Arundel County hereinbefore named as Trustees; the parcel or part of a tract of land purchased by me from E. E. Gott and wife, and and the parcel or tract of Land purchased by me from my son-in-law Richard T. Estep and on which the said Richard T. Estep and family now reside, the same to be held by the said Richard T. Estep for and during his natural life; He the said Richard T. Estep to have the control and management of the same: Committing no waste thereon, but keeping in repair and improving the same, and the rents issues and profits arising therefrom to receive and apply to the support and maintenance of his family.

In no event nor under any circumstances shall the said rents, issues, and profits be diverted by the said Richard T. Estep, from the purpose aforesaid, or be liable by execution or in any other way for any debt or debts, which he may now owe, or which he may hereafter Contract. At the death of the said Richard T. Estep the said property shall rest absolutely in my daughter aforesaid should she survive her husband, in the event of her death before the death of her husband the title thereof shall rest in her Children. The amount in full charged to my daughter Harriet Ann Estep on my Book of Account prior to the date of this Codicil is hereby cancelled.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Eighty.

Thomas I. Hall (SEAL)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Thomas I. Hall the above named Testator as and for a Codicil to his last will and Testament, in our presence, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of other, have hereunto set our hands as witnesses thereto.

John T. Hodges

Joseph A. Meekins

N. T. Tongue.

Anne Arundel County Sct.

Nov. 30 1880

Then came Noble T. Tongue one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing third Codicil to the last will and Testament of Thomas I. Hall and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that he did see the Testator, sign, and seal this Third Codicil

to his last will and Testament and that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of his apprehension, of sound and disposing, mind, memory and understanding. And that he together with the other subscribing witnesses to the said Third Codicil respectively subscribed their names as witnesses thereto at his request and in his presence and all in the presence of each other.

Wm. Thos. Revell

Register of Wills Anne Arundel County.

Will of Franklin Waters Hall:

In the name of God Amen.

I F. Waters Hall of Anne Arundel County, in the State of Maryland, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make publish and declare this as and for my last Will and Testament, in the form following, that is to say;

First—I desire that my body shall be buried in Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore by the side of my wife.

Second—After the payment of my debts and funeral expenses, I give and devise to the Vestry of Saint James Parish, in Anne Arundel County, aforesaid, two annual ground-rents, of \$36 and \$42, respectively; the former issuing out of a lot ground in Baltimore City, designated and known as No. 440 East Fort Avenue, the latter issuing out of a lot ground in the said City, designated and known as No. 426 East Fort Avenue, in Memory of my Father and Mother, the late Thomas I. and Rachel S. Hall. The income thereof to be used for the support of the Rector of the said Parish.

Third—To carry out the wishes and intentions of my wife, I give to my nephew Franklin Waters Hall Brehme, one silver pitcher; to my piece Mrs. William H. Hall two silver berry spoons; to my great niece Eleanor D. Hall four silver salt cellars; to my niece Rachel S. Hall one silver cake basket; to my niece Margaret G. Hall one silver butter dish; to my niece Amalia K. Howell, wife of Jay C. Howell, one set of ice-cream spoons; to my niece Laura Trapnell wife of Joseph Trapnell, one half dozen silver table spoons; to my niece Lena Taylor wife of Dr. Taylor of Laurel Prince Georges County, one small silver pitcher; all of which articles are now in my possession.

Fourth—In exercise of the power given me by the Will of my Father the late Thomas I. Hall, I give and devise to my nephew Thomas John Hall, the farm known as Lochlea, which is now my residence, and which was devised to my by my Father with certain limitations, as will appear by reference to his will.

Fifth—I also give to my said nephew Thomas John Hall, all the crops and stock and other personal property on said farm, and all the furniture, pictures and books in the house on the said farm that belong to me.

Sixth—I give and devise to my Nephew Franklin Waters Brehme, for his natural life, my farm in the First Election District of Anne Arundel County, aforesaid, containing about 200 acres—Known as “Cumberstone” purchased by me from the late Colonel George W. Hughes and wife. At the death of my said nephew leaving a child or children surviving him, the said farm shall pass to the said child or children; but if no child or children survive him, I give and devise the said farm to my nephew Thomas John Hall for his natural life, remainder absolutely, to any child or children surviving him. In the event of the death of both of my nephews Franklin Waters Hall Brehme and Thomas John Hall, childless, I give and devise said farm absolutely to any child or children of my nephew Thomas Hall Brehme, who may be living at the time of my death. In case there shall be no such child or children living at the time of my death. I give and devise said farm to my heirs at law.

Seventhly—I give to my nephew, Thomas Hall Kenndy and to his representatives per stirpes \$500.00.

Eight—I give to the Church Home and Infirmary of the City of Baltimore \$2000.00, upon the conditions that said sum shall be added to the legacy of \$8000.00 in the Will of my late Wife Kate Gertrude Hall, to said Church Home and Infirmary, for the maintenance of a room in the said Institution, and the said room to be called by her name. Should said condition be unacceptable to the said Institution, and said legacy be declined by its governing body, I give the said \$2000.00 to the Boys Home Society of Baltimore.

Ninth—I give and devise to my nephew, Franklin Waters Hall Brehme, for his natural life four annual ground-rents of \$42.00 each issuing out of lots and premises, situated and being in Baltimore City, in the State of Maryland, Known as Nos. 424, 432, 434, and 436 East Fort Avenue; and one ground-rent of \$44.00 issuing out of a lot in said City Known as 428 East Fort Avenue. At his death if my said nephew shall leave a child or children; I give all of said ground-rents absolutely to said child or children in equal division. If he leaves no child or children I give to my nephew Thomas John Hall absolutely the annual Two ground-rents of \$42.00 each issuing out of said lot and premises in said City Known as No. 424 and 432 East Fort Avenue and one half of

the annual ground-rent of \$44.00 issuing out of said lot and premises in said City. Known as No 428 East Fort Avenue. I give and devise to Thomas Hall Brehme and William Ottomar Brehme the two sons of my nephew Thomas Hall Brehme, absolutely the two annual ground-rents of \$42.00 each issuing out of the said two lots and premises in said City, Known as 434 and 436 East Fort Avenue; and one half of the annual ground-rent of \$44.00 issuing out of said lot and premises; Known as No. 428 East Fort Avenue.

Tenth—I give and devise all the rest and residue of my estate of all kinds and where-ever situated, to my nephews Franklin Waters Hall Brehme, and Thomas Hall Brehme, in equal division.

Eleventh—I hereby constitute and appoint my Nephew Thomas John Hall Executor of this my last Will and Testament; Hereby revoking all other Wills heretofore made by me and declaring this and none other to be my last Will and Testament.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of June 1907.

F. Waters Hall (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared, by the above named Testator F. Waters Hall, as and for his last Will and Testament, in our presence who at his request and in the presence of each other have hereto signed our names as witnesses.

Conway S. Hodges

722 Law Building

David S. Briscoe

722 Law Building.

DESCENDANTS OF REV. HENRY HALL

Rev. Henry Hall and Mary Duval married February 5th 1701. Issue:

Henry Hall, born Mar. 2, 1702. Married first, ~~Mary~~ Bateman, 2nd Elizabeth Lansdale.

Mary Hall, born Nov. 2, 1704. Married a Mr. Smith.

Benjamin Hall, born Jan. 13, 1706; died Dec. 3, 1709.

Martha Hall, born Oct. 27, 1708. Married Stephen West in 1726.

Benjamin Hall 2nd., born Nov. 29, 1710. Married Sophia Welsh 1736, died 1760.

Magdelene Hall, born Dec. 29th, 1710. No record of marriage or death.

Edward Hall, born May 4, 1714. Married Martha Duckett 1738, died 1744.

John Hall, born April 26, 1716. Married Ann Wells 1745, died 1790.

William Hall, born Oct. 23, 1719. Married Rachel - - -, died 1770. No issue.

Issue of Major Henry Hall and ~~Mary~~ Bateman who were married by Rev. Mr. Henderson, Queen Anne's Parish, P. G. Co., Sept. 25, 1723. Martha Hall died Aug. 25, 1734.

Martha Bateman, born Oct. 18, 1709. Daughter of Ishmeal and Mary Bateman. Martha was fourteen when she was married.

Major Henry Hall, 2nd Major and 3rd Henry, born 1727.

John Hall, of "the Vineyard," born 1729. Married Eleanor Dorsey. No issue.

Mary Hall, born Jan. 31, 1724/5. No record of marriage or death.

Issue of Major Henry Hall 1st by his second wife, Elizabeth Lansdale, Nov. 12, 1734. Did not take him long to console himself; Elizabeth must have been willing.

Edward Hall, born Dec. 19, 1735. Married Martha Duckett 1756.

Isaac Hall, born Mar. 17, 1737. Married Ruth Tyler 1760.

Elizabeth Hall, born Nov. 10, 1739. Married John Dorsey of Hockley 1768.

Thomas Henry Hall, born Sept. 13, 1744. Married Barbara Bowie, 1799.

Margaret Hall, born Dec. 17, 1746. Married Col. Richard Harwood, 1776.

William Hall 3rd, born Jan. 13, 1748. Married Margaret Harwood dau. of Capt. Thos.

Mary Hall, born Feb. 12, 1752. Married Col. Richard Harwood, 1767, she died 1771. Her sister, Margaret, became Col. Richard Harwood's second wife.

Martha Hall, born Mar., 1755. Married Mr. Lawrence, 1769.

Issue of Major Henry Hall Jr., married in 1748 Elizabeth Watkins.

Major Henry Hall 3rd, married Margery Howard, dau. of Joseph Howard.

Nicholas Hall, married 1st. Martha Howard, dau. of Benjamin Hall, and widow of Joseph Howard. They were married 1790. She was a first cousin of his father.

Nicholas Hall, married 2nd, Ann Griffith, dau. of Henry Griffith of Montgomery County.

William Hall, married 1782 Martha Duckett, dau. of Richard and Martha Duckett.

John Stephen Hall, married 1788 Elizabeth Boyd.

Martha Hall, married 1770 Joseph Howard 3rd.

Mary Hall, married Jan. 31, 1778, David Steuart.

Margaret Hall, died unmarried Mar. 27, 1805.

Eleanor Hall, married Sept. 18, 1799, Joseph Cowman.

Issue of Major Henry Hall, 3rd, married 1st, Margery Howard, dau. of Joseph.

Dr. Jos. Hall, married Harriet Ann Sellman, 1802, dau. of Wm. Sellman.

Margaret Hall, married Richard Galen Stockett, M. D., 1799.

Sophia Ann Hall, married R. Stockett Mathews.

Issue of Major Henry Hall, married 2nd, Rachel Harwood, June, 1787.

Richard Henry Hall, of Baltimore.

Mary Ann Hall, married Councillor Thomas W. Hall, her cousin, son of Edward and Martha Hall.

Martha Hall, daughter of Major Henry Hall, Jr., and Elizabeth Watkins, married Joseph Howard, 3rd; son of this union married Susannah Bowie. Their son, Allen Bowie Howard, married Ann Maria Spence. From this line came John Spence Howard, who married Mary Eliza Hodges; Sarah Maria Howard, who never married; and Allen Bowie Howard, Jr., who married Rose Alexander.

John Spence and Mary Eliza Hodges Howard had the following children: Edith and Anna Spence (twins) died young; Anna Maria Spence died young; Mary Eliza Howard, died 1899; John Spence Howard,

married Jeanette E. Broome, two children, John Spence Howard, Jr., Thomas Broome Howard; Margaret Allen Howard, married George Norvell Thompson, no children. Sophie Howard married Maurice Raymond Thompson; one daughter, Mary Howard Thompson. James Hodges Howard married Dorothy Snowden Bowen; issue, Dorothy Snowden Howard, Mary Elizabeth Howard.

Joseph Howard, 3rd, and Susannah Bowie Howard, had other children, namely, Dr. Joseph Howard, who married Ellen Claggett; their children all died in infancy. Thomas Contee Bowie Howard, who married Margaret Louise Spence; issue Capt. T. C. B. Howard, married first Sallie Stephens; issue Edwin S. Howard. He married second Agnes G. Murray; issue T. C. B. Howard, 3rd, and Agnes Howard.

Margaret Howard, daughter of Joseph, 3rd, and Susannah Howard, married Dr. Thomas Duckett and had eight children. I have not this line as yet. Mr. Howard Duckett of Hyattsville, Md., is one of the descendants of this line. Dr. Thomas Duckett married second, his first wife's sister, Elizabeth Howard, but had no issue as the result of this union.

Issue of Joseph Howard, 3rd, and Elizabeth Susannah Bowie:

Dr. Joseph Howard, married Ellen Claggett.

Thomas Carter Bowie Howard married Margaret Louise Spence.

Margaret Howard married Dr. Thomas Duckett.

Elizabeth Howard married Dr. Thomas Duckett after her sister's death.

Issue of Thomas Carter Bowie and Margaret Louise Howard:

T. C. B. Howard, Jr., married first, Sallie Stephens and second, Agnes G. Murray.

Margaret Louise Howard married Nicholas T. Watkins.

Issue of Capt. T. C. B. Howard, Jr., and Sallie Stephens:

Edwin S. Howard.

Issue of Capt. T. C. B. Howard and Agnes Murray:

Thomas C. B. Howard, 3rd.

Agnes Howard.

Issue of Margaret Louise and Nicholas J. Watkins:

One child which died young.

Margaret Howard and Dr. Thomas Duckett had 8 children.

Elizabeth Howard and Dr. Thomas Duckett had no children.

Mary Hall, dau. Major Henry and Elizabeth Watkins Hall. Married David Steuart, born 1752. Died Feb. 18, 1827. Mrs. Steuart died Feb. 18, 1805. Issue:

Elizabeth Hall Steuart, born Jan. 7, 1789. Died Dec. 8, 1865.

John Steuart, born June 12, 1790. Died Nov. 12, 1872.

Kitty Steuart, born Jan. 11, 1792. Died Aug. 6, 1875.

Henry Hall Steuart, born April 19, 1793. Died Nov. 14, 1871.

Margaret Steuart, born Nov. 9, 1794. Died Aug. 22, 1868.

Mary Steuart, born Aug. 16, 1796. Died Sept. 18, 1822.

David Steuart, born Mar. 20, 1798. Died April 20, 1799.

Martha Steuart, born Sept. 25, 1799. Died Mar. 24, 1873.

David Steuart, 2nd, born April 2, 1801. Died Jan. 2, 1869. Married Margaret Heighe.

Harriet Ann Steuart, born May 3, 1805. Married John Beard, 1838.

Henry Hammond Steuart, born April 20, 1803. Died June 20, 1889.

Issue of James Steuart and Mary Tilghman Holliday. James Steuart was the son of David and Margaret Heighe Steuart.

Margaret Steuart, married Richard Woodward.

Lamar Holliday Steuart, married Elizabeth Sedwick.

Issue of Margaret Steuart and Richard Woodward:

Margaret Woodward, married Edward Wasche.

Steuart Woodward, married Matilda Mathews.

Dr. Henry Hammond Steuart, married 1st, Sarah Smith Somerville, 1837.

Issue:

David Steuart, born Feb. 12, 1838. Died Jan. 19, 1839.

Mordecai Smith Steuart, born Feb. 28, 1840. Died Aug. 25, 1842.

Mrs. Henry Hammond Steuart died Jan., 1842.

Dr. Henry Hammond Steuart married 2nd, J. Maria Young, Dec. 27, 1849. Issue:

Cornelia Young Steuart, born Mar. 23, 1851. Died July 2, 1851.

Alice Steuart, born July 2, 1852. Married Charles W. Hall, June 12, 1887. Died Nov. 9, 1928.

Ella Henry Steuart, born Nov. 27, 1853. Died Feb. 15, 1867.

Maria Alexandria Steuart, born 1856. Married Charles Goodwin, April 27, 1879.

Issue of Maria Alexandria Steuart and Charles Goodwin :

Edna Earl, born Mar. 19, 1880. Married Dr. Alfred H. Perrie Nov. 6, 1903.

Steuart Goodwin, born 1883. Died 1907.

Louise Goodwin, born 1886. Married Aubery Norris.

Walter Goodwin, born 1892. Died 1907.

Alice Goodwin, born 1892. Married John Ballman, 1910.

Bernard Goodwin, married Louise Wilkerson, 1920.

Mignonette Goodwin, married Herman Hewitt, 1916.

Issue of Edna Earl Goodwin and Dr. Alfred H. Perrie :

Charlotte Young Perrie, born Jan. 10, 1905.

Thomas Henry Perrie, born Oct. 25, 1909. Married, 1939, Margaret Duckett. Issue : Thomas Duckett Perrie.

Alice Steuart Perrie, born Sept. 29, 1910.

Alfred Hall Perrie, born Nov. 12, 1915.

Edna Earl Perrie, born Mar. 10, 1919.

Issue of Louise Goodwin and Aubery Norris :

Walter Norris.

Frank Norris, born Feb. 17, 1919.

Charles Norris, born 1923.

Issue of Alice Goodwin and John Bellman :

Myrtle Bellman.

Marie Bellman.

Louise Bellman.

Issue of Bernard Goodwin and Louise Wilkerson :

Frances Maria Goodwin, born 1924.

Issue of Mignonette Goodwin and Herman Hewett :

Kenneday Hewett, born 1918.

Wellington Hewett.

Philip Hewett, born 1929.

Issue of David Steuart, Jr., married 1825 :

Mary Jane Steuart.

John Steuart.

James Steuart.

Issue of Mary Jane Steuart, who married Mr. Gantt :

Lawrence Gantt.

Mary Gantt, married Mr. Jackson.

Charles Gantt.

Issue of Elizabeth Hall and Joshua Dorsey :

William Henry Dorsey.

Issue of Margaret Hall and Col. Richard Harwood :

Anne Elizabeth Harwood, married Sprigg Harwood in 1792.

Elizabeth Ann Harwood, married Col. Jonathan Sellman, 1794.

Issue of Ann Elizabeth Harwood and Col. Jonathan Sellman :

Elizabeth Sellman, married J. Noble Stockett.

Dr. John Henry Sellman, married Margaret Lucinda Harwood, 1836.

Issue of Dr. John Henry Sellman and Margaret Lucinda Harwood :

Nannie Sellman, died unmarried.

John Henry Sellman, Jr., married Sophia Stockett.

Lucinda Margaret Sellman, married Thomas Allen Duckett, 1862.

Frank Sellman, married Adelaide Mitchell.

Ellen Sellman, married B. T. Beale Worthington.

Lidia & Alice Sellman, twins, never married.

Richard B. Sellman, married Nell Iglehart.

Issue of John Henry Sellman and Sophia Stockett :

Lucinda Margaret Sellman, born 1866.

John Henry Sellman, 3rd, married Blanche Bamberger.

Sophia Stockett Sellman, died unmarried.

Stockett Sellman, died.

Issue of Lucinda Margaret Sellman and Thomas Allen Duckett :

Thomas Allen Duckett, Jr., died.

Lucinda Margaret Sellman, married Ramsey Hodges.

Oden Bowie Duckett, married Estelle Bird Isreal.

Richard B. S. Duckett, married first Minnie Hill; married 2nd, Margaret Gassaway Hall.

Katherine Bowie Duckett, married Thomson King, Jr.

Issue of Lucinda Margaret Duckett and Ramsey Hodges :

Ramsey Hodges, married Virginia Duke.

Thomas Allen Duckett Hodges.

Mary Ann Hodges, married Arthur Wallis.

Issue of Oden Bowie Duckett and Estelle Bird Isreal Duckett :

Oden Bowie Duckett, Jr., married Clare Green.

Warren Bird Duckett, married Mary Linthicum. Issue :

Katherine Bowie Duckett, born 1935.

Warren Bird Duckett, Jr.

Issue of Richard B. S. Duckett and Minnie Hill :

One son died in infancy.

Issue of Katherine Bowie Duckett and Thomson King :

Katherine Bowie King, born and died 1911.

Mary Emily King.

Katherine Bowie King, married 1940, Francis D. Naylor.

Thomson King, Jr.

Richard King.

Lucinda Margaret King.

Issue of Frank and Adelaide Mitchell Sellman :

Nannie Sellman, married Mr. Smith.

Charles Sellman, married.

Harwood Sellman.

May Sellman.

Issue of Dr. Robert Lemmon and Nellie Chapman Burwell :

Eleanor, born 1886. Died 1886.

Robert, born 1888. Married Clemence Cheston.

Paul Verdier, married Jessie Adreon.

Marjorie, born 1894. Married Edmond Churchill Murray.

James McCaleb, born 1898. Married 1st, Roberta DeVeas, divorced 1933; married 2nd, Mary Elizabeth Boswell.

Issue of Robert and Clemence Cheston Burwell :

Sally Morris, born 1921.

Eleanor, born 1928.

Issue of Paul Verdier and Jessie Adreon Burwell :

Nancy, born 1927.

Issue of Marjorie Burwell and Edmond Churchill Murray :

Marjorie, born 1926.

James Henry, born 1929.

Sally Hall, born 1930.

Sue Harrison, born 1933.

Issue of Ann Hall and Dr. William Frederick Stewart:

Henry Augustus Stewart, born Dec. 3, 1840. Killed in Civil War, 1863.

Charles Stewart, born June, 1842. Died 1843.

Frederick Stewart, born 1843.

Anne Stewart, born 1845. Died 1848.

Charles Stewart, born 1847. Died 1853.

Mary Stewart, married Mr. Purcell.

Cecil Calvert Stewart, married Miss Purcell.

George Stewart.

Nellie Stewart, married Mr. Watson; Nellie Stewart Watson married 2nd Mr. Compton.

Issue of Cecil Calvert Stewart and Miss Purcell:

Anne Hall Stewart.

Issue of Nellie Stewart and Mr. Watson:

Annie Watson.

Two sons.

Issue of Nellie Stewart Watson and Mr. Compton:

Nellie Watson.

Issue of Maria Hall and Wm. Meade Addison:

Elizabeth M. Addison, married W. Clement Brooke 1889. Died 1895.

Issue of Elizabeth M. Addison and W. Clement Brooke:

Lilly Addison, born Sept. 1890. Married George Miles Wells, 1918.
Died Sept. 16, 1930.

William Meade Addison Brooke, born Aug., 1891. Died 1892.

William Clement Brooke, Jr., born 1892.

Maria Brooke, born 1894.

Walter Dulany Brooke, born Dec. 9, 1895. Died Jan. 1896.

Norman Hill Brooke, born Dec. 9, 1895. Died 1913.

Issue of Lilly Addison Brooke and George Miles Wells:

Elizabeth Addison, born 1920.

George Miles Wells, Jr., died Sept. 16, 1930.

Edward, died Sept. 16, 1930.

Francis, died Sept. 16, 1930.

Issue of Alexander Hamilton, Mary Thomas Hall :

John Thomas Hall, born 1852. Married Ella Hall.

Elizabeth Hall, died when grown.

Anne Hall died a little girl.

Issue of John Thomas and Ella Hall :

Eugenia, married Robert Gray.

Daniel Thomas, born 1888. Married 1909, Marion B. Drury, divorced ;
married second, Patty Green.

Elizabeth Hall, married Joseph Chaney.

John Thomas Hall, Jr., married Margaret.

Cornelia Thomas Hall.

Ruth Hall, married William Woodyear.

Issue of Daniel Thomas and Marion B. Drury Hall :

Daniel Thomas Hall, Jr., born June, 1912. Married Mary Taylor, 1939.

Henry McPherson Hall, born 1918. Married Lillian Spicknall. Issue :

Mary Susanne and Sarah Thomas Hall.

Issue of Elizabeth Hall and Joseph Chaney :

Joseph Chaney, Jr., married Agnes Emmerich.

Francis Hall Chaney.

Eugene Chaney, married Grace Walster. Issue: One son, Eugene
Walster.

Issue of Ruth Hall and William Woodyear :

William Woodyear, Jr., 1929.

Ralph Woodyear, 1931.

Issue of Augustus Hall and Mary Cheston :

James Cheston Hall, married Elizabeth Lyles. Died 1934.

Henry Hall.

Edward Hall, married Miss Smith.

Mary Hall, died Sept. 16, 1930.

Annie McCaleb Hall.

Issue of Martin Fenwick and Ann Cheston Hall :

Ann Hall, married William T. Murray.

Cornelia Thomas Hall, married O. Wilson Gott.
Sally Thomas Hall.

Issue of Ann Hall and William T. Murray :
William T. Murray, Jr., married Edmonia Calhoun.
Fenwick Murray, married Florence Nash.
James Murray, died about 20 years of age.

Issue of Cornelia Thomas Hall and O. Wilson Gott :
Oswald Wilson Gott, Jr., born 1889. Died 1917.

Issue of William T. Murray, Jr., and Edmonia Calhoun :
James Murray.
William Murray.

Issue of John Thomas Hall, Jr., and Margaret :
John Thomas Hall, 3rd.
Julian Hall.

Issue of Fenwick and Florence Nash Murray :
Nancy Cheston.
Mary Briel.
Fenwick

Nicholas Hall Shipley, of Prince Georges County, was a grandson of
Nicholas Hall and Martha Howard, the daughter of Benjamin Hall,
and widow of Joseph Howard.

Issue of Mary Ann Hall and Councillor Thomas W. Hall :
Dr. Julius Hall, married Jane Contee Kent, 1843.
William Hall.

Issue of Dr. Julius Hall and Jane Contee Kent Hall :
Julius Hall, married Elizabeth Stockett, dau. of F. H. and Mary
Stockett.

Issue Julius Hall and Elizabeth Stockett Hall :
Frances Hall, died.
Julius Hall, married.
Margaret Hall, married Harry Hill.

Issue of Isaac Hall and Ruth Tyler Hall:

Isaac Hall, born Feb. 20, 1761. Died young.

Edward Hall, married 1st, Anne Wells, Oct. 20, 1782; married 2nd, Mary Wells, 1790.

Mordecai Hall.

Henry I. Hall, married Ann Garston, 1790, step-daughter of Benj. Wells.

Issue of Edward Hall and Mary Wells:

Henry Augustus Hall, born Aug. 17, 1791. Married Ann Lyles Estep, Nov. 7, 1814. Issue:

Edward Hall, born Oct. 20, 1816. Married Louisa Fenwick. Died June 4, 1894.

Eleanor Hall, born Mar. 20, 1818. Married 1st, Dr. James McCaleb, June 27, 1839; married 2nd Dr. E. Burwell, 1850. Eleanor Hall McCaleb Burwell died Mar. 4, 1894.

Ann Hall, born 1819. Married Dr. William Frederick Stewart, Feb. 7, 1840. Died 1884.

Dr. Estep Hall, born Feb. 27, 1821. Married Miss Webster. Died Feb. 12, 1876.

Mary Hall, never married.

Maria Hall, born Feb. 7, 1824. Married May 7, 1860, Wm. Meade Addison.

Alexander Hamilton Hall, born Dec. 19, 1825. Married Dec. 9, 1853, Mary Thomas.

Francesca Hall, born June 12, 1827. Married Mr. Robert Lemon.

Augustus Hall, born Oct. 23, 1830. Married Mary Cheston, May 9, 1858.

Martin Fenwick Hall, born 1852. Married Oct., 1862, Ann Cheston.

Issue of Eleanor Hall and Dr. James McCaleb:

James McCaleb, born 1840. Died 1861.

Annie McCaleb, born 1842. Died 186-.

Henry Jonathan McCaleb, born Mar. 19, 1843. Died July 8, 1843.

Issue of Eleanor Hall McCaleb and Dr. E. Burwell:

Henry Augustus Burwell, died young.

Elliott Hall Burwell, born 1851. Married Augusta Sollers 1873.

Dr. Robert Burwell, born 1855. Married Nellie Chapman. Died 1925.

Issue of Elliot Burwell and Augusta Sollers Burwell :

Annie McCaleb Burwell, married Dr. Sewell Hepburn. One daughter,
Eleanor.

Robert L. Burwell, married Anne Lewis.

Mary Hall Burwell, married Col. Murray Cheston.

Elliot Hall Burwell, married Elizabeth Randell.

Augusta Sollers Burwell, married Judge Ridgely P. Melvin.

Eleanor Hepburn married Berney Fooks. Issue : One daughter.

Issue of Robert L. and Anne Lewis Burwell :

Robert, L. Jr.

Cary who married Carter.

Issue of Mary Burwell and Col. D. Murray Cheston :

D. Murray Cheston, Jr.

Augusta Burwell Cheston :

Elliott Burwell Cheston.

Issue of Elliott and Elizabeth Randell Burwell :

John Wirt Burwell.

Issue of Augusta Burwell and Judge Ridgely P. Melvin :

Augusta, married Theodore Torguson.

Ridgely P. Melvin, Jr.

Mary Melvin.

Elizabeth Melvin.

John Melvin.

Issue of John Henry Sellman, 3rd, and Blanche Bamberger :

Constance Sellman .

Priscilla Sellman .

William Hall, 3rd, married Margaret Harwood, daughter of Capt.

Thomas Harwood. He was born Jan. 13, 1748, and was married 1774.

Issue of William Hall, 3rd, and Margaret Harwood :

William John Hall, married Margaret Hall Harwood :

Dr. Richard T. Hall, married Sarah Bond Blake.

Harry Hall, married.

Mary Dryden Hall, married Col. Alfred Sellman :

Margaret Hall, married Benjamin Harwood 1811; she was his second wife, also his cousin.

Issue of William John Hall and Margaret Harwood, his cousin, daughter of Sprigg Harwood:

Mary Priscilla Hall, married Frank H. Stockett.

Issue of Harry Hall:

Susan Hall.

Margaret Hall married Benjamin Harwood; she was his second wife, also his cousin. Issue:

James Harwood.

Mary Dryden Harwood, married Thomas R. Kent, 1852.

Issue of Mary Dryden Harwood and Thomas R. Kent:

Robert Wheeler Kent, married Clara Fulton, 1881.

Ida M. Kent, married John T. Hodges.

Harwood Kent, born 1858. Died 1876.

Cora Beckswith Kent, married Roland White, 1886.

Maude Kent, died an infant, 1863.

Margaret Kent, born Mar. 11, 1864. Married Chas. H. Worthington, 1886. Died 1917.

Mary Dryden Kent.

Issue of Robert Wheeler Kent and Clara Fulton:

Clara Bell Kent, married 1st, Overta Palmer; 2nd, John L. Lucas, Feb. 20, 1937.

Issue of Ida M. Kent and John T. Hodges:

Harwood Hodges, born 1878. Died.

Ann Fitzhugh Hodges, born 1880. Married, James S. Lansdale, Apr., 1905. Died.

Mary Dryden Hodges, married Eugene Childs 1917.

John Hodges, died aged about thirty, unmarried.

Charles Addison Hodges, married Mary Eldridge.

Benjamin Watkins Hodges, married Iva Bassford.

Ella Lee Hodges.

Issue of Ann Fitzhugh Hodges and James S. Lansdale:

James S. Lansdale, Jr., born 1906. Died 1912.

Issue of Mary Dryden Hodges and Eugene Childs :
Mackall Childs.

Issue of Charles Addison Hodges and Mary Eldridge :
Charles Addison Hodges, 1917.
Jean Hodges, 1918.
Mary Dryden Hodges, 1920.
John T. Hodges, 4th, 1923.
Elizabeth Hodges, 1928.

Issue Cora Beckswith Kent and Roland White :
Irene Harwood White.
Gertrude White.
S. Rowland White, married.
Allen Bowie White, married.

Issue of Margaret Kent and Charles Hammond Worthington :
Lillian Worthington. Margaret Ethel Worthington, married Hamilton Polk.
Mary Dryden Harwood Worthington, married Horatio Proctor 1911.
Thomas Carroll Worthington, married M. Lucile Thomas 1925.
Charles Hammond Worthington, Jr., born Jan. 23, 1897. Died March 13, 1898.
Harwood Iglehart Worthington, born Jan. 23, 1899.
Joseph Kent Worthington, born May 19, 1900, married Elizabeth Myers 1926.
William Hall Worthington, born Mar. 3, 1904, married Margaret Henry.
Robert Wheeler Kent Worthington, born June 12, 1907. Married Mary Frances Tully.

Issue of Mary Dryden Harwood Worthington and Horatio Proctor :
Margaret Kent Proctor, married Francis O. Winchester 1935.
Lucy Amelia Jaret Proctor, married Baldwin Wells.
Horatio R. Proctor, Jr., born Mar. 16, 1919.
Mary Dryden Worthington Proctor, born 1923.
Richard Deveaux Proctor, born 1932.

Issue of Thomas Carrol Worthington and M. Lucile Thomas :
Thomas Carrol Worthington, Jr.

Issue of Joseph Kent Worthington and Elizabeth Myers:
Phylis Lee Worthington, born 1926.

Issue of William Hall Worthington and Margaret Henry:
Margaret, born 1931.

Mary Hall, daughter of Rev. Henry Hall and Mary Duval, married a
Mr. Smith and had two daughters, names unknown.

Martha Hall married Stephen West in either 1726 or 1730. Issue:
Priscilla West, married Richard Smith.
Eleanor West, married William Lyles 1745.
Benjamin West, married.
Mary West —.
Martha West, married Mr. Lawrence.
Ann West, married Mr. Griffith.
Elizabeth West, married James Stone 1883.

Issue of Priscilla West and Richard Smith:
Priscilla Smith.

Harwood Iglehart Worthington, married Elizabeth Ann Clarke. Issue:
Betty Ann Clarke Worthington.

Issue of Elizabeth Tongue and Walter Myers:
Dorothy, married James Donald Hicks—Harwood, Died, 1929.
Agnes, married Maurice Marshall—Earl, married Margaret Stevens.
Benjamin Tongue and John Allen.

Issue of Benjamin Tongue and Annie Hardy:
Cornelia.
Benjamin.
Anne.

Issue of Addie Robertson and the late William Tongue:
William Anderson married Thelma Henry.
Mary Agnes married A. F. Sellers.

Issue of Harry Tongue and Agnes M. Knackstadt Tongue:

Shirley.

Henry McPherson Tongue, 3rd.

Issue of Margaret Hall, daughter of Henry Hall, II, by his second wife, Elizabeth Lansdale, married Col. Richard Harwood:

Richard Hall Harwood, born Oct. 23, 1771. Married Oct. 23, 1798 to Catherine Green who was born 1778. She died 1843, he died Dec. 25, 1847.

Their daughter, Mary Augusta Harwood, married her double first cousin, Nicholas Harwood Green, on March 4, 1832. She was born 1818 and died 1872.

Their son, Dr. Richard Harwood Green, was born Dec. 2, 1834 and died Jan. 19, 1899. He was married Dec. 19, 1863 to Harriet Oldham Kent. She was born Jan. 13, 1845 and died Mar. 10, 1926. Issue:

Nicholas Green, married Sarah Burns.

Richard Green.

Evelyn Green, married Commander John Bowers.

John Martin Green, married Sarah Valentine Sutherland.

From this line also come the children of the late Mrs. Harry Tongue, of Annapolis, namely: the Late Mrs. Agnes Scible, Mrs. Mary Laveille, Mrs. Walter Myers, Mr. Benjamin Tongue, Mar. Harry Tongue, and the late Mr. William Tongue and their descendants. Also the descendants of Mrs. Mary Hambrock of Annapolis.

Issue of William Hall, born 1755, married Martha Duckett April 6, 1782. Died 1822:

Richard Henry Hall, moved to Ohio.

Elizabeth Hall, married Mr. Journey of Anne Arundel County.

Margaret Hall, married Mr. Smith.

Mary Hall, married Hiram Enoch of Frederick County.

Nancy Hall, married Samuel Hopkins.

Sophia Hall, married Benjamin Duckett, her cousin.

Lucy Hall, married Thomas Hodges of South River.

Basil Duckett Hall, married Margaret Davidson.

Caroline Hall, married Richard Francis Higgins.

Harriet Hall, died young.

Issue of Nancy Hall and Samuel Hopkins :

Alexander Marshall Hopkins, died unmarried.

Montgomery Hopkins, married Miss Gordon.

Issue of Montgomery Hopkins and his wife who was a Miss Gordon :

Anna Hopkins.

Gordon Hopkins, married.

Issue of Lucy Hall, married Thomas Hodges :

Ramsey Hodges, married Mary Ann Sellman.

Their son, Ramsey, Jr., married Lucinda Margaret Duckett and this line blends into the line of Lucinda Margaret and Thomas Allen Duckett.

Issue of Basil Duckett Hall and Margaret Davidson :

Martha Sophia, born April 3, 1838. Died June 3, 1846.

Thomas William Hall, born Feb. 17, 1840. Married Violetta Duvall May 13, 1873. He died Aug. 15, 1920.

Rev. Samuel Davidson Hall, married Permelia Victoria Iglehart.

Edward Hall of B., born April 11, 1844. Married Eva Spence Wallis. Died May 8, 1913.

Basil Duckett Hall, Jr., born May 3, 1846. Died Oct. 9, 1857.

Francis Chapman Hall, born June 8, 1848. Married Lucy Carr Jan. 22, 1879. Died Mar. 12, 1912.

Issue of Thomas William and Violetta Hall :

Basil Duckett Hall, married Alice Virginia Homberg.

Tyler Hall, born Dec. 6, 1879. Married Cora Bell La Funa April 11, 1931.

Mary Caroline Hall, married Robert Lawrence Cox Nov. 26, 1913.

Issue of Basil Duckett Hall and Alice Virginia Homberg :

Harry Stevenson Hall, born May 29, 1905.

Robert Gibson Hall, born Jan. 17, 1912.

Issue of Rev. Samuel Davidson Hall and Permelia Victoria Iglehart :

Wilson Hall, born April 23, 1868. Died Oct. 5, 1926.

Margaret Davidson Hall, born Sept. 23, 1871. Married Frank A. Munroe Nov. 12, 1896.

Permelia Victoria Hall, married Mar. 14, 1904, Rev. Frederick C. F. Shears.

Issue of Margaret Davidson Hall and Frank A. Munroe:

Davidson Hall, born Oct. 29, 1900.

Frank Asbury Munroe, Jr., born Mar. 21, 1904. Married Martha Stone Rogers May 17, 1929.

Issue of Permelia Victoria Hall and Rev. Frederick Charles F. Shears:

Lawrence Iglehart born Mar. 14, 1908.

John Davidson, born July 5, 1914.

Issue of Edward Hall of B. and Eva Spence Wallis Hall:

Anna Wallis Hall, born Sept. 9, 1877. Died unmarried, 1913.

Mary Davidson Hall, born Mar. 14, 1879. Died April 11, 1880.

Edward Hall, Jr., born Dec. 1, 1880. Married Jan. 1, 1915, Margaret A. Stubbs.

Arthur Wallis, born May 28, 1883. Died Aug. 5, 1883.

Samuel Davidson Hall, born Feb. 27, 1885. Married Edna May Clark, 1918.

Eva Spence Wallis Hall, born Jan. 24, 1889. Married Jan. 5, 1935, Ward Pettigrew Cowgill.

Issue of Edward Hall, Jr., and Margaret Augusta Stubbs:

Edward Hall, 3rd, born May 29, 1916.

Elizabeth Burnett Hall, born July 8, 1918.

Margaret Davidson Hall, born July 8, 1920.

Houghton Stubbs Hall, born Dec. 20, 1921.

Anna Wallis Hall, born Jan. 2, 1923. Died 1924.

Mary Tyler Hall, born Jan. 9, 1926. Died Jan. 20, 1926.

Issue of Samuel Davidson and Edna May Clark Hall:

Samuel Davidson Hall, Jr., born Dec. 31, 1919.

Issue of Francis Chapman Hall and Lucy Carr:

Philip Dorsey Hall, born Nov. 1879. Married Mary Augustus Waters 1922.

Francis Chapman Hall, Jr., born Sept. 10, 1882. Died Nov. 1882.

Margaret Davidson Hall, born Sept. 22, 1883. Died Nov. 6, 1933.

Thomas Irving Hall, born Aug. 21, 1886. Married in 1917, Lucy Orrick Nicols.

William Edward Lucius Chapman Hall, born 1889. Married Dorothy May Thurlow Dec. 3, 1921.

Francis Chapman Hall, Jr., born Sept. 21, 1891. Married Margaret Dorsey 1921.

Issue of Thomas Irving and Lucy Orrick Nicols Hall:

Lucy Corine Hall, born Aug. 8, 1918.

Thomas Irving Hall, Jr.

Issue of Francis Chapman Hall, Jr., and Margaret Dorsey Hall:

Francis Chapman Hall, 3rd, born Feb. 14, 1922.

Issue of Caroline Hall and Richard Francis Higgins:

Harriet Higgins, married William LaFayette Dorsey.

Issue of Harriet Higgins and William LaFayette Dorsey:

William LaFayette Dorsey, Jr.

Harriet Dorsey, married Maynard Carr.

Lucretia Dorsey, married Dr. Theodore Linthicum.

Sallie Dorsey, married Philip Dorsey Carr.

Issue of Harriet Dorsey and Maynard Carr:

James Revell Carr.

Maynard Carr, Jr., married Ann Anderson.

Eva Dorsey Carr, married Francis Gasperich.

William LaFayette Dorsey Carr, died aged 7 years.

Skinner Carr, killed in France 1918.

Issue of Eva Dorsey Carr and Francis Gasperich:

Francis Gasperich, Jr.

Issue of Lucretia Dorsey and Dr. Theodore Linthicum:

A daughter who married Dr. William G. Williams.

Issue of Sallie Dorsey and Philip Dorsey Carr:

Margaret Carr

Benjamin Carr.

Harry Carr.

James Carr.

Mollie Carr.

Lucy Carr.
Susie Carr.

Richard Francis Higgins, Jr., son of Caroline Hall and Richard F. Higgins, married Maria Eleanor Duvall, sister of the wife of his cousin, Thomas William Hall, of B, and daughter of John Mortimer Duvall.

Sackland Higgins married Augusta Hammond.

Issue of Richard Francis Higgins, Jr., and Maria Eleanor Duvall:
Eleanor Ann Higgins, died 1914.
George William Higgins, married Dallas Hammond Higgins.

Issue of George William Higgins and Dallas Hammond Higgins:
Richard Mortimer Higgins.
George William Higgins, Jr., married Susan Newburn.

Issue of Sackland and Augusta Hammond Higgins:
Dallas Mortimer Higgins, daughter.

Basil Duckett Hall married 2nd Anne Duckett Mullikin, daughter of Basil Duckett Mullikin of Prince Georges County.

Issue of Eleanor West and William Lyles:
William Lyles, Jr.
Martha Lyles.
Barbara Lyles.
Priscilla Lyles.

Issue of Mr. Lawrence and Martha West:
Ann West Lawrence.
Susanna Lawrence.

Issue of Ann West and Mr. Griffith:
Rachel Griffith.
William Pitt Griffith.

Item from Stephen West's will to my grandchildren, Eleanor and Henry Austen and Priscilla Smith, each five pounds current money.

Issue of Benjamin Hall, born Oct. 1710, married Sophia Welch. Died 1760:

Benjamin Hall, Jr., married Rebecca H—.

William Hall, married Anne Duckett, 1788.

Edward Hall.

Henry Hall.

Sarah Hall, married Marsh Mareen Duvall.

Sophia Hall, married Belt Mulliken.

Issue of Benjamin Hall, Jr., and Rebecca:

Rachel Hall, married Humphrey Godman, 1780.

Elizabeth Hall, married Charles Howard, 1780.

Ann Hall, married James Mullikin, 1780.

Issue of Sophia Hall and Belt Mullikin:

Benjamin Hall Mulliken, born 1772.

Richard Duckett Mulliken, born 1773.

Sophia Mullikin, born 1774. Married Basil Duckett, 1792.

Martha Mullikin, born 1775. Married Jacob Franklin Waters, 1792.

Margaret Mullikin, born 1777.

Issue of Edward Hall, born May, 1714, married Martha Duckett, 1738.

Died 1744:

Edward Hall, married Mary Sprigg.

John Hall, married Achsah Marriott, daughter Augustine Marriott.

Jane Hall.

Sarah Hall, married Edward Yeahall.

Issue of John Hall and Achsah Marriott:

Sarah Hall, married 1st, Francis Rawlings; 2nd, Henry Baldwin.

Deborah Hall, married John Pastie, 1767. His will probated, 1770.

Issue of John Hall and Ann Wells Hall:

Martha Hall, married William Tillard, 1776.

Mary Magdalene Hall, married William Urquhart, 1883.

William Henry Hall, married Margaret Gassaway Watkins, daughter of Col. Gassaway Watkins.

Issue of Martha Hall and William Tillard:

John Hall Tillard, born Oct. 21, 1779. Died unmarried.

William Tillard, born Oct. 21, 1779. Died unmarried.

William Tillard, born Oct. 23, 1784.

Martha Reyin Tillard, born Feb. 4, 1788. Married Henry Jones 1814.

Issue of Martha Reyin Tillard and Henry Jones :

William Tillard Jones, married Sophia Catherine Weems Feb. 25, 1845.

Horace Tillard Jones.

Mary R. Jones, married John Henry Drury Aug. 31, 1847.

Martha Ann Jones, married Richard James Drury Dec. 16, 1844.

Issue of William Tillard Jones and Sophia Catherine Weems :

Mrs. Fowler, Mary Emma Jones.

Henry Jones.

Issue of Mary R. Jones and John Henry Drury :

John Henry Drury, married Bettie Carcaud Nov. 10, 1871.

Edward Tillard Drury, married Laura Iiams.

Elizabeth Drury, married Frank E. Welsh.

Richard Augustus Drury, married Annie Beard.

Ernest Mills Drury, died unmarried.

Issue of John Henry and Bettie Carcaud Drury :

Mabel.

Blanche.

Violet.

Roland, married Mildred Chaney. No issue.

Orville.

Ethel, married Deschiell.

Lillie Carcaud, married Spencer Jay Taller. Issue Henry Jay Taller.

Issue of Martha Ann Jones and Richard James Drury :

Henry Drury, married Margaret Cordelia Lyles.

Eleanor Ann.

Mary Isabel Drury, married Arthur Owens 1905.

Iva Cordelia Drury, married Arthur Tupper 1908.

Marion Byrd Drury, married Daniel Thomas Hall 1909.

Issue of Iva Cordelia Drury and Arthur Tupper :

Richard Tupper, born 1909. Married Matilda. One son, Richard, Jr., died young.

Margaret Lyles Tupper, married Stanley Prince.

Charles Tupper.

Issue of Marion Byrd Drury and Daniel Thomas Hall :

Daniel Thomas Murray Hall, born 1912.

Henry MacPherson Hall, 1918.

Richard Jones, son of William Tillard and Sophia Catherine Weems

Jones, married Mary Rawlings. Issue :

McCeney Jones.

Eugene Jones, married Amy Young.

Horace Jones, married.

Ann Jones, unmarried.

Mary Jones, unmarried.

Bettie Jones, daughter of Wm. T. and S. Catherine Jones, married
Wm. Griffith.

Edward Tillard Drury, married Laura Ijams. Issue :

Isabella Ijams Drury, married George F. Henbeck, 3rd.

Emma V. Drury, married William Sippel.

Richard Augustus Drury, married Annie Beard. Issue :

Elizabeth Drury, married E. Guy Hartly. Had one son, E. Guy
Hartly, Jr.

Issue of Mary Elizabeth Drury and Frank E. Welsh :

Frank E., Jr., married Lola Hughes.

William Thomas Welsh, married Ella Hughes.

Lawrence Welsh, married Lois Banner.

Issue of Frank E. Welsh, Jr., and Lola Hughes Welsh :

Frank E. Welsh, 3rd.

Katherine Welsh.

Francis Welsh.

Robert Welsh.

Anne Welsh.

Virginia Welsh.

Issue of Mary Magdalene Hall and William Urquhart :

John Hall Urquhart, born 1784.

William Urquhart, 1788. Married Maria Deford 1808; 2nd Elizabeth
Childs.

Henry Hall Urquhart, born 1786.

Issue of William Urquhart and Maria Deford :

Maria, married Mr. Marquess.

Julianna, married Mr. Trott.

Issue of William Urquhart and Elizabeth Childs Dec. 20, 1816:

John Hall Urquhart, born 1817.

Ann Urquhart, born 1818. Married William Cunningham 1839.

Issue of Ann Urquhart and William Cunningham:

John A. Cunningham, born Mar. 1844. Married — Leitch.

Issue of John A. Cunningham and — Leitch:

Benjamin L. Cunningham, married Sophie Kolb 1915. Issue: Eleanor
Cunningham, married 1939 William Wilson.

John Cunningham.

Marion Cunningham.

William Cunningham.

Satie Cunningham.

George Cunningham.

Bessie Cunningham.

William Henry Hall, born 1762. Married Margaret Gassaway Watkins,
1788, died —. Issue:

Twelve children, only two survived infancy.

William Henry, 2nd, born Feb. 10, 1796. Married Eleanor Deborah
Sellman 1824. Died Feb. 10, 1877.

Thomas John Hall, Sr., known as Thomas I. Hall, Sr., born June 24,
1800. Married 1st, Mary Ann Hodges in 1821; married 2nd, Rachel
Sophia Waters Nov., 1826. Died Oct. 30, 1880.

Issue of William Henry Hall, Jr., and Eleanor Deborah Sellman Hall:

Harriet Hall, born 1825. Died 1836.

Margaret Ann Hall, died in 1837.

Margaret Gassaway Hall, born 1839. Died 1860.

Thomas Sellman Hall, born 1842. Died Aug. 5, 1922.

Mary Sophia Hall, born Mar. 13, 1845. Died May 5, 1933.

William Henry Hall, 3rd, born 1854. Married Eleanor Maria Estep
1890. Died April 30th, 1927.

Issue of William Henry Hall, 3rd, and Eleanor Maria Estep:

Eleanor Deborah Hall, born Mar. 2, 1892.

William Henry Hall, 4th, born Dec. 23, 1893. Mar. Katherine Moore
Nov. 10, 1934.

Richard Estep Hall, born Apr. 27, 1896. Married Eva Kraft Feb. 22, 1925.

Thomas Sellman Hall, Jr., born April 6, 1898. Married Mary Coon June 7, 1932.

Issue of William Henry Hall, 4th, and Katherine Moore Hall:

William Henry Hall, 5th, born July 10, 1936.

Margaret Robertson Hall Nov. 1937.

Issue Richard Estep Hall and Eva Kraft Hall:

Marilyn Eleanor Hall, born Dec. 1, 1927.

Richard Estep Hall, Jr., born August 1, 1929.

Thomas John Hall, Sr., married 1st, Mary Ann Hodges in 1821. Issue:

Charles William Hall, born Sept. 22, 1822. Married Alice Steuart June 12, 1887. Died March 9, 1907. They had no children.

John Gassaway Hall, born July 25, 1824. Died in 1845. Never married.

Mary Ann Hodges Hall, died April 5, 1825.

Thomas John Hall, Sr., married 2nd, Rachel Sophia Waters. She was born 1806. Married Nov. 1926, died —. Issue:

Margaret Gassaway Hall, born Sept. 12, 1827. Died Oct. 4, 1842.

Harriet Ann Hall, born Aug 19, 1829. Married Richard Tillard Estep Jan. 4, 1862. Died Dec. 9, 1906.

Mary Hall, born Sept. 6, 1831. Married William Ottomar Brehme Nov. 5, 1861. Died April 3, 1920.

Martha Hall, born 1834. Died 1835.

Thomas John Hall, Jr., born June 18, 1836. Married Mary Esther Loney Jan. 14, 1873. Died Sept. 17, 1895.

Franklin Waters Hall, born Sept. 10, 1834. Married Kate Gertrude Robinson 1868. Died March 26, 1908. They had no children.

Laura Hall, born Dec. 1, 1840. Married Walter Scott Kenneday 1869. Died Sept. 30, 1915.

Margaret Hall, born Nov. 17, 1843. Died Nov. 24, 1843.

Virginia Hall, born Nov. 27, 1844. Married James Crane 1875.

John Henry Hall, born Aug. 1847. Died Jan. 31, 1854.

Issue of Harriet Ann Hall and Richard T. Estep:

Eleanor Maria Hall born Nov. 25, 1862. Married William H. Hall, 3rd.

The issue of this line will be found elsewhere in this history.

Rachel Hall Estep, born Feb. 25, 1864. Married William Thomas Shackelford April 16, 1891.

Richard Estep, born Dec. 1865. Married Elizabeth Gordon Sudler Jan. 18, 1894. Died May, 1920. No children.

Mary Louisa Estep, born April 6, 1867.

Harriet Estep, born Nov. 30, 1871. Married E. Lansdale Bowie, 1922.

Sarah Estep, born Nov. 30, 1871. Married Floyd Lankford Oct. 10, 1900.

Issue of Rachel Hall Estep and William Thomas Shackelford:

William Thomas Shackelford, Jr., born April 18, 1892. Married Mildred Iglehart Martin 1919; divorced. Married 2nd, Louise Scull 1931.

Richard T. Shackelford, born 1902. Married Priscilla Barton 1928.

Issue of William Thomas Shackelford, Jr., and Mildred Iglehart Martin:

William Thomas Shackelford, 3rd, born Dec., 1920.

Issue of Sarah Estep and Floyd Lankford:

Floyd Lankford, Jr., born June, 1908. Married Corrie Mullikin Claggett Sept. 7, 1935. Issue Floyd Lankford, 3rd, 1938.

Richard Estep Lankford, born July, 1914. Married Mary Elizabeth Allen, 1939.

Issue of Mary Hall and William Ottomar Brehme:

Sophia Waters Brehme, born 1862. Married William H. Boyd April, 1889.

Thomas Hall Brehme, born 1863. Married Eleanor Lowery 1898.

Amelia Kane Oakford Brehme, born —. Married Jay C. Howell, 1893.

Franklin Waters Hall Brehme, born —. Married Almira Suydam 1903.

Lena Virginia Brehme, born Jan. 1872. Married Dr. William Franklin Taylor 1902. Died May 23, 1926.

Issue of Thomas Hall Brehme, Jr., and Catherine Johnson Brehme:

Mary Archer Brehme.

Thomas Hall Brehme, 3rd.

Issue of Sophia Waters Brehme and William H. Boyd:

Mary Brehme Boyd, born —. Married George S. Claghorn 1914.

Issue of Thomas Hall Brehme and Eleanor Lowery Brehme:

Thomas Hall Brehme, Jr., born April, 1901. Married Catherine Johnson.

William Ottomar Brehme, born May, 1903. Married Elizabeth Cowden.

One daughter, Anne Cowden Brehme, born 1931.

Issue of Amelia Kane Oakford Brehme and Jay C. Howell:

Frances, born Jan. 1895. Died Mar. 20, 1910.

Amelia Brehme Howell, born Mar. 1899. Married Guy Chamberlaine Oct., 1925.

Mary Howell, born —. Married Albert Ryle June, 1928.

Issue of Franklin Waters Hall Brehme and Almira Suydam:

Katherine Suydam Brehme, born Mar., 1909. Married 1939 Charles Warren.

Issue of Lena Virginia Brehme and Dr. William Franklin Taylor:

Clark Comegys Taylor, born Aug. 18, 1903. Died April 27, 1906.

Jean Taylor, born Aug. 18, 1903. Married Walter R. Hardesty June, 1935.

Benjamin Comegys Taylor, born 1906. Married Eppa — March, 1929.

Issue of Amelia Brehme Howell and Guy Chamberlaine:

Guy Chamberlaine, Jr., born 1928.

Issue of Mary Howell and Albert Ryle:

William Howell Ryle, born 1930.

Issue of Thomas John Hall, Jr., and Mary Esther Loney Hall:

Ann Elizabeth Hall, born Nov. 27, 1873. Died Aug. 18, 1875.

Rachel Sophia Hall, born Feb. 15, 1875.

Mary Esther Hall, born May 20, 1877. Died April 20, 1879.

Margaret Gassaway Hall, born Sept. 9, 1880. Married Richard B. S. Duckett, April, 1927.

Thomas John Hall, 3rd, born April 1, 1883. Married Isabella Frances Allen, Oct. 4, 1910.

Issue of Thomas John Hall, 3rd, and Isabella Frances Allen:

Thomas Allen Waters Hall, born Sept. 6, 1911.

Frances Barton Loney Hall, born Jan. 22, 1913.

Catherine Sandes Hall, born Sept. 12, 1915.

Mary Esther Cox Hall, born May 21, 1921.

Issue of Laura Hall and Walter Scott Kenneday:

Laura Virginia Kenneday, born Nov. 15, 1870. Married Joseph Trapnell, Jr., Nov. 1895.

Sophia Hall Kenneday, born 1872. Died young.

Mary Brehme Kenneday, born Oct. 1874. Married Richard Welsh Iglehart 1897. Died Jan., 1899.

Rebecca Louise Kenneday, born 1876. Died young.

Kate Hall Kenneday, born April, 1877. Died an infant.

George Scott Kenneday, born April, 1879. Died 1902.

Thomas John Hall Kenneday, born Aug. 5, 1880. Married Minnia Lambert Nov., 1908.

Issue of Laura Virginia Kenneday and Joseph Trapnell, Jr.:

Laura Kenneday Trapnell, born Aug., 1896. Married James Rawlings 1924. Divorced.

Joseph Trapnell, 3rd, born April 28, 1898. Married Elizabeth Selby Woollen, Sept. 25, 1920.

Walter Scott Trapnell, born 1900. Married Elizabeth Brock 1935.

Thomas John Hall Trapnell, born Nov. 23, 1902. Married Alyce Julie Snow, June, 1931.

William Trapnell, born Jan. 15, 1905. Married 1930 Sallie B. Gordon.

Franklin Waters Trapnell, born 1908. Married Emily B. Smith, Mar. 1931.

Eleanor M. Trapnell, born Sept., 1912.

Issue of Joseph Trapnell, 3rd, and Elizabeth Selby Woollen:

Elizabeth Sellman, born June 8, 1921.

Joseph Trapnell, 4th, June, 1923.

Henry Rogers Trapnell, born 1929.

Issue of William Holmes Trapnell and Sallie R. Gordon Trapnell:

William Holmes Trapnell, born 1932.

Gordon Robbins Trapnell, born Feb., 1935.

Issue of Virginia Hall and James Crane:

Jean Daniel Crane, born Dec., 1876. Died Dec., 1898.

Walter Scott Trapnell, married second, Betty Brock. Issue:

Gary Brock Trapnell, 1938.

Rachel Scott Trapnell, born 1939.

Issue of Franklin Waters Trapnell and Emily Smith Trapnell:

Franklin Waters Trapnell, 2nd, 1937.

Philip Bruce Scott Trapnell, 1940.

Issue of Jean Taylor Hardesty and Walter Hardesty :
John Thomas Hardesty, 1939.

Issue of Thomas John Hall Kenneday and Minnia Lambert Kenneday :
Hall Lambert Kenneday, married Hazel Irene Connelly. Issue:
Hall Scott Kenneday, 1936.

William Hall, son of Benjamin and Sophia Welsh Hall, married Ann Duckett. Issue :
A daughter who married a Howard.
A daughter who married a Dorsey.
Richard Duckett Hall, Edward Hall, Barrick Hall, Thomas Hall, Grafton Hall.

Grafton Hall, born in 1788. Married Rebecca Williams. Issue :
William Williams Hall.
Richard Duckett Hall.
Jacob Thornton Hall.

After Grafton Hall's death his widow, Rebecca Williams Hall, married, Aug. 1824, his brother, Edward Hall. She died July 27, 1829, aged 35. Edward Hall died April 21, 1834, aged 56. Issue :
Edward Grafton Williams Hall.
Ruth Ann Rebecca Hall.

After Rebecca Williams Hall's death, Edward Hall married Sarah Parker by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who married a Freeman, and afterwards a McKann.

Richard Duckett Hall, son of Grafton and Rebecca Williams Hall, married Feb. 10, 1842, Susannah Perkins. He died April 24, 1864, aged 48 years. Issue :
Rebecca Frances Hall, born Aug. 6, 1844. Married George Washington Beall, Jan. 30, 1877. Died July 20, 1928.
John Grafton Hall, born Feb. 6, 1843. Married Adella R. Beall. Died Feb. 15, 1886.
Harriet Perkins Hall, born Sept. 16, 1845. Married William M. Marine.
Richard Henry Hall, born June 5, 1847. Married Mar. 30, 1875, Henrietta Kerr Spalding. Died Jan. 1, 1931.
Robert Vinton Hall, born Sept. 28, 1848. Married Virginia Younger, Nov. 8, 1883. Died May 15, 1901.
Sarah Ryland Hall, born Feb. 18, 1850. Married Rev. Wm. A. Mc-

Donald of the Methodist Church, June 18, 1872.
 Ruth Williams Hall, born Dec. 12, 1851. Died Oct. 13, 1852.
 James William Hall, born July 16, 1853. Died Mar. 24, 1854.
 William Turner Hall, born May 2, 1855. Married Louise Hopkins,
 Jan. 12, 1887. Died Aug. 5, 1902.
 Reuben B. Hall, born Jan. 10, 1858. Died Sept. 2, 1869.
 Mary Susannah Hall, born Jan. 15, 1860. Unmarried.
 Summerfield Davis Hall, born June 12, 1862. Died Apr. 4, 1932. Unmar-
 ried.

Issue of John Grafton Hall and Adella R. Beall Hall.

Elsie, died in infancy.
 John Grafton Hall, died June 6, 1940.

Issue of Rebecca Frances Hall and George Washington Beall:

George Hall Beall.
 Samuel Rodgers Beall.
 John Wolfe Beall.
 Susannah Catherine Beall.

George Hall Beall married Agnes Stewart. Issue:

George Hall Beall, died in fancy.
 Winnefrede Beall, married Archie Percival Burgess, Oct. 20, 1934.
 John Rodgers Beall, married Pauline Tomline.
 Stewart Hall Beall, married Bernice Pitzer.
 Marjorie Beall.
 John Wolfe Beall, married Jane Martin. No issue. Died June 15, 1926.

Issue of Harriet Perkins Hall and William M. Marine:

Madison Marine, married Ida Lawrence of California. No issue.
 Richard Elliott Marine, married Marie St. Clair Howell. One child,
 Martha Jeffries Marine.
 Harriet Perkins Marine, unmarried.
 Amelia Eleanor Marine, married Dr. Nicholas Leeke Dashiell. Issue:
 Eleanor Marine Dashiell, Mary Leeke Dashiell.
 Susannah Perkins Marine, died in childhood.
 Frances Elizabeth Marine, married Perry Belmont Rowe. Issue:
 William Marine Rowe.
 Walter B. Rowe, who married Eleanor Marie Lamb Sept. 2, 1939.
 Perry Belmont Rowe, Jr.

Issue of Richard Henry and Henrietta Kerr Spalding Hall:

Richard Duckett Hall.

Mary Spalding Hall.
Henrietta Kerr Hall.
Ruth Leeds Hall.
Anne Leigh Hall.
Evelyn Hall.

Issue of Robert Vinton and Virginia Younger Hall:
Robert Vinton Hall, Jr.

Issue of Sarah Ryland Hall and Rev. Wm. A. McDonald:
William B. McDonald M. D., married Maud Arnold. Died July, 1926.

Jacob Thornton Hall, son of Grafton and Rebecca Williams Hall, married Altizera DuVal. He was born Oct. 19, 1818. Married Aug. 18, 1842. Died Nov. 16, 1891. Issue:
Mary Eugenia Hall, married Dr. William Woodward.
Thomas Thornton Hall, Lieut. U. S. R. Marines, married Kate Busey, and later he married Mary E. Cooper.
Francis Asbury Hall, Civil War Veteran. Unmarried.

Issue of Thomas Thornton and Kate Busey Hall:
James B. Hall, born Jan., 1871. Died 1893. Unmarried.

Issue of Dr. William Woodward and Mary Eugenia Hall Woodward:
Francis Thornton Woodward, born May 24, 1862. Married Mollie L. Stout, of Dallas, Texas, Nov. 7, 1889. Married second, Lucile Chilton Williams, New Orleans, La., June 2, 1904. He died Sept. 14, 1914.
Alice Marie Woodward, born Nov. 1864. Died Jan. 27, 1931. Unmarried.
Mary Gertrude Woodward, born Aug. 17, 1868. Married Dr. John Tassey Waltemeyer, and settled in Denver, Colo.
William Woodward, Jr., born Feb. 3, 1871. Died Oct. 2, 1931. Unmarried.
Agnes Clare Woodward, born Mar. 31, 1876. Married Clarence Summerfield Kessler June 22, 1898.

Issue of Dr. John Tassey and Mary Gertrude Woodward Waltemeyer:
Thomas Woodward Waltemeyer, born Dec. 14, 1892.

Issue of Frances Thornton and Mollie L. Stout Woodward:
Eva, born Jan., 1891.
Fay, born Dec., 1892.

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Issue of Francis Thornton and Lucile Chilton Williams Woodward :
Francis Thornton Woodward, Jr., born July 3, 1905.

Issue of Clarence Summerfield and Agnes Clare Woodward Kessler :
Clarence Rudolph Kessler, born July 20, 1899. Merchant Marine, San Francisco.

William Woodward Kessler, born June 23, 1901. Hawthorne, Calif.

Mary Agnes Kessler, born July 20, 1903. Married Edward E. Paré, U. S. Navy.

Charles Rex Kessler, born July 21, 1905. Hyattsville, Md.

Lloyd Alexander Kessler, born Jan. 17, 1907. Hyattsville, Md.

Edward Leo Kessler, born Oct. 23, 1909. Washington, D. C.

Alice Rita Kessler, unmarried, San Diego, Cal.

Issue of Charles Rex and Bertha Kessler :
Shirley Alice Kessler.

Issue of Edward Leo and Joanna Danhakl Kessler :

Joan Anna.

Edward Leo., Jr.

Elizabeth Clare Kessler.

Issue of Mary Agnes and Commander Edward E. Paré.
Mary Agnes Paré.

Issue of Thomas Woodward and Ethel Waltemeyer :

Betty Waltemeyer.

Shirley Waltemeyer.

William Williams Hall, son of Grafton and Rebecca Williams Hall, married on Feb. 18, 1857, Elizabeth Hinkle Rittenhouse. They had one son, William Williams Hall, Jr., born in 1858. Married Rebecca Ann Peach Aug. 25, 1881. Died Dec. 11, 1897. Issue :

Edith Rittenhouse Hall, born Jan. 22, 1882.

Clarence Eugene Hall, born Jan. 22, 1884.

Rebecca May Hall, born Dec. 16, 1886.

John Grafton Hall, born June 14, 1888.

William Thornton Hall, born July 25, 1890.

Richard Clinton Hall, born April 4, 1892.

Edward Grafton Williams Hall, son of Edward Hall by his second wife, Rebecca Williams Hall, married Isabel Scott, Aug. 17, 1858. They

had one child, Henrietta Warring Hall, born Aug. 8, 1859. Died July 5, 1860. Isabel Scott Hall died Dec. 16, 1877. Edward Grafton Williams Hall died April 6, 1898.

Richard Duckett Hall, son of William and Ann Duckett Hall, was born May 6, 1768. Married Elizabeth Perkins, Jan. 8, 1799. Died 1819.

She was born June 7, 1778. Issue :

Susannah Hall, born Sept. 14, 1800.

Mary Anna Hall, born Aug. 11, 1803.

Eliza Hall, born July 29, 1805.

William Perkins Hall, born Mar. 8, 1807.

John Hall, born Mar. 5, 1809.

Sarah Hall, born Feb. 27, 1811.

Edward Hall, born Nov. 27, 1812.

Benjamin Hall, born Oct. 27, 1814.

Richard, born May 15, 1818.

Rev. John Hall of the Methodist Church, son of Richard Duckett and Elizabeth Perkins Hall, moved to Charlottesville, Va., and married on Jan. 18, 1841, Angelina Ann Fretwell. He died April 4, 1873.

The following children were born to this union :

Betty Hall, married Thomas Beall, had one son, Roland, who never married.

Addie never married.

John Edward Hall married Isabella Turner.

Richard Watson Hall married Marie O. Turner.

Issue of John Edward and Isabella Turner Hall :

Gertie married B. M. Shepherd.

Clara.

Marguerite.

Marie.

William E. Hall, married Grace Payne.

Issue of B. M. and Gertie Hall Shepherd :

Clara, married Abner Haden and had a son, Abner.

Marguerite, married William Anas.

Marie married Dr. Peyton Lewis.

William E. Hall and Grace Payne :

Margaret, married William Ragland ; have one son, William.

Helen, married H. A. Pickford ; have two children, Herbert and Helen.

Frances Hall, married William Haden.

Issue of Richard Watson and Marie O. Turner Hall :

Mary, married William Robert Sadler.

Harvey E. Hall, married Cora Brand.

Richard O. Hall, married Lottie McWilliams.

Nettie Hall, married Rev. Samuel Dumville of the Methodist Church.

Issue of William Robert and Mary Hall Sadler :

Pauline, unmarried.

Watson, married Dorothy Mahone and have two children, Betty and Robert Watson Sadler. Dorothy Mahone Sadler died and Robert Watson Sadler then married Betty Dey; they have one child, Diane.

Mary Sadler, married William S. Anderson; they have two children, Nancy and Billy.

Sclater Sadler, unmarried.

Issue of Harvey E. and Cora Brand Hall :

Eleanor Hall, married Robert Mackenzie; they have two children, Robert and Allen.

Issue of Richard O. and Lottie McWilliams Hall :

Richard, married Caroline Raftery.

Cheston Hall, married Margrey Sully.

Elizabeth Hall, not married.

Issue of Nettie Hall and Rev. Samuel Dumville :

Hall Dumville.

David Dumville.

Sarah Hall, daughter of Richard Duckett and Elizabeth Perkins Hall, Married as his second wife, William Anderson, their daughter, Susannah Anderson, married Thomas John Bowie, their son, John Bowie, married Ethel Frances Cooke, their daughter, Frances Bowie, married Elliott C. Baldwin.

William Perkins Hall, son of Richard Duckett and Elizabeth Perkins Hall, born Mar. 8, 1807, married Elizabeth Meeks, who was born Mar. 26, 1810. Issue: Wesley Meeks Hall and Susannah Hall.

Issue of John Grafton and Mabel Alexenia Woods Hall, who were married Sept. 5, 1909. She died Feb. 29, 1920.

Glenn Frazier Hall, born Jan. 7, 1911.

John Wilbur Hall, born April 29, 1913.

George Vernon Hall, born Nov. 29, 1914.

Mildred May Hall, born Dec. 13, 1917.

John Grafton married, secondly, Mollie Amelia Franke, Sept. 17, 1926.

No issue.

Sussannah Hall, daughter of Richard Duckett and Elizabeth Perkins Hall, was born Sept. 14, 1800. Married Dec. 12, 1822, Lemuel Beck, who died Oct. 17, 1823. Issue:

Richard L. Beck died in infancy.

Sussannah Hall Beck then married Wm. Andersen. Issue: William Henry Andersen, Sussannah Hall Beck Andersen died. Mr. Andersen married, secondly, his wife's sister, Sarah Hall.

Mary Tasker Bowie, youngest daughter of Sussannah Andersen and Thomas John Bowie, married Noah Ernest.

Mary Anna, daughter of Richard Duckett and Elizabeth Perkins Hall, married Wm. Baldwin. No issue.

Eliza Hall daughter Richard Duckett and Elizabeth Perkins Hall, married Samuel Duvall. Issue: Sue Duvall, married Rev. George Williamson Smith. No issue. Ann Duvall married Mr. Robinson. Jackson Duvall, unmarried.

Before I close this list of descendants of Rev. Henry Hall, I must mention, as the last, but not the least the little ex-Crown Prince of Albania. He comes down from one of the Steuarts, I think it is John, the son of David 2nd. He was United States Ambassador to Belgium and married a Belgian Countess. Their daughter married the Austrian count Apponyi; their daughter, Geraldine, was the Queen of that ill-fated monarch, King Zog of Albania, who you will remember, was driven from his throne and country by Mussolini, when he captured Albania. I think the little Prince's name is Skander, after that great liberator of Albania, the great Skanderbeg. You will find a full account of this remarkable fighter in another part of this history. Let us hope that the calling of this little Prince after that great man may be a prophecy, and that this little boy may live to perform as great a deed as the great man for whom he is named.

Robert Hall married Ann Craig
Rev. Henry Hall married Mary Duvall.

Henry, Mary, Benjamin, Martha, Benjamin, Magdelene, Edward,
John, William.
John Hall married Ann Wells.

Martha, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary Magdelene, William Henry.
William Henry married Margaret Gassaway Watkins.

William Henry Hall, Jr., Thomas John Hall, only children to survive
infancy.
Thomas John Hall married 1st, Mary Ann Hodges, 2nd, Rachel Sophia
Waters.

Issue of Thomas John and Mary Ann Hodges Hall
Charles William, John Gassaway.

Issue of Thomas John Hall and Rachel Sophia Waters Hall:
Margaret Gassaway, Harriet Ann, Mary, Thomas John, Jr., Franklin
Waters, Laura, Margaret, Martha, Virginia, John Henry.
Thomas John Hall, Jr., married Mary Esther Loney.

Anne Elizabeth, Rachel Sophia, Mary Esther, Margaret Gassaway,
Thomas John.
Thomas John Hall, 3rd, married Isabella Frances Allen.

Thomas Allen Waters, Frances Barton Loney, Catherine Sandes, Mary
Esther Cox.

FAMILY HISTORY

WATERS FAMILY

Quoting Sir Thomas Mallory in his *Le Morte D'Arthur*:
Page 152—

Also there came with King Arthur the King of Scotland and King Crados.

Page 184—

Sir Crados that mighty king that was made like a giant had fought with sir Gawaine and gave him such strokes he swooned in the saddle; so he bound sir Gawaine threw him over his horse's back and carried him before him. As he was going towards his Castle he met Sir Lancelot who had a dual with the mighty king and slew him.

Quoting the Legend of Sir Perceval:

Crados King of Vanner and Ysave of Caraher were married. Ysave had a lover a Magician which was unknown to Crados. In due time Ysave had a son who was named for his reputed father King Crados. In fact he was not the son of Crados but the son of the Magician. When a young man Crados became a Knight and left his father's Palace and went to the Court of King Arthur. While there an unknown Knight appeared and challenged any and all Knights to combat with this provision that the Knight who accepted the challenge if he were successful would later on allow the strange Knight, should he survive, to do to him what he had done to the strange Knight. All the Knights at King Arthur's Court were afraid to accept this challenge. Crados was not and met the Strange Knight and overcame him and cut off his head. The strange Knight immediately picked up his head and placed it on his shoulders again, to the consternation of all the assembled Knights. He then went on his way. A year later he appeared and demanded that Crados fulfill his agreement. Crados knelt and bent his head, but the strange Knight instead of cutting off his head touched him gently on the neck and then bade him rise and took him aside told him he was the Magician and that he was his (Crados) father. Crados immediately left King Arthur's Court and returned home and apprised his father of the Queen's perfidy. The Queen learning this resolved with the Magician to get rid of Crados before he could prove her unfaithfulness. She managed to have a snake put in a cupboard and then asked Crados to go to the

cupboard and get her a comb. When he opened the cupboard the snake wrappd himself around Crados arm with such force that he could not be gotten off. This frightened Crados so he rushed out into the wilderness and stayed there for two years where he became practically a skeleton. He was discovered by his sister who had married a Knight of Cornwall. And Guimier a lovely maiden rescued him from the snake. While the snake was wrapped around his arm that arm withered but the other arm became much larger and stronger and that is how he was called the Knight of the Strong Arm. He eventually married Guimier and he and she were crowned King and Queen (I suppose this was after his father had been killed by Sir Lancelot altho the story does not say so.) Before her marriage her chastity was questioned and Crados was accused as the offender. There was a trial and the verdict was that Crados should stand the test of drinking the horn filled to the brim with wine; if he should spill one drop then he and Guimier were guilty. He was handed the brimming horn and drained it without spilling a drop thereby proving the chastity of Guimier whom he forthwith married and had a celebrated coronation.

Quoting Zimmerman and Allied Families: "The name of Waters is found at an early period in both Wales and Yorkshire England; it is fair to presume the Yorkshire family had its roots in Wales. The Chesters of Chicheley say 'The family of Waters has been reckoned from time immemorial among the minor gentry of Glamorganshire: The History of Brecon traces the pedigree of Waters from Cradoc Freichfas, Cradoc of the Strong Arm and Knight of Dolores Tower'." So much for myth and tradition. I have mentioned this tradition to prove that the Waters family must have been a very old and prominent one or they would not have had this connection. I will leave it with my readers to decide if it is truth or fiction.

Quoting Mr. Harry Wright Newman, who has made a very exhaustive study of the Waters family of West River:

"It is almost conclusively proved that the Waters family which settled on the eastern and western shores of Maryland was from County York, England. Records of Yorkshire show that Richard Watyr, Merchant was sheriff in 1431, Lord Mayor of York in 1436 and 1451, and Member of Parliament in 1434. Richard had a brother, William, who was prior to Water, County York, in 1424 and another brother Francis, who was vicar of St. Mary's, York, in 1429.

"Abstracts of wills of the family in which are recited bequests

of real and personal property indicate that the Waters were members of the landed gentry.

"At least three families of Waters settled in Maryland. One family were pioneers of the Eastern Shore and was of near kinship to the John Waters branch of Anne Arundel County, both recognized adherents to the Society of Friends. Another family settled in St. Mary's County and was members of the Roman Catholic Church.

"In South River Hundred also lived Christopher Waters, who in 1696 was a military officer of Anne Arundel County. He married Elizabeth Powell on February 16, 1696-7, and had Ann and Christopher Jr. He was buried from All Hallows Church on May 22, 1703, whereupon his widow married Thomas Jacks on November 9, 1704. No further record exists of his children.

"In Westminster Parish lived Henry Walters (Waters) and his wife Anne, who were parents of several children, among whom was Godfrey. This family of Waters later became identified with Baltimore County.

"Although the Waters remained loyal subjects of the Crown, and ultimately became faithful citizens of the United States, they have been conspicuous for their lack of public service, especially the Western Shore branch. Perhaps this was due to their adherence to the doctrine of John Fox. By their religious life they remained peaceful planters and tradesmen and took no part, with few exceptions, in the military, political, and judicial affairs of the Province. Richard Waters of the Eastern Shore said in his will of 1720, 'No child to marry without the consent of the monthly meeting of Quakers at West River.' Many however, became members of the Church of England either through marriage or by preference.

"These chronicles deal only with the branch in Anne Arundel County founded by John Waters, a believed nephew of the pioneer on the Eastern shore.

"John Waters Gent. I
(1606-16- -)

"John Waters, Gent, of Yorkshire, aged 29, was listed as a passenger on 'The Transport' which sailed from England for the Colonies in 1635. Evidence is strong that he was a son of John Waters of Middleham and had been sent to America to settle the estate of his kinsman, Lt. Edward Waters, formerly of Elizabeth City County, Va. The fact that John Waters was a nephew instead of his brother, as some genealogists claimed, is conclusively strong, for Edward Waters was born in 1568, according to record

therefore presenting a vast difference in age. Inasmuch as John Waters was 29 years of age when he sailed, making his birth in 1606, it is believed that he was an older generation than the John Waters of West River, Anne Arundel County, with whom these chronicles are particularly concerned. It is probable that he settled his uncle's estate, married and remained in America. It can be assumed, although proof is lacking, that he was the father of John Waters, who was living in Anne Arundel County as early as 1676, when he patented 'Waters Adventure'."

This is taken from Mr. Newman's book "Anne Arundel Gentry." Mr. Newman has just furnished me with the following data which has come after much deeper research into the subject. "Anne Arundel Gentry" was written in 1933.

Mr. Newman says in "Anne Arundel Gentry": "John Waters the pioneer of the Western Shore, was domiciled on West River at a date earlier than June 16 1676, for on that day 'Waters Adventure' and 'The Forks' were surveyed for him. The name of the maiden he took to wife has so far remained a mystery to her numerous descendants. She was probably a daughter of one of the early Quakers. The following two sons have been proved, and that there were daughters is highly probable. John Waters married Elizabeth Giles. q.v. Samuel Waters married first Sarah Arnold and second Jane Danster, q.v. (I will treat with these unions later) In what year John Waters died, it is not known, but he was undoubtedly deceased by 1704, the date of the death of his son John."

Now to return to Mr. Newman's 1937 data on John Waters Gent:

"John Waters of West River Hundred, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, or John Waters of 'Waters' Adventure,' as he has been more popularly described by genealogists of the past generation, was transported into the Province of Maryland by Richard Wells, Gent; a Puritan leader, from Virginia, as is proved by the following record, in the Land Office at Annapolis.

"'Richard Wells, Anne Arundel County, demanded land for the transportation of John Catlin, Anne Brookland, Roger Gatheridge, Thomas Williams, Mathias Stevenson, Katherine Griffin, Bennet a negro, John Taylor, Thomas Horracks, Edward Harris, JOHN WATERS, Jane Hodges, Charles Lewen, John Martin and Ann Chaplain. The above said 16 rights to land proved by the said Richard Wells, Apr. 1669 before me Charles Calvert. 800 acres of land ordered to be laid out for Richard Wells'."

How long John Waters was in Maryland before his head-

rights were proved by his transporter we do not know, for the next reference to him is not until the year 1674. We do know, however, that Richard Wells came up from Virginia with the first contingent of Puritans and demanded land in 1652 for his own migration and the transportation of his wife and a number of children. Inasmuch as we do not find any reference to John Waters prior to 1669, it is possible that Richard Wells transported him at a date later than that of his own migration—perhaps on a business trip to his late domicile in Upper County of New Norfolk, Virginia.

It is significant that on April 13, 1637, Patrick Kennede received 600 acres of land in the Upper County of New Norfolk, Virginia, for the transportation of twelve persons among whom was a John Waters. Another reference to a John Waters was on March 18, 1639, when William Denham received 200 acres in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia, for the transportation of four persons, among whom was a John Waters. It is assumed however that the Maryland pioneer would be from the county in which Richard Wells lived and where the Puritans were sufficiently strong to elect him (Richard Wells) as their delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses.

If the John Waters transported by Patrick Kennede into Virginia and the one transported by Wells into Maryland were one and the same, then the Maryland pioneer was a matured man when he settled on West River. Perhaps further research into Virginia records will show that the John Waters of "Waters' Adventure" was the second generation in America, and the writer is somewhat convinced of this fact. (This is the Richard Wells from whom Charity Iams is descended who married John Waters, son of Samuel and Sarah Arnold his wife. I have made this note to identify Richard Wells. T.J.H.)

From the evidence that John Waters was a protege of Richard Wells, later to become one of the Provincial Governors of Maryland, during the brief Puritan Revolution, and that nearly all the settlers from Virginia who came in at the invitation of Governor William Stone were Dissenters and Puritans, it is safe to believe that John Waters was a member of that political and religious party.

John Waters followed the craft of carpentership, which in those days included the designing of homes and buildings as well as the actual construction. He was above the average intelligence of the majority of early settlers in Maryland, and was possessed of a certain amount of business acumen, inasmuch as the Judges of the

County frequently appointed him to appraise the estates of his deceased neighbors, in West River Hundred.

In February, 1674, the Court ordered him and Walter Parre to appraise the estate of William Peirse who died intestate in Anne Arundel County. Sarah Peirse was the relict and the administratrix, and Robert Franklin, Gent was her bondsman.

In 1675 John Waters and Thomas Pratt were ordered to appraise the estate of William Andrews, late of Anne Arundel County, and Robert Franklin, Gent was ordered to administrate the oath to Elizabeth Andrews, the relict and administratrix.

On February 18, 1695, John Waters and James Ford appraised the estate of Robert Gott, at which time it was shown that Alice Gott was the executrix. On March 18 following they declared in court that the estate was appraised at 118 pounds 1 shilling 10 pence.

John Waters and John Willoughby appraised the estate of Robert Philips, late of Anne Arundel County, which was exhibited on March 17, 1698-9.

Thomas Pratt by his will named John Waters and Richard Gott as executors of his estate. Accordingly on September 24, 1686, John Waters and Richard Gott appeared in court and presented his will. Walter Carr and Benjamin Capell were likewise ordered to appraise the estate.

In 1684-5 John Waters appeared in court and "showeth that Michael Williams late of Anne Arundel County, died intestate." On June 5, 1688, John Waters as the greatest creditor, was appointed administrator of the estate, but he stated in court that "he findes not sufficient property to satisfy his claim."

On January 2, 1702, John Waters witnessed the will of John Willoughby, of Anne Arundel County, who was the step-father of Robert Franklin, Gent. whose name is linked frequently with the affairs of John Waters and other inhabitants of Herring Creek and West River Hundreds.

It is believed that John Waters first married Susannah White, widow. This belief is contrary to the former traditions and theories set forth by earlier Waters genealogists, and also contrary to the statements made by this compiler in "Anne Arundel Gentry" published in 1933. But there are strong circumstances that Susannah became the mother of his son Samuel who was the one that married Sarah Arnold and Jane Danster. (We are particularly interested in this as we are descended from Sarah Arnold on Grand-mother Hall's father's side and from Jane Danster on her

mother's side. T.J.H., 3rd.) As a widower John Waters married Elizabeth Giles who became the mother of the remainder of his children. (foot note of Mr. Newman says) "John Waters in 1704 named a son Samuel whose birth is not recorded in the Quaker records as being the son of John and Elizabeth Giles, and whose line was not carried out (see Anne Arundel County Gentry) I admitted that the administration of the estate of the first John Waters was not to be found in Anne Arundel County, but in this attempt I was trying to follow out the tradition and belief of former Waters genealogists. With more experience, and I hope more perspective, and knowing that the administration account and Court Proceedings are complete and intact in Anne Arundel County, I now firmly believe that John Waters 2nd and John Waters 3rd in 'Anne Arundel County Gentry' are one and the same." The reader will see by Mr. Newman's foot note that he has practically reversed himself in his later findings. I will follow his later findings and consider that "the name of the maiden whom he took to wife" is now not a mystery but was Susannah White, a Widow. Mr. Newman continues in his text as follows: The proof of the first marriage of John Waters is as follows; "Susanna Waters Anne Arundel County, relict and executrix of James White, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. Robert Franklin, Gent; exhibited her ano. in and upon her adion. wid. being found imperfect and moreover the said Susanna Waters not being present to make oath to her said ano. The Judge here Ordered by Reason of the Unability of the said Susanna to Travill soe farre as the office for probate of wills and so that Commission issue Robert Franklin of Said County Gent. to call before him the said Susanna Waters and that to the ano. theremt. sent the signe and make oaths before him and thereof Returne with all Convenient Speed unto the Office for probate of Wills. Commission issued out of this Court and passed the Seale immediately 1674." This is from Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 6, Folio 375, Hall of Records. (The proof is therefore practically conclusive, T.J.H., 3rd) Robert Franklin fulfilled his commission the next session of the court in the year 1675. "Came Robert Franklin of Anne Arundel Gentl. and make Returne of the oath of Susanna Watters of said County the relict and executrix of James White, late of said Country, deceased, and recorded inventory." A foot note of Mr. Newman's says: "James White in his will named his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth, and his son James White who was to inherit the dwelling plantation at 18 years of age." Consequently his widow was young and capable of bearing children."

In 1678 John Waters received tobacco for participation in the Nanticoke Indian War, and therefore, this is conclusive evidence that he was not a Quaker at that time. It is a proved fact, however, that he married Elizabeth, the daughter of John and Mary Giles, who were members of the Quaker faith. And in 1689 the birth of a daughter to him and his wife Elizabeth was recorded at one of the Monthly Meetings of the West River Quakers. Upon his marriage to the Quaker maiden he thus accepted the Quaker faith, for if not Elizabeth would have been expelled from the Church and therefore her children would not have been registered in the records.

John Giles, the father-in-law of John Waters, died intestate in Anne Arundel County. The following is from Court Proceedings: "Thomas Taillor made return that he hath taken the Oath of Mary Giles for her administration upon the estate of John Giles late of Anne Arundel County deceased. There was exhibited administration bond of John Waters surety in 148 pounds sterling and 12,000 pounds of tobacco."

Thus we see John Waters offering bond for his mother-in-law in the amount of 148 pounds sterling and 12,000 pounds of tobacco. These figures indicate that the estate of John Giles was of no small size and furthermore that John Waters was relatively affluent in order to be bonded in that amount.

The personal estate of John Giles was appraised by John Waters and Robert Lockwood and exhibited in court at the 1689 session.

John Waters died in 1704 intestate. On March 13, 1705, Elizabeth Waters his executrix, appeared in court and rendered an account of his estate which was ordered to be recorded by the court. The balance was 430 pounds 17 shillings 6¾ pence. She "preyeth longer time granted till shipping out of England."

This phrase would indicate that John Waters transacted business direct with English merchants and agents, and therefore did not conduct his English affairs through a third party in America, like most of the smaller farmers and yeomen of the Province.

Prior to the foregoing account, however, Robert Franklin and John Giles (Brother to Elizabeth Waters) on June 13, 1704, exhibited her bond at court in the amount of 1000 pounds sterling. And on August 8, 1704 Robert Lockwood and John Morris appraised the estate.

To return to Mr. Newman's Anne Arundel County Gentry: John Waters secondly married Elizabeth Giles, who was born February 7, 1668. They had the following children:

Mary Waters, born Sept. 18, 1686, married first John Talbot, and second John Webster, Apr. 17, 1735.

Elizabeth Waters, born Aug. 20, 1689; died 1699.

Samuel Waters.

Margaret Waters, born Dec. 29, 1696, married Thomas Holland.

John Waters, born May 30, 1698, married Mary Ijams.

William Waters, born May 14, 1699, married Rachel Duval q.v.

Joseph Waters, born Oct. 8, 1700, died young.

Joseph Waters, born Dec., 1703, married Mary - - - q.v.

In a deed dated April 14, 1686, John Waters is styled a carpenter when he purchased from James White Jr. (evidently his step-son by his first wife), a cooper of Anne Arundel County, land on Herring Creek which had formerly been in the possession of James White, Sr., the supposed husband of his first wife Susanna. The original deed of his conveyance was brought to the court on August 9, 1709, by his widow, Elizabeth Waters, "Claimor of the land and asked it to be recorded," inasmuch as the early deeds on record at the court house had been destroyed by fire.

Thomas Pratt by his will, dated August 14, 1686, indentured his son John, and his daughter Susannah, to John Waters—"to dwell and serve ye said John Waters or his heirs and assigns until he reaches the age of twenty, and my daughter Susannah to live with John Waters until sixteen or marriage." After various bequests, Thomas Pratt bequeathed the residue of his estate to his friend John Waters and his son-in-law Richard Gottee, including 50 acres of "Hogg Harbour." On August 14, 1688, they both conveyed this tract to Robert Wade for 5,000 pounds of good merchantable tobacco. John Waters by his will dated November 27, 1703, bequeathed the dwelling and plantation "The Forks" to his wife. Personalty was willed to Mary, Margaret, and Samuel, whereas money was left for the purchase of land for his two sons, John and William, and an unborn child. He named his brother-in-law, John Giles, as overseer, who was also present at the time the will was signed.

Shortly after the negotiation of his will, he purchased a tract of land, known as "Water's Lotte," from Richard Snowden, containing 600 acres of land with the money he expressed in his will. By a codicil dated Dec. 27, 1703, he devised this tract equally to his three sons, John, William, and Joseph. (Joseph was evidently the unborn child named in his will as he was not born until Dec. 1703). His will was probated in Anne Arundel County on June 13, 1704.

In 1706 his wife completed the purchase of "Water's Lotte" begun by her husband shortly before his death.

A portion of the deed read "whereas that Colonel Henry Darnall granted Richard Snowden, 'Watter's Lottee', lying in Anne Arundel County in the forks of the Patuxent, adjoining 'Robin Hood Forest'—That Richard Snowden convey to John, William and Joseph, the three sons of John Waters deceased." Mary Snowden, wife of Richard, waived her dower rights.

Elizabeth Waters, widow on May 22, 1723, sold to Richard Galloway, for 50 pounds, tracts described as follows, "that a certain John Waters late of Anne Arundel County deceased, on June 16, 1676, took up at the head of West River and the head of Herring Creek, 'The Forks,' of 90 acres, and purchased on April 14, 1686, from James White, and that John Waters deeded to Elizabeth his wife."

So endeth the story of John Waters, the son of John the Immigrant. We will now turn our attention to his son Samuel, by Susannah White Waters. Samuel Waters was born at "Waters Adventure," West River, about the year 1663. He married first Sarah, the daughter of Richard and Martha Thomas Arnold, a neighboring planter. The deed book of Anne Arundel County, 1705-6 shows: "Into court came Samuel Waters of Anne Arundel County, in right of his wife Sarah, one of the coheirress of Richard Arnold, late of Anne Arundel County deceased, and claimed a title to 50 acres of land, being a moyety of 100 acres, which the said Richard Arnold purchased from Thomas Pratt, who was the grantee of John Cumber, the Original Purchaser, of 600 acres called 'Cumberstone'."

Samuel and Sarah Arnold Waters had two children, namely John Waters, born Oct 10, 1698; he married Charity Ijams, q.v., and Susannah Waters born Aug. 7, 1700.

On July 10, 1696, there was surveyed for Samuel Waters a tract of land called "Jericho," of 700 acres, lying on one of the branches of the Patuxent River. On this tract he ultimately settled, and became the progenitor of most of the Waters of Prince Georges County. The name of the tract is commemorated by Jericho Station, where the Maryland Colored Normal School is now located, now known as the Bowie Normal School.

His first wife died at a young age, thereupon he married Jane Danster on January 7, 1706-7, according to the records of Saint Ann's Parish. He must have left the Quaker Faith to do this, but evidently not for long, as most of his descendants were Quakers. It is believed that Jane Danster was brought to Maryland by a

kinsman, after having lived first in New England. We are just as much interested in her, and her offspring, as we are in Sarah Arnold, his first wife. Sarah Arnold was my grand-mother Hall's great-great-grandmother on her father's side. And Jane Danster was her great-great-grandmother on her mother's side. We must be very careful in tracing down the Waters family, as they intermarried with each other and with their cousins, the Franklins, like nobody's business. The first marriage mixup we have to consider is that of John Waters, son of John and Elizabeth Giles, who married Mary Ijams. Then we find his half-nephew John, the son of Samuel and Sarah Arnold Waters, marrying Charity Ijams, a sister of Mary, who married his half uncle John. These two Ijams marriages to two John Waters are very confusing, and it keeps us busy getting them straight. (I hope I have gotten them straight, but if I have not, please forgive me, T.J.H., 3rd)

Mrs. Dorothy Edmonstone Zimmermann Allen in "Zimmermann and Allied Families" has a foot note about Jane Dunster, the second wife of Samuel Waters Jr. She writes it as Jane Dunster. Quoting Mrs. Allen: "The name Dunster signifies a dweller upon a Dun or Down and is of Saxon origin. Rev. Henry Dunster, a probable relative of our ancestress, was the first president of Harvard College, refers to himself as being from Lancashire, England. A letter from his father dated Balehout, this 20th day of March 1640, places the place of his birth. He was a distinguished man of his day and the writer recommends those of the Waters blood to read the genealogical account of the Dunster family by Samuel Dunster (1876). He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, graduated in 1630, and arrived in Boston, 1640. A genealogical gleanings from a New England paper says that one George Willard removed to Maryland and that his wife was Dorothy Dunster, sister of Rev. Henry Dunster. The only interest in this item is that it furnishes a reason for our ancestress Jane Dunster, being in Prince Georges County, Maryland when her family must have been in New England. The Maryland Parish Records disclose no information concerning her or her family beyond the record of her marriage. The name is also early found in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The Rev. Robert Dunster signs his will May 17, 1656, leaving property to wife, brother Leonard and nephew William Dunster. William and Mary Quarterly, Volume 7."

Altho Mr. Newman gives her name as Jane Danster, Mrs. Allen can be just as correct as Mr. Newman because the recorders of the old Parish records were very bad spellers, and it would be a very likely mistake for them to write Danster instead of Dunster.

I am inclined to think that Mrs. Allen has quite a good deal of logic on her side. I will not state absolutely whether she was a Danster or Dunster, but will give the reader the right to judge for himself. I simply present both sides of the case. (T. J. H., 3rd)

The children of Samuel and Jane Danster Waters are as follows:

Samuel Waters, born Oct. 15, 1707 married Artridge Franklin q.v. From this union comes Dr. Franklin Waters of Essex.

Mary Waters, born Apr. 1, 1709.

Elizabeth Waters, born Feb. 10, 1710.

Joseph Waters, born Jan. 27, 1711. Inventory of estate made Feb. 8, 1743-4 with Richard Snowden and William Waters Kinsmen; John Lawrence Administrator

Deborah Waters, born Mar. 4, 1713.

Richard Waters, born Mar. 2, 1714, married Elizabeth Williams Q. V.

William Waters, born May 7, 1716, married Mary Harris Q.V.

Margaret Waters, born Mar. 14, 1718 married Jeremiah Mulliken, my grandmother Hall's ancestors.

Rachel Waters, Mar. 16, 1720.

Mordecai Waters, born Mar. 7, 1722 married Rachel - - - Q.V.

The will of Samuel Waters was dated Oct. 10, 1747, and probated in Prince Georges County in 1749. To his son John he bequeathed 100 acres of "Jericho" that portion upon which John was then living. Samuel received 280 acres of "Hogyard," while Richard received 152 acres of "Charles and Benjamin" where he was already living. William was also settled on a portion of "Charles and Benjamin" which he received in fee simple. Margaret Mulliken was devised 100 acres of "Charles and Benjamin." His widow was bequeathed the dwelling situated on "Jericho" and portions of "Cherry Walk." His daughters Susannah, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Deborah and Rachel, were left various personalty.

John Waters, son of Samuel and Sarah Arnold Waters, was born Oct. 10, 1698 at "Jericho," Prince Georges County. On January 28, 1724, he married Charity, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Plummer Ijams. He died in 1774. Their children are as follows:

Samuel Waters, born Jan. 28, 1726 married Elizabeth - - - q.v.

Elizabeth Waters, born Jan. 25, 17-- , spinster.

John Waters, born Dec. 11, 1735.

Thomas Waters d.s.p. naming great-nephew, Thomas Waters, of Plummer.

Arnold Waters, married Rachel Franklin.

Mary Waters, married Stockett Williams, of Anne Arundel County.

Sarah Waters, married - - - Norris.

Ann Waters, married Nathaniel Pigman.

Susannah Waters, married in 1773, George Robertson.

Charity Waters.

William Waters d.s.p. naming great-nephew, Thomas Waters of Plummer.

The will of John Waters was dated November 17, 1768, and proved in Prince Georges County on October 27, 1774. His son Arnold received the homestead "Jericho" and a portion of "Cherry Walk," consisting of about 280 acres, also slaves and other personalty. Samuel received 280 acres of "Madon's Fancy" whereon he was then living, and his father's surveying instruments. William was left 200 acres of "Madon's Fancy"; Thomas 200 acres of "Indian Town Land." Elizabeth, an invalid, was bequeathed 150 acres of "Waters Purchase," during life, negroes, and other personalty and placed under the guardianship of her brother, Samuel. The residue of the realty was to be sold and divided equally among the following children—Arnold, Mary Williams, Sarah Norris, Ann Waters, Susannah Waters and Charity Waters. A slave was left to each of his unmarried daughters and to his grand-son, John Williams.

Inasmuch as his wife was not mentioned in the will, it is evident that she died before 1768.

The inventory of his personal estate was appraised at 1028 pounds sterling, 5 shillings, no pence, including 18 slaves. Edward and Stephen Waters signed the papers as kinsmen, and Arnold Waters, the son and executor, certified the accounts on November 27, 1775.

Arnold Waters, the son of John and Charity Ijams Waters, was born in Prince Georges County. He married Rachel Franklin, the daughter of Jacob and Mary Giles Franklin. Rachel Franklin was born on the 26th day of December, 1741. Mr. Newman says that the following children were born to this union.

Jacob Franklin Waters, born 1775. Married Martha Hall Muliken and secondly he married Harriet Tongue q.v.

Mary Waters who married James Deale born 1777.

Samuel Waters born 1780 married Mary Waters.

Thomas Franklin Waters born 1786, married Elizabeth McCubbin; died in 1865.

Dr. Thomas Franklin on his Franklin Chart says that the following children were born:

Jacob Franklin born July 16, 1775; died Mar. 13, 1822.

John born July 11, 1777.

Arnold born Oct. 31, 1779.

Mary born Jan. 17, 1782; she married Samuel Franklin.

Mrs. Howard Hill in her Waters chart gives the same children as Dr. Thomas Franklin. I am inclined to think that Dr. Franklin was right; as he married Nancy, the daughter of Mary Waters and Samuel Franklin, he certainly should have known who his wife's uncles were. I positively know that the children of Mary Waters and Samuel Franklin were the only first cousins I ever heard of my grand-mother having. And to prove further that Mr. Newman is wrong on this line, I positively know that Mrs. Mary Deale was not my grandmother's aunt but her cousin. Mrs. Deale was Mary Franklin, a sister of Samuel Franklin who married Mary Waters. I can readily see how Mr. Newman has become a little confused on these intricate Waters and Franklin lines; they intermarried so and their names were so similar that one not familiar with hearing the relationship talked about since infancy and also knowing the descendants personally would easily become confused. Therefore we must not blame Mr. Newman for this error; they are too easy to make. I have no doubt I myself will make quite a few in this book, so, gentle reader, please be generous.

On February 4, 1779, Arnold Waters bought of Richard Peach of Prince Georges County a portion of "Peach Lot Enlarged." Sarah Peach, wife of Richard, acknowledged the conveyance. In 1780 Arnold Waters deeded to Jacob Waters a portion of "Cherry Walk." During 1788 Arnold Waters purchased from Jacob Waters of Mordecai a portion of "Cherry Walk" lying near the Patuxent on the north side of Deep Bottom.

Arnold Waters dated his will September 28, 1797, with his kinsmen Stephen Waters, Thomas J. Waters, and Henry Waters, as witnesses. This instrument however, was not admitted to probate in Prince Georges County until September 11, 1809. He willed his daughter, Mary Waters (she did not marry Samuel Franklin until January 20, 1807) three tracts of land in Prince Georges County—"Arnold's Industry" of 111 acres, "Addition to Arnold's Industry" of $46\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and "Peaches Search" of 108 acres, also four negroes. He devised to his son, Jacob Franklin Waters, the

tract purchased from the heirs of Samuel Waters, containing 174½ acres, and two negroes. To his wife Rachel, he bequeathed slaves and all other tracts not devised, including dwelling and plantation, out houses, mills, etc. . . . during her life, then to Jacob Franklin Waters. The residue was directed to be divided among his wife and children. You can see by Arnold Waters' will that he only mentions two children by name, viz., Mary, who was not married at the time he made his will, and Jacob Franklin. I think it is safe to presume that the other two, Arnold and John, were dead.

The Mary who married James Deale, the Samuel who married Mary Waters, and the Thomas who married Elizabeth McCubbin, whom Mr. Newman puts down as children of Arnold and Rachel Franklin Waters, were Franklins, not Waters. They were the children of Jacob and Anne Battie Franklin, and niece and nephew of Rachel Franklin Waters.

Jacob Franklin Waters, son of Arnold and Rachel Franklin Waters, was born July 16, 1775, in Queen Anne Parish, Prince Georges County. He married first Martha Hall Mulliken, of Prince Georges County, on February 12, 1798. She did not live long after the birth of her third child, Rachel Sophia, who was born October 20, 1806. He then married as his second wife Harriet Tongue of Lochlea, Anne Arundel County, on March 23, 1809. By Martha Hall Mulliken, Jacob Franklin Waters had three children viz., John Arnold Waters, born May 12, 1799. He married Juliet Allein on January 30, 1826. She was of Anne Arundel County. Anne Maria Waters born January 2, 1804. She married Phillip, son of Jesse and Ruth Griffith Plummer, on May 6, 1823. Later they moved to Ohio. They had the following children: Franklin, Elizabeth, Clinton, Martha, Mary, Thomas, William, Griffith, Ellen and William. Dr. Franklin has on his chart a D, which I think means died young, after the following: Franklin, Elizabeth, Clinton, Martha, William and Ellen. I know that Mary, who married Mr. Sanford, was the only one who kept up with our family. My aunts used to correspond with her for a long time and I think until her death.

Uncle John Waters who married Juliet Allein had no children.

Dr. Franklin records that Jacob Franklin Waters had one child by his second wife, Harriet Tongue. She was Elizabeth Tongue, born April 19, 1814. I know she died in infancy.

Jacob Franklin Waters' third child, Rachel Sophia Waters, was my grandmother, having married on November 7, 1826, my grand-father, Thomas I. Hall of Anne Arundel County. Cousin Alice Waters tells me that Anne Maria Waters was very beauti-

ful and had a great deal of attention paid her, while Rachel Sophia was not pretty and therefore she on that account was very much beloved by her step-mother, and she in return was devoted to her step-mother.

Jacob Franklin Waters in November, 1801, purchased from Joseph Owens and Jane, his wife, a portion of "Jericho," and in February, 1803, he increased his domain by purchasing portions of "Cherry Walk" and "Jericho" from Jacob 'Holland Waters. On Jan. 1, 1822, he and his cousin Nathan were sureties for John A. Waters and Margaret Franklin, who administered on the estate of Samuel Franklin.

He died intestate, thereupon letters of administration were issued on November 18, 1823, to his son, John A. Waters, with his cousins Nathan and Samuel Waters as bondsmen for \$20,000. The first inventory of his estate appraised his personal effects as \$7,259.29 and another one appraised them at \$7,857. At an account in 1825 among disbursements accounted for were sums to William Anderson, Dr. Jonathan Waters, and Nathan Waters.

On May 13, 1834, William Anderson and Sarah, his wife, and Mabel Waters brought judgment against Thomas J. Hall in a court of chancery. It was decreed that Thomas J. Hall for \$1862.04 should assign to them "all these several tracts of land situated in Prince Georges County called 'Jericho,' 'Peaches Purchase' and 'Cherry Walk,' containing 693 acres which a certain Jacob F. Waters did seize and which was conveyed to the said Thomas I. Hall by a certain John A. Waters on October 29, 1827." Mabel Waters, William Anderson and Sarah his wife on November 12, 1834, agreed to a division of the lands. It seems very strange that this Waters family who seemed so prolific and virile—according to Mr. Newman most of them married and had a number of children—and yet today with the exception of a very few around Laurel, it has completely died out.

Jacob Franklin Waters and his second wife, Harriet Tongue Waters, lived at "Cherry Walk," his Prince Georges County Homestead, until his death in 1823. After his death his widow, with her three step-children, moved to "Lochlea." All of Jacob Franklin Waters' children were married from Lochlea. My grandmother, Rachel Sophia, was the last one to get married; she was married in November, 1826.

This ends the history of the Waters family, as it merged with the Hall family by the marriage of my grandmother and my grandfather.

NOTES FROM ZIMMERMAN AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Will of John Waters Jr.

In the name of God Amen.

I John Waters Jr. of Prince Georges County, in the Province of Maryland, Planter, being of perfect mind and memory and in good health, thanks be to God for it, but calling in mind that it is once appointed for all men to die, do make this my last will and Testament.

Item—I give my Sole unto Almighty God that gave it to me, and my body to ye earth to be buried, in a Christian Like and Desant maner at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned and after my just Debts are paid, I give and dispose of my Estate in the manner and form following viz.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Waters, two hundred and eighty acres of land called “Madon’s Fance,” where he now dwells on and his part of ye said Tract to be laid out as Convenient for his plantation and to be done without pregedes to ye remain part of ye Tract.

Item—I give and bequeath to William Waters two hundred acres of Land of ye aforesaid Tract called “Madon’s Fance,” and his part is to begin at the first beginning Tree of ye said Land and to be laid out at that end of ye land to make it as convenient for his plantation as can well be done so as to lieve the remaining part of said Tract to be between the two plantations from Iseing Glass Branch to ye Land of Turners.

I give to my son Thos. Waters, Two hundred acres of Land part of a Tract called “Indian Town Land” and part of the resurvey beginning at the uppermost part of “Indian Town Land,” and running from Thence to ye River then down with the River untill it will contain the two hundred acres so as to make it as near along square as can be, taking in part of the resurvey to make up the Quantity.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Daughter Eliza Waters one hundred and fifty acres of Land called “Waters Purchis” lying in ye forepart and joining “Madon’s Fancy” where I now have a Quarter, during her Natral Life also one negro wench called Tillis, and my will is that my son Samuel Waters, shall have the whole care and management of my Daughter Elizabeth, as she is under misfortune, never to be able to care for herself, and for this care

and trouble at her death, he shall enjoy the land and primisceys left her and ye negro woman, and all ye incrise that she will have after my Decease but none that she had before. My desire is that this one hundred and fifty acres of land should be laid out as near with the old lines of "Bare Neck" as can be, to make up ye quantity of Land.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son Arnold Waters my now dwelling house and plantation with all appurtenances there unto belonging, containing about two hundred and eighty acres of Land some of it called "Jerrichoe" and some of it called "Cherry Walk." All so one negro boy called Ned, and one midling feather bed and furniture, and my will that all the Land that I have already mentioned in this my will to my sons that every one of them shall have a right in fee simple to there parts, and to do what they please with for their own use.

Item—But the land I mention hereafter shall be thus, that is to say, the Two persells of Land that still remains un Devise'd one in "Waters Purchis" and the other in "Madon's Fancy," shall be sold at publick sale by ye Exec. or Exectrs, hereafter mentioned shall be able to make to purchase or as good a rite to ye same as I die possesst with, and the money that ye said Land will fetch, shall be equally divided between my son Arnold Waters, Mary Williams. Sarah Norris, Ann Waters, Susannah Waters, and Charity Waters. Allso I leave my three unmarried daughters each of them, a young negro wench or girl at my decease, to make their clothes out of my stock of young negroes at my decease. Ann Waters choice first, Susannah Waters, second choice; Charity Waters, to make her third choice, but they are not to have any child with any of these wenches; or if any they should have, for this only to make them equall, to what I have given away before, also each of them a feather bed and furniture.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Grandson Jno Williams son of Stockett Williams, one negro girl called Cate.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Waters, all my set of surveying Instruments and no more.

Item—I give and bequeath to my two sons, William and Thomas Waters each of them five shillings current money and no more, and further my will is, that all my Personal Estate whatever, that is not heretofore given and disposed of to be equally Divided between my son Arnold Waters, my daughter, Susannah, and my Daughter, Charity Waters, or their parts to their heirs lawfully begotten of their Bodies, but in case any of them should die with-

out issue then ye surviving person receive the Deceased part or parts.

I do constitute and appoint my Sons Samuel Waters and Arnold Waters, Exectrs, of this my last Will and Testament; and for their Trouble they shall receive five per cent.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of November 1768.

John Waters Jr.

(SEAL)

Witness

Jno James

Mordecai Waters

Jacob Holland Waters

Richard West.

Probated October 27, 1774.

Will of Samuel Waters Jr.

In the name of God Amen. The tenth day of Oct. Anno Dom. 1747.

I Samuel Waters of Prince Georges County, in the Province of Maryland being of perfect Mind and Memory, thanks be to God for the same: do make this my Last Will and Testament. And first I Constitute and Ordain this to be my Last Will and Testament. First I recommend my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, assuredly Believing in the remission of my sins, through the Merits of my Beloved Savior, Jesus Christ; and my body to the Earth to be buried in such Decent Manner as my Executors hereinafter named shall seem meet.

As to such worldly goods as the Lord in His mercy has lent me, my Will is that the same shall be bestowed in the following manner.

Imprimis—I give and bequeath unto my Beloved Son John Waters, his heirs and assigns forever, one hundred acres of land. Part of a Tract of land called "Jericho," and the same whereon he now dwells, with all the Buildings and Improvements thereunto belonging, on the following conditions. (viz) That my said Son, John, and his heirs forever, shall Quit Claim, Title, and Interest, of, in and to a parcel of land, sold by me to Samuel Galloway called "Cumberstone;" But if my said Son, John, his heirs or any or any of them, shall at any time hereafter in any manner, Disturb or Molest or give any other person, Right or Claim, whereby they may Disturb or Molest the said Galloway, his heirs or assigns in the Quiet Possession thereof, then I Will that my said son, John, his Heirs and Assigns, have no Right, Title or Claim, of in or to

the said part of "Jericho;" but the same shall Descand to my son Mordecai Waters, and his Heirs. I also give to my said son, John, one shilling Current Money and no more.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Beloved son Samuel Waters, his Heirs and Assigns forever, two hundred and eighty acres of land, Part of a Tract of land called "Hogyard," and one shilling Current Money and no more.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Beloved son Richard Waters; one hundred and fifty-two acres of land, part of a Tract of land, called Charles and Benjamin, Lying in Prince Georges County, being that part that Lyeth next to the Land of Joseph Richardson, and the same whereon he is now Seated to him and his Heirs forever. I also give the said Richard, one shilling Current Money and no more.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my son, William Waters, his Heirs and Assigns forever: one hundred and fifty two acres of land; part of the Tract called "Charles and Benjamin," Lying in Prince Georges County, being that part that Lyeth next to the Land of Joseph Richardson; and the same whereon he is now Seated, to him and his Heirs forever. I also give the said Richard one shilling Current Money and no more.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son, William Waters, his Heirs and Assigns forever, one hundred and fifty two acres of land, part of a Tract, of land called "Charles and Benjamin;" Lying next to his brother Richard's Part, whereon the said William is now Seated. I also give the said William one shilling Current Money and no more.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my Beloved Daughter Margaret Mulliken; one hundred acres of land, part of "Charles and Benjamin," Lying next to a Parcel of Land in the said Tract, purchased by William Holland, to her and her Heirs, in event she leave Lawful Issue, but if she Dye without leaving Lawfull Issue, I will that the said Land be equally Divided between my two sons, Richard and William Waters; to them and their Heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my Dear and loving wife Jane Waters, my Dwelling House, with the two Tobacco Houses, Adjacent thereto, and one third of the remainder of my land called "Jericho" and one third part of the one hundred and eighty four acres I purchased of my son Samuel, part of "Cherry Walk," which land she is to hold and enjoy during the term of her natural life after which they are to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned.

Item—I give and Bequeath unto my beloved son, Mordecai Waters; all the Remainder of my land called “Jericho” and the Remainder of my part of the land Called “Cherry Walk,” and I also Will that at the Decease of my wife Jane Waters, the part of “Jerricho,” and the part of “Cherry Walk,” left her during her life. Descend to my said son Mordecai. all which lands. I give to him and his Heirs forever; unless the said Mordecai die without Lawfull Issue. In which case. I will that the lands left to him. Descend to my six daughters viz. Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Deborah, Margaret, and Rachel, to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike to them, and their Heirs forever. Notwithstanding, if my said son Mordecai’s widow survive him. I will that his widow enjoy a full third share of the lands left him, during her natural life. I also give to my said son Mordecai, all my Coopers Tools, and my two pairs of Stylards and no more.

And lastly after my Debts, legacies and Funeral charges are paid. I will that all the Remainder of my personal estate, be to the use of my beloved wife Jane Waters, during her natural life; (unless she marry, in which case she is to have her thirds only.) and after the Decease of my said wife or at the day of her marriage I will that all the Remainder of my Personal Estate be equally divided among my six daughters, viz. Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Deborah, Margaret and Rachel, share and share alike.

And of this my Last Will and Testament; I Constitute and appoint my beloved wife Jane Waters my whole and sole Executor, in Witness whereof I hereunto Sett my hand and applied my seal, the day and year above mentioned.

Samuel Waters

(SEAL)

Witness

Wm. W. Forrest

James Beck,

Margaret Falconer.

Reference to Waters Arms:

With this account the Waters Arms and Crest as given by Burke are used. There is no doubt of the correctness of the shield but of the correctness of the Waters Crest as applied to his family the writer confesses to a doubt. The Crest, a demi talbot or “water dog” is accepted by the New England family of the name, but there seems good evidence that the Crest of the Waters’ of the Eastern and Western Shore of Maryland is a swan. Mrs. Reynolds of New Orleans, Louisiana, a Waters descendant, possesses a seal that has descended through several generations of her family. The

original owner of the seal descended from John Waters, of "Waters Lotte," a brother of Samuel Waters of "Jerrichoe." The crest of this seal is a swan. The writer has been informed that a similar crest is owned by the Waters of Somerset County, Maryland. This point is interesting as increasing the probability of relationship between the two branches.

(I am inclined to think that the swan crest was adopted by a younger son who came to make his fortune in the New World. Younger sons did not have the right to the Arms of the family and probably this crest was originated to make a new dynasty in the New Land. The Waters family of Limerick, Ireland (from which Mrs. Hall springs) have the demi talbot crest and the "Toujours Fidele" motto. I firmly believe that, that is the original crest and motto.
Thomas John Hall, 3rd.)

Notes on the surname of Waters, compiled by Harry Wright Newman. Waters Gleanings in Yorkshire Records and Published Books.

Anthony, son of Robert Watters, bap. Mar. 16, 1648. Folio 227.

Anthony, son of Robert Watters, buried Dec. 8, 1649. Folio 230.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Warter, bap. June 12, 1632. Folio 173.

Henry, son of Robert Watters, buried Mar. 16, 1651. Folio 234.

Hugh, son of Robert Watter, bap. May 16, 1651. Folio 232.

Robert Waters married Katherine Bickerdile, Nov. 15, 1638. Folio 183.

Mary, wife of William Water, buried June 16, 1632. Folio 175.

Mary, daughter of Robert Waters, buried April 15, 1639. Folio 197.

Robert Waters, buried Jan. 1st, 1639. Folio 199.

Robert, son of Robert Watters, buried April 18, 1650. Folio 231.

The fore going are taken from the Parish Register of Saint Michael Le Belfren, Yorkshire.

From the Parish Register of Winestead, Yorkshire. Folio 17.
John Warter was buried July 14, 1592.

From the Parish Register of Linton in Craven. Folio 91.
Christopher Water, witnessed the marriage of John Layland and Margaret Layland, June 19, 1654.

From the Register of the Parish Church of Stokesley. York.
Agnes Water, daughter of Hughe Water, bap. Sept. 12, 1572. Folio 2.

William Waters married Elin Rountre, June 29, 1638. Folio 89.
Agnes Water, daughter hughe Water, buried Sept. 18, 1572. Folio 2.
Annas Water, buried Jan. 17, 1587. Folio 18.
George Watters married Frauncs Hall, 1608. Folio 38.
Elizabeth Watters, bap. Sept. 21, 1608. Folio 38.
Francis Watrs, widow buried, Jan 22, 1661. Folio 94.
Elizabeth Watters, buried Nov. 12, 1683. Folio 125.
John Water, son of John bap. Feb. 22, 1573. Folio 3.
John Water, buried May 4, 1583. Folio 12.
Marye Watter of Sto. bap. Aug. 9, 1612. Folio 42.
Marye Water of Sto. buried Nov. 9, 1612. Folio 43.
Thomas Wattr of Sto. bap. May 16, 1614. Folio 45.
Thomas Wattr of Sto. buried April 25, 1619. Folio 53.
William son of Thomas Wattr, of Easby, bap. May 12, 1666.
William Watters, bap. Dec. 12, 1610. Folio 40.

From the Parish Register of Bingen, York.

Anne, dau. of Thomas Watters, of Morton, bap. July 20, 1606. Folio 30.
Anne dau. of William Watters, bap. May 8, 1614. Folio 38.
Anne Waters married William Rawsome, July 19, 1624. Folio 89.
Thomas Watters married Isabell Butterfield, Aug. 18, 1634. Folio 94.
Martha Watters married Mathew Rawsome, July 19, 1636. Folio 94.
Ann Watters married Thomas Hudsonne, Oct. 21, 1634. Folio 94.
Anne Watters widow, buried Nov. 10, 1640. Folio 253.
Anna Watters vxor de Thomas Watters de Gilstead, bur. Nov. 12, 1678.
Elizabeth Watters married James Segar, Oct. 24, 1626. Folio 90.
Grace, dau. of Thomas Waters, bap. Mar. 26, 1615. Folio 40.
Thomas Waters married Grace Draper, Feb. 28, 1603. Folio 32.
Grace, dau. of Thomas Watters de Morton, bur. Dec. 31, 1624. Folio 135.
Grace, dau. of Thomas Waters de East Morton, bap. May 25, 1648. Folio 178.
Grace, wife of Thomas Watters de East Morton bur. Sept. 18, 1641. Folio 255.
Izabella, vxor Johannis Watters de East Morton, bur. Aug. 10, 1663. Folio 273.
James, son of Thomas Watters, bap. Jan. 26, 1612. Folio 36.
James, son of Thomas Watters de Eastmorton Aug. 1650. Folio 181.

Johannes, son of Jacob Watters de Bingley, bap. Dec. 12, 1665. Folio 205.

John, son of John Watters de Wilsden, bap. Sept. 22, 1650. Folio 182.

John Watters, Churchwarden, 1651. Folio 183.

Thomas, son of John Watters de East Morton, bap. Dec. 27, 1651. Folio 182.

Mary, dau. of John Waters de East Morton, bap. Mar. 12, 1652. Folio 186.

Martha, dau. of Thomas Watters, bap. Mar. 13, 1617. Folio 28.

Mary, dau. of Thomas Watters, bap. July 15, 1604. Folio 28.

Marie Watters married Steven Farrand, Dec. 7, 1624. Folio 90.

William Watters de Stubbings House, buried Jan. 1, 1637. Folio 150.

From the Parish Register of Cheery Burton.

Thomas ye sonne of Mr. Rowland Watter, bap. Oct. 5, 1615. Folio 5.

From the Parish Register of Otlen, County York.

Alis Watter married Jhon Sykes, last day of June 1562. Folio 138.

John Watter, christened Feb. 25, 1586.

Marget Watter married Roger Watkinson 1621. Folio 155.

Francis Blackburne married Marie Watter, boath of Burley, Jan. 7, 1683.

William Watter was married May 6, 1585. Folio 140.

William Watter, of Clifton, buried May 10, 1611. Folio 200.

William Watters' wife of Clifton. buried July 6, 1612. Folio 201.

Anne Watters of Askwith, married William Woode, of Otley, June 6, 1644.

Thomas Watters of Parish Kighley, married Elizabeth Bynnes, of this Parish, July 17, 1645. Folio 165.

William, son of Thomas Watters, bap. Feb. 26, 1645. Folio 244.

William, son of Thomas Watters of Hawkesworth, bur. Feb. 26, 1646. Folio 250.

From the Parish Register of Halifax, County York.

George, son of John Water de Sourbie, bap. 1589. Folio 330.

From the Parish Register of Settrington Parish.

John Waters married Elizabeth Nichol, Nov. 10, 1568. Folio 75.

Anna Water, buried Nov. 1634. Folio 69.

From the Parish Register of Goodramgate, Holy Trinity Church.

Christopher Water married Alice Dogshon, Nov. 20, 1604. Folio 37.

Elizabeth wife of Robert Watter, bur. April 28, 1638. Folio 71.

James, son of Robert Watter, bap. Feb. 17, 1621. Folio 17.

John, son of Robert Watter, bap. Sept. 24, 1638. Folio 26.

Katherine, daughter of John Watters, bap. Sept. 6, 1664. Folio 91.

John Watters, son-in-law to Martin Bushfield, bur. April 16, 1670. Folio 133.

Mary, daughter of Robert Watter, Jan. 8, 1641. Folio 27.

Robert, son Robert Watter, bap. June 17, 1620. Folio 16.

Richard, son of Robert Watter, bap. May 12, 1624. Folio 18.

Richard, son of Robert Watter, bur. Nov. 26, 1664. Folio 65.

Robert Watter married Elizabeth Moosie, April 19, 1618. Folio 38.

Robert, son of Robert Watter, bur. Aug. 29, 1620. Folio 62.

Willyam Watter, married Marye Hindsley, April 24, 1631. Folio 40.

Edward Davis, a soldier under Capt. Waters, bur. July 29, 1665. Folio 129.

From the Parish Register of Thirsk, North Riding, York. Vol. 42.

Alice, daughter of George Watter, bap. June 20, 1644. Folio 143.

Alice, daughter of Robert Watter, bap. Feb. 23, 1672. Folio 174.

Barbara, daughter of John Watter, bap. Aug. 7, 1569. Folio 19.

Doroethee Water married John Palliser, Jan. 25, 1564. Folio 13.

Dorthy and Elizabeth daughters of John Watters, bap. July 6, 1697. Folio 190.

Edward Water, buried Oct. 19, 1558. Folio 5.

George Watter married Anne Fawcit, Oct. 30, 1641. Folio 41.

George Watter, buried Oct. 13, 1650. Folio 95.

Jennet Water, buried April 1, 1559. Folio 5.

Margaret Water married Thomas Thompson, May 10, 1582. Folio 29.

From the Register of the Parish of Halifax, Vol. 45.

Systlye Water de Halifax, buried April 5, 1576. Folio 267.

Johne Waters was headed at Halifax, Mar. 7, 1578. Folio 284.

From the Register of the Parish of Saint Andrews, Kidwick-in-Craven V. 47.

Johes Waters, fil Johis et Isabellae vxo. Novem vindecino 1621. Folio 77.

Johes filius Jane Rakes, patre Reputato Toberto Watters, bap. 1595. Folio 32.

Johes Waters married Isabella Whitwham, Oct. 16, 1621. Folio 99.

Johannes Waters de Glus, bap. Nov. 2, 1622. Folio 161.

Robertus Waters et Jane Rakes married 1597. Folio 89.

From the Register of the Parish of Snaith, Vol. 57.

Frauncis Water, of Carleton, married Arthur Howlt, Oct. 30, 1603. Folio 165.

John, son of William Watter, bap. Aug. 28, 1655. Folio 138.

From the Register of the Parish of Sheffield, Part II, Vol 60.

Alice, wife of Thome Warter, bauried Sept. 26, 1581. Folio 33.

Alice, wife of George Water, buried Feb. 22, 1604. Folio 84.

Rosa Water married Robert Stacie, Oct. 27, 1635. Folio 219.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Warter, buried Aug. 7, 1605. Folio 85.

Elizabeth, daughter William Warter, bap. July 16, 1643. Folio 193.

Margaretta, daughter of George Warter buried Oct. 21, 1603. Folio 85.

George Warter buried Oct. 7, 1625. Folio 137.

John Warter, buried Jan. 17, 1589. Folio 50.

Robert Warter, buried Feb. 9, 1595. Folio 64.

Anna Warter married Mathews Webster, June 29, 1636. Folio 219.

Sara, daughter of William Warter, bap. May 12, 1649. Folio 208.

Child of Thome Warter, buried May 12, 1593. Folio 61.

Thomas Warter, buried July 12, 1597. Folio 68.

William, son of Thomas Warter, buried April 15, 1610. Folio 95.

Thomas, son of William Warter, buried April 3, 1621. Folio 123.

Rosa, daughter of William Warter, buried July 7, 1633. Folio 158.

From the Register of the Parish of Kilburn. Vol. 61.

Alice, daughter of Roger Walter de Wasse, died Jan. 1647. Folio 30.

Anne, daughter of Roger Water, bap. Jan. 13, 1617. Folio 8.

Anne, daughter of Roger Water, buried Feb. 2, 1617. Folio 23.

Betterissa, dau. of Roger Water de Gosse, sepulta fuit quinto die Juini 1602. Folio 4.

Richard, son of Christopher Water de Wasse, bap. Oct. 4, 1618. Folio 9.

Christopher, son of Christopher Water de Wasse, bap. Jan. 13, 1636. Folio 10.

Christopher Watter married Elizabeth Robinson de Wasse Apr. 27, 1636. Folio 17.

William, son of Christopher buried July 3, 1609. Folio 19.

William, son of Christopher Watter, bap. Jan. 8, 1608. Folio 21.

Christopher Watter de Wasse, buried July 3, 1609. Folio 24.

Christopher Watter de Wasse and this Parish, Nov. 4, 1637. Folio 27.

Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Watter de Wasse, bap. Jan. 1648. Folio 15.

Frances Waters married James Watson, Nov. 6, 1648. Folio 9.

William, son of Roger Watter, bap. Sept. 6, 1646. Folio 14.

WATKINS FAMILY

The Watkins family were of Welsh origin. They moved from England to Virginia, and lastly to Maryland. In 1675 John Watkins was living on the Severn River. The original spelling of the name was GWatkin. There is a portrait in Williamsburg, Virginia, of one of the early Professors of William and Mary College, his name is written GWatkin. They were all Church of England men originally. John Watkins of Nansemond County, Va., assumed to pay tithes of the Non-Conformists Church, in 1642. His widow, Frances, married Edward Lloyd. "Watkins Hope" of 100 acres was granted to John Watkins by his step-father in 1663. In 1675 John Watkins was living on the Severn River. His daughter Ann married John Watkins Lord.

John Watkins, Jr. in 1688 married Ann, daughter of Col. Nicholas Gassaway, They were the Executors of Col. Gassaway in 1691. In 1699 Ann Watkins took out letters upon the estate of her husband. Their son, John Watkins, 3rd, conveyed as heir at law, in 1715 a tract of land in Kent County, to his brother Nicholas, who was born in 1691. The third son was Gassaway and a daughter Elizabeth, was born in 1693.

John Watkins, 3rd married Waman, a descendant of Ninian Beall, in 1715. His will in 1734 names John 4th, Stephen, and Nicholas. His wife's will names daughters, Hester Lane, Jane Smith, Sarah Sheene, and Frances Dorsey; grand-son Nicholas, son of Stephen. Nicholas Watkins, Sr., second son of John and Ann Gassaway Watkins, in 1759 names wife Margaret, sons, Nicholas, John Gassaway, Joseph, Thomas and Jeremiah; daughters, Elizabeth Hall, who married Major Henry Hall, Jr., grand-son of Rev. Henry Hall, and Anne Watkins, who married Mr. Pindell.

Nicholas Watkins, Jr., born 1722, married Amanna Worthington, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ridgely Worthington, and removed to her estate in Charlesville, Montgomery County, Maryland. Their heirs were Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Nicholas and Gassaway.

I am indebted for this information to Dr. Richard Watkins Trapnell, of Point of Rocks, Maryland.

Watkins Genealogy and Marriages

John Watkins of Nansemond County, Virginia, married Frances - - - in 1642.

John Watkins, Jr. married Ann Gassaway in 1688. Issue of this union were John Watkins 3rd who married Waman - - -, in 1715, and Nicholas Watkins who married Margaret - - -, in 1721.

Issue of Nicholas and Margaret Watkins were: Nicholas Watkins, Jr., who married Amanna Worthington in 1744; Elizabeth Watkins who married Dec. 27, 1748, Major Henry Hall, Jr.; Gassaway Watkins who married Dinah - - -, in 1759. He was Col. Gassaway Watkins of the Revolutionary War.

Margaret Gassaway Watkins, daughter of Col. Gassaway and Dinah Watkins, was born Nov. 15, 1760. She was married to William Henry Hall in 1788 by the Rev. Thomas John Claggett. She died in 1829. Gassaway Watkins, son of Gassaway and Dinah Watkins, born 1771, departed this life May 2, 1816, in the 45th year of his age. He was my father's great-uncle, I have heard my father say, that his father used to refer to his uncle Gassaway.

Records of Watkins Marriages, during Revolutionary War and after:

Richard Watkins married Ruth Beard, 1778.

Nicholas Watkins married Sarah Disney, 1781.

John Watkins married Elizabeth Hall, 1783.

Gassaway Watkins married Sarah Jones, 1785.

Nicholas Watkins married Elizabeth Watkins, 1786.

Gassaway Watkins married Ruth Dorsey, 1788.

Margaret Gassaway Watkins married William Henry Hall, 1788.

Joseph Watkins married Ann Gray, 1789.

John Watkins married Ann Pentland, 1791.

Gassaway Watkins married Rebeckah, 1793.

Benjamin Watkins married Ann Harwood, 1794.

Rev. Nicholas Watkins married Rachel S. Watkins, 1801.

William Watkins married Eleanor Harwood, 1805.

Nicholas Watkins married Margaret Todd, 1806.

We can see by these records that the name of Gassaway was very highly thought of in the Watkins family. Although the marriage into the Gassaway family occurred in 1688, we still find them using that name as a christian name, as late as 1794, over one hundred years after the union of the two families. In fact it was used in the Hall family as late as 1880, when my sister, the late Mrs. Richard Duckett, was baptised Margaret Gassaway Hall. It is not often that one finds a name coming down in a family for practically two hundred years. I only wish I could find out more about the Gassaway family; what I have found I will relate here.

Col. Nicholas Gassaway came to South River in 1650; he mar-

ried Hester, the daughter of Captain Thomas Besson, who was assistant Commander of Rangers. Col. Nicholas Gassaway's will in 1691 names sons, Nicholas, John and Thomas, and daughters, Hester, Grace, Anne Watkins and Jane. This is unfortunately all I know of this gentleman and his family.

DUVAL FAMILY

One of our interesting forebears was Mareen Duval or DuVal, as he is sometimes called. He was the father of Mary, the wife of Rev. Henry Hall.

The following extract from a copy of the Huguenot of March, 1932, was written by Mr. Richard T. Duval, at that time Librarian of the United States Naval Academy Library, at Annapolis. "Mareen Duval the first of family who settled in Maryland is said to have come from the neighborhood of Brittany; some support is lent this from the fact, that to the first piece of land he patented, he gives the name of 'Laval.' There is a town called Laval, some sixty miles from Nantes. His name Mareen is clearly a corruption of the French Marin. He was undoubtedly a French Huguenot. Although the Edict of Nantes was not repealed until 1685, those of 'the religion,' as the Huguenots called themselves, were nevertheless severely oppressed by the government, many of them emigrated to other lands. It was doubtless for this reason, that Mareen Duval settled in Maryland. To round out his life in peace and plenty, safe from the persecution that prevailed in his native land.

"The date of his arrival in Maryland is not recorded, but it certainly was before 1659, perhaps about 1652. At any rate he made his demand for land on July 25th, 1659, this being duly laid out for him. He had a patent 22 January 1659-1660 for a tract of one hundred acres, called 'Laval,' on the west side of South River, (just to the south of the Defense Highway) in Anne Arundel County. Other tracts patened to him were, 'Middle Plantation,' 600 acres, on the south side of South River, patened 1664; 'Duval's Addition,' on the yest side of South River, patened Aug. 6, 1670; 'Duval's Range,' 200 acres on the east side of North Branch of Patuxent River, in Anne Arundel County, patented Sept. 10, 1672. Another tract called 'Rich Neck,' and contaning 200 acres, was surveyed for Mareen Duval and William Young, on the south side of South River, on May 25th, 1664.

"In 1678 Mareen Duval had a credit of 80 pounds of tobacco in the levy of Anne Arundel County, tobacco then serving as currency, though for what service credit is due is not stated.

"On Sept. 13, 1681 Thomas, Francis and Nicholas Gassaway writing to the Council about Indian outrages, state that in Anne Arundel County the Indians have killed a negro, and wounded two white men, one mortally. They are in great distress, since the In-

dians keep them constantly terrorized, and attack their dwelling houses, especially those of Mr. Duval and Richard Snowden.

"In 1683 an act was passed by the Assembly, and approved by the Governor and Council, for the encouragement of trade, by establishing towns and ports of entry, with great liberality in all seaboard counties. Mr. Mareen Duval, under the terms of this Act, is one of the Commissioners for establishing towns and ports in Anne Arundel County.

"In one instance a glimpse is afforded of the immigrant's political views. Col. Nicholas Greenberry, in a communication to the Governor, 25 July, 1692, asserts that the rendezvous of the leaders of the Jacobite party were at Darnell's, Chew's, Dorsey's, and one Mareen Duval's.

"During his long residence in Maryland, Mareen Duval acquired a large landed estate, from which he was able to provide for his large family of twelve children. He probably engaged in the export of tobacco, a very profitable occupation in those days, and one that stood high in repute in both Virginia and Maryland. Mareen married at least three times. It is quite certain that he had no children by his last wife, Mary, to whom he was probably married in the last year of his life. She survived him, and married secondly Col. Henry Ridgely, who died April 2, 1711. And thirdly she married the Rev. Jacob Henderson, (Rector of Holy Trinity Church in Prince Georges County. Rev. Mr. Henderson was also Commissary of The Western Shore, the highest office in the Church, ranking with our present Suffragan Bishop.)" The parenthesis are my own words and are not quoted from Mr. Duval. T. J. H., 3rd. Quoting Mr. Duval again: "Mary Duval was interred in a vault at the chapel on 'Darnall's Grove,' near Judge DuVal's residence, and with her Martha Duval, daughter of Lewis, one of the sons of Mareen Duval.

"It is believed that the first five children of Mareen Duval, in order given below, were by his first wife. The remaining seven, by the second or third wife. His second wife was undoubtedly named Sussannah. Mareen died in August, 1694, leaving with his wife Mary, the following children:

Mareen, married 1686 Frances, daughter of Capt. Thos. Stockett.

John, married March 17, 1685, Mary, daughter of William Jones.

Eleanor, married before 1694 John Roberts of Virginia.

Samuel, married June 18, 1698, Elizabeth Clark.

Sussannah, married before 1694, Robert Tyler.

Lewis, married Mar. 5, 1699, Martha Ridgely. He is said to have moved to the Carolinas after 1709.

Mareen Duval, the second, married Oct. 21, 1700, Elizabeth Jacob.

Catherine Duval, married Oct. 22, 1700 William Orrick.

Mary Duval, married Feb. 5, 1701, Rev. Henry Hall.

Elizabeth Duval, unmarried in 1694.

Johanna Duval, married Aug. 12, 1703, Richard Porte.

Benjamin Duval, born 1692, married Sophia Griffith and died in 1774."

End of quote from Mr. Duval's article in "The Huguenot."

Will of Mareen Duval, dated Aug. 2, 1694, proved Aug. 13, 1694.

To my wife Mary, who is also constituted Executrix, part of a tract of 600 acres called "Middle Plantation" on which my eldest son Mareen now lives. Also my wife Mary's portion at her decease. To my daughter Elizabeth, 375 acres called "Bowdell's Choice," in Calvert County. To my son Benjamin, 200 acres part of a tract of 400 acres called "Howerton's Range," in Calvert County. To my daughter Catherine the residue of "Howerton's Range." To my son Mareen the younger, son of my late wife Sussannah, "The Plains," containing 300 acres in Calvert County. To my daughter Mary, 300 acres called "Marley's Lot," in Anne Arundel County, and 320 acres called "Marley's Grove," in Anne Arundel County. To my youngest daughter, Johanna, "Larkin's Choice," containing 311 acres, and "Duval's Range," containing 200 acres. To my son John, five shillings. To my daughter Eliza, wife of John Roberts and my son Samuel, personalty. My sons John and Lewis, and my son-in-law Robert Tyler, to assist my wife in her executorship. My sons to be of age at eighteen and my daughters at sixteen.

"Marley's Lot" and "Marley's Grove," left to Mary, who afterwards became the wife of Rev. Henry Hall, are situated on the new State Road, from Davidsonville to the Defense Highway, near the intersection of the Rutland Road. There is an old boundary stone on this property still in evidence on the south side of the Rutland Road.

There has been a considerable discussion as to the spelling of the Duval name. Some spell it DuVal which is, I imagine, the French way of spelling it. Others spell it Duval or Duvall. Mareen signed his name to his will as Mareen Duval. I will leave it to the reader as to which is correct.

Mareen Duvall mar. 2nd Susannah

Mary married Rev. Henry Hall

John married Anne Wells

William Henry married Margaret Gassaway Watkins

Thomas John Sr. married 2nd Rachel Sophia Waters

Thomas John Jr. married Mary Esther Loney

Thomas John 3rd married Isabella Frances Allen

* * *

Thomas Allen Waters, Frances Barton Loney, Catherine Sandes, Mary Esther Cox

MULLIKEN FAMILY

According to Mr. Harry Wright Newman, James Mulliken, the Imigrant, was in Maryland as early as April, 1658, when he instituted a court action against Henry Coursey Gent. At this time he was undoubtedly seated on the east side or south bank, of the upper Patuxent River, then in Calvert County, formerly the dwelling plantation of John Darnall, the deceased husband of his wife. Tradition tells us James Mulliken was born in Scotland, and came to the Province of Maryland, prior to 1656.

On April 18, 1664, Lord Baltimore granted James Mulliken a 300 acre tract in Dorchester County, Maryland, known as "Mulliken's Orchard," and on Aug. 14, 1665, "Mulliken's Green," likewise in Dorchester County. Prior to the above patents however, James Gunnel Mulliken and Patrick Mulliken, were granted by Lord Baltimore "Taylors Joy," which they assigned to Richard Preston. We do not think they were related to James Mulliken, the Imigrant.

James Mulliken the Imigrant died in 1667. His will, dated August 18, 1666, is as follows: "In the name of God Amen. I James Mulliken of Paytuxent River, Planter, In the County of Calvert. I give and bequeath all my lands, unto Mary Mulliken my wife, and all my children, and that none other shall have to do with anything therein, she only paying my debts. Will proved in Calvert County, Oct. 16, 1667."

James Mulliken the Imigrant married Mary, the widow of John Darnall. This marriage occurred circa 1658. We do not know the maiden name of Mary Darnall. She did not survive her husband but a short time, as she died in 1667.

Mary Mulliken's will was dated October 20, 1667, and reads as follows: "To all Christian people, to whom this present writing shall come. I Mary Mulliken, of Patuxent River, in Calvert County, in the Province of Maryland, widow and relict of James Mulliken, late of this place. Confirmed unto my son James Mulliken, all that parcel of land, lying and being in Transquaking River, on the Eastern Shore of this Province, containing by Estimation, three hundred acres or thereabouts, and from thence forward to him and his heirs forever, att the age of eighteen yeares." The dwelling plantation on the Patuxent River was devised to John Darnall, her only child by, "his Father John Darnall my former

husband." We do not know of any other children of James and Mary Mulliken.

James Mulliken the second, son of James the Imigrant and Mary Darnall Mulliken, was known as James Mulliken Gentleman. He married Jane Prather. There must have been other children of James the Imigrant and Mary Mulliken, as we have the following note from Mr. Newman's papers: "In April 1671, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, for the payment of 450 pounds of tobacco, to the orphans of James Mulliken." This payment presumably was for some act of public service, contributed by their father and left unpaid at his death.

James Mulliken the second, known as James Mulliken Gentleman, died intestate in Prince Georges County, Maryland in 1718. Inventory of his personal effects, made on May 22, 1718, the appraisement amounted to 73 pounds and 3 shillings; Robert Tyler Administrator. Mr. Newman tells us that Jane Prather Mulliken remarried after the death of her husband. I do not know whom she married or whether she had children by her second marriage.

James Mulliken 3rd, son of James, the Gentleman, and Jane Prather, married, according to Mr. Newman, Charity Belt. I have another record which says he married Charity Belt Lamb, the daughter of Elizabeth Belt and John Lamb, of Anne Arundel County. I am inclined to think that Mr. Newman is correct, as he has a record of Charity Belt, the wife of James Mulliken the 3rd, having been baptised in All Hallows Church, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, December 14, 1703. This leads me to think that she was the child of Elizabeth Lamb and John Belt, and that the other record mixed the names.

James Mulliken 3rd's dwelling plantation was "The Level," in Prince Georges County. He was a Vestryman of Saint Barnabas Church. His will, which was dated March, 1739, was probated in Prince Georges County on April 25, 1740. It reads as follows: "I James Mulliken, of Prince Georges County, Give to my son Jeremiah Mulliken, one Negro, named Robert, to be delivered by my Executrix. The remainder of my estate, real and personal, I am now possessed with or shall be possessed with, I give and bequeath to my wife, Charity Mulliken, during her life or widowhood, but if my wife should intermarry again after my death, then she shall have no more of my estate but her third, and the other two thirds, to be divided among my five children; James, Jeremiah, Thomas, Benjamin and Elizabeth forever." We do not know what happened to the Eastern Shore property, which James the Imigrant, left to James the Gentleman, it might have passed to one of

the five children of James the third. There is quite a prominent family of Mullikens on the Eastern Shore at present. One of them was the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland a few years ago.

Jeremiah Mulliken married Margaret Waters, the daughter of Samuel Waters by his second wife, Jane Danster or Dunster. Therefore grand-mother Hall's great-grand-father Mulliken married the daughter of her great-great-grand-father Samuel Waters. Therefore she was descended from Samuel Waters by his first wife Sarah Arnold Waters and also through his second wife, Jane Danster or Dunster. We will find a link between my Grand-mother Hall and my grand-father Hall before this line is traced out. Jeremiah Mulliken was born January 30, 1722. As a Maryland patriot, he ascribed to the Oath of Fidelity, in 1778. There were three children born to Jeremiah and Margaret Waters Mulliken, namely, Belt, Margaret and Ann.

Belt Mulliken, known as Lieut. Belt Mulliken, married first Sophia Hall daughter of Benjamin and Sophia Welsh Hall. This Benjamin Hall was the son of Rev. Henry and Mary Duval Hall. Rev. Henry Hall had two sons named Benjamin, the second Benjamin was born one year after the first Benjamin died, I therefore designate him as Benjamin 2nd. Benjamin was a Duval name, Mary Hall had a brother named Benjamin. This proves that my grand-father Thomas I. Hall's grand-father John Hall of West River was the brother of grand-mother Rachel Sophia Hall's great-grand-father, Benjamin Hall 2nd. I do not think they ever knew of their relationship, as I never heard it mentioned in the family. I thought it interesting enough to record these two relationships, in grand-mother Hall's line.

Belt Mulliken was born in 1752 and married Sophia Hall in 1771. He served as Lieutenant in the Anne Arundel County Militia during the Revolutionary War. The children born to Belt and Sophia Hall Mulliken were: Benjamin Hall Mulliken, born 1772; Richard Duckett Mulliken, born 1773; Sophia Hall Mulliken, born 1774, married Basil Duckett in 1792; Martha Hall Mulliken, born 1776, married Feb. 12, 1798, Jacob Franklin Waters. She died shortly after the birth of my grandmother, Rachel Sophia Waters, who was born in 1806. Margaret Mulliken, born 1778. Mrs. Sophia Hall-Mulliken died about 1784. They were evidently very proud of the name of Hall as they gave it to three of their children.

Belt Mulliken soon consoled himself, and on October 28, 1785 he led to the altar Mary Duckett, who was the daughter of Rich-

ard Jacob and Martha Waring Duckett. Mrs. Mary Duckett Mulliken was born in 1752, and died in 1821. The children of this union were as follows: Reginald Mulliken; Basil Duckett Mulliken, born April 21, 1789, married Elizabeth McEldrey, he died November 28, 1868; Baruch Mulliken who never married; Kitty Mulliken who never married; Nancy Mulliken who married first, Mr. Bowie, second Mr. Worthington, and third Mr. Howard. She must have liked marrying, she certainly tried it enough; Lieut. Belt Mulliken, died in 1798.

In 1798 Benjamin Hall Mulliken, Richard Duckett Mulliken, Sophia Hall Mulliken and Martha Hall Mulliken, with their respective husbands, Basil Duckett and Jacob Franklin Waters, answered the suit, and stated that Margaret Mulliken was ? She was evidently an invalid either mentally or physically as she was of age at this time. This suit was to appoint a guardian for Margaret Mulliken. This suit proved that Belt Mulliken had five children that were minors, in 1798; they evidently were the children of his second wife.

My grand-mother kept in close touch with her uncle, Basil Duckett Mulliken, who died in 1868. I have heard my father tell of how his mother used to drive over to Prince Georges County, to see her uncle Basil. Once when she was taking some of the children, they asked the old colored slave, who was driving them over there, where they were going. He replied, "We is going over to monkey Basil's." Baruch Mulliken was known as "The Handsome American" in Paris.

Mr. Newman states that some years after the death of Belt Mulliken, in fact it was in 1826, twenty-eight years after his death, a suit was instituted in the High Court of Chancery, and showed that Benjamin Hall Mulliken, late of Baltimore County, died and was indebted to Belt Mulliken for a large sum of money. At the lawsuit Belt Mulliken was also deceased. and Thomas S. Alexander, of Anne Arundel County, had been appointed trustee of the estate of the late Belt Mulliken. The case was lengthy, and much involved. Before his death, Benjamin Hall Mulliken had mortgaged, on April 29, 1822, to Jacob F. Waters and Samuel Franklin, certain articles of personal property. At the lawsuit Jacob F. Waters was also dead and left the following children: John A. Waters, Anne Maria Waters, who had inter-married with a certain Philip Plummer; and Rachel who had inter-married with a certain Thomas J. Hall. Martha Hall Mulliken married Jacob Franklin Waters; she was the mother of my grand-mother, Rachel Sophia Waters, who married Thomas I. Hall, Sr.

BELT FAMILY

Humphrey Belt, born 1615 married Anne - - -. Son, John Belt married Elizabeth Tydings, daughter of Richard. Charity Belt, daughter, married James Mulliken. Baptised, 1703, Died 1740.

On June 23, 1635, Humphrey Belt, aged 20 years, sailed from Gravesend, England, for the Colony of Virginia, on the ship America under protection of William Clarke. The following is an exact copy from "Licenses to go Beyond the Seas" found in England, and printed in Hotten's List of Emigrants.

"23 June 1635. These underwritten names are to be transported to Virginea imbarqued in the America, William Barker, Mr. P. Cert. from the Minister of the town of Gravesand of their conformitie to the orders and dicipline of the Church of England."

Among the fifty or more names found was the signature of "Humphrey Belt" and his age as twenty years.

On September 29, 1636, William Clarke was granted 450 acres of land in Henrico County on the Appotomax for the transportation of nine persons, among whom was Humphrey Belt.

Various deeds and conveyances show that Humphrey Belt located in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, where Puritan thought was strong and where the exodus to the Severn River in Maryland began in 1649.

Humphrey Belt purchased from Henry Nicholls 150 acres of land in Lower Norfolk County which had been patented by Nicholls on August 10, 1646. He later sold this land to Thomas Cartwright, who sold to Abram Thomas, who sold to Thomas Watkins. These various transactions are all shown in Patent book no. 5, page 569, at the Virginia Land Office at Richmond.

The plantation of Humphrey Belt lay on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River as is shown by the following patent to Thomas Cartwright. The latter received on December 1, 1652, in Lower Norfolk County, 300 acres of land "near the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River beginning at miles end of John Porter near the main swamp running west by south by Humphrey Belts."

On June 8, 1654 Humphrey Belt received 220 acres of land lying in Linhaven Parish, Lower Norfolk County "beginning at Thomas Matin's Creek, running along by Eastern branch of the Elizabeth River adjoining to Goldsmith's land and by Mr. Sidney's land" for transportation of five persons to Virginia, namely, Mary

Craggs, Randall Hewett, John Cooper, Simon Robinson and George Gay."

From circumstances Humphrey Belt married in Virginia and became the father of several children. His wife is generally referred to as Anne, but insofar as this research was conducted, no proof has been found for the authenticity of the statement.

Sometime after the year 1654, Humphrey Belt and his family migrated to Maryland and settled in Anne Arundel County, presumably in the vicinity of South River. On June 30, 1663, he appeared at His Lordship's Land Office in St. Mary's City and proved his rights to 200 acres of land for his own emigration and the transportation of three members of his family. The following is an exact copy of the original warrant:

30 June 1663. Humphrey Belt Enters Rights for himself, John Belt, Anne Belt, and Sarah Belt, and demands land Vizt. 200 acres. Warrant to Surv. Genl. to lay out for Humphrey Belt 200 acres. return 30 December next.

It is noted that Humphrey Belt did not name either Sarah or Anne as his wife, so therefore it is possible that his wife had predeceased him and that Anne and Sarah were both daughters. John Belt, the son of Humphrey, was born in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, and brought to Maryland by his father at a date prior to June 30, 1663.

He was early engaged as a cooper as is shown by his first purchase of land. On June 14, 1675, "John Belt, of Anne Arundel County, Cooper" purchased from Michael Offley 101 acres of land being part of a tract of land containing 171 acres called "Friends Choice," situated on the ridge of the Patuxent River. On April 20, 1679, John Belt at the home of George Yate in Anne Arundel County swore to the fact that Richard Mascall at the time of his departure from the Province in the year 1673 was in possession of 230 acres of land then lying in Baltimore County but now in Anne Arundel County known by the name of "Mascall's Rest." At this instance John Belt signed his name.

On April 29, 1685, John Belt, "Planter" purchased from Thomas Lightfoot and Rebecca his wife of Baltimore County, 300 acres of land, being a portion of two tracts of land called "Exception" at the head of the Gunpowder River which Belt had resurveyed into "Belt's Prosperity."

On February 2, 1687, John Belt was named as one of the overseers of the estate of Richard Tydings, of Anne Arundel County. At this time Richard Tydings mentioned his second daughter, Elizabeth, then under the age of sixteen years. While no absolute

evidence has been found so far as this research was carried out, to prove that John Belt married his daughter Elizabeth circumstances are quite strong.

John Belt dated his will May 13, 1697, it being proved November 17, 1698, in Anne Arundel County. He bequeathed personal property to his second daughter, Charity, at marriage or the age of sixteen. After devising tracts "Velmead" and "Belts Prosperity" to his sons and making personal bequests to his other daughters, he named his wife Elizabeth the executrix and bequeathed her the residuary estate.

The will was presented before the Deputy Commissary of Anne Arundel County on November 18, 1698, and attested to by John Tidings, Charity Jordan, Ann Smith and Thomas Hogs. The inventory, appraised at 525 pounds 17 shillings 9 pence including six slaves, was filed in court on June 4, 1700. The estate was appraised by Thomas Stockett and Daniel Mariarite. On July 25, 1701, Elizabeth Belt, the widow of John Belt, married John Lamb, Merchant, of Anne Arundel County. On December 14, 1703, Elizabeth Lamb brought her four children by John Belt to All Hallow's Church and had them baptised, among whom was her daughter, Charity Belt.

John Lamb, husband of Elizabeth, died testate in Anne Arundel County during the year 1715. The will of Elizabeth Belt-Lamb, was dated August 1, 1737, and proved in Anne Arundel County on December 14, 1737. She divided her estate among the surviving children of both marriages, one of whom was her daughter "Charity Mulliken," and also among her several grand-children. I am not tracing this line down any further as it merges into the Mulliken line with the marriage of Charity Belt and James Mulliken.

This information is from the notes of Mr. Harry Wright Newman.

PRATHER FAMILY

of Calvert County

Jonathan Prather, died 1680, mar. Jane —, died 1710. Jane Prather mar. James Mulliken.

The first record found of Prather (Prater) family in Maryland was on September 12, 1666, when Andrew Robinson bequeathed personal property in his will to Jonathan Prather, Jr. Thus at this time we have Jonathan Prather, Sr. established in the Province of Maryland, married, and the father of at least one child.

In 1670 Jonathan Prather was domiciled at "Resurrection Manor" Calvert County, and with others appeared in court to testify in a law suit. A search through the land records at Annapolis indicates that Jonathan Prather failed to exercise his rights to land, altho his son Jonathan, Jr. applied after his father's death, and patented 100 acres of land, "where his mother Jane formerly lived." His wife was therefore Jane — who survived him nearly thirty years.

Jonathan Prather died intestate during 1680, as will be seen from the following entry in the Proceedings of the Prerogative Court; "August 7, 1680. Came Jane Prather, of Calvert County, widow and relict of Jonathan Prather late of said county deceased and craved letters of administrations."

The Deputy Commissary of Calvert County ordered Colonel Henry Darnell to take her oath and John Milee and Robert Clarke to appraise the estate. The inventory of the estate was filed with the Deputy Commissary on August 21, 1680, and showed a value of 13,750 pounds of tobacco.

Two years later the High Sheriff of Calvert County summoned Jane Prather, the widow of Jonathan, to court for the failure to render an account on the estate of her husband. The following is on record: "24 August 1682, came Jane Prater of Calvert County, widow and administratrix of Jonathan Prater in reply to a citation issued to her for not exhibiting an inventory and account—that she could not secure surety by reason of her extreme poverty—and prayed forgiveness."

The widow, however, married John Smith, a very wealthy planter of Mattaponi Landing, Prince Georges County, but had no issue from this second union. John Smith died testate during the year 1707. By his will proved on September 23, 1707, he named

his step-grand-daughters—Mary and Ellen, daughters of James Mulliken—and other heirs of his wife.

George Prater of Prince Georges County died without issue in 1698, and by his will proved on July 29, of the same year, he bequeathed property to his "sister Jane Molikine and to James Molikine," and also to his three surviving brothers.

Jane Smith, the widow of John Smith as well as Jonathan Prather, dated her will July 27, 1710, it being proved in Prince Georges County, Maryland, on December 7, 1713, by George Dunbar, John Bryan, and Phillip Lee. She bequeathed her estate to her numerous grand-children, but the only child of her daughter Jane Mulliken so mentioned was her namesake "Jane the daughter of James Mulliken."

This data was furnished me by Mr. Harry Wright Newman and is all I have and all I think necessary on the Prather family, as they are here merged into the Mulliken family.

FRANKLIN FAMILY

The first we know of the Franklin family in this country is that Robert Franklin and a brother came to the Province of Maryland in 1642. The brother went to Philadelphia, after having lived here some years. We must not confuse this brother with the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, as there is no connection between the two families.

The first Robert we will designate as the "Immigrant." He had patented to him, in 1674, 300 acres called "Beaver Dam" which comprises the west part of "Oakland," now owned by Miss Carol Franklin, also "Holly Hill" now owned by the Halls, the farm they sold to Joseph Gibson and the Pinckney place, now owned by the Grays. About the same time Robert secured from a man named Brashears "Indian Range," which in more recent years was owned by the late Mr. Thomas Iglehart; this property is situated near what is now the village of Davidsonville. In 1659 Robert bought from Alexander Gordon 200 acres, now the east side of "Oakland." It has been suggested, by competent authority, that he was a squatter on "Beaver Dam," as at that period it was very difficult to obtain a survey. He probably seized it and then in 1674 he obtained a title to it.

Robert the "Immigrant" was Sheriff of Anne Arundel County. He was also a member of the Assembly, which corresponds to our Legislature. He died in 1681 leaving about 1100 acres of land.

There is some doubt as to the maiden name of Sarah, whom Robert the "Immigrant" married. George Puddington mentions in his will Robert as his son-in-law, but in those days step-sons were sometimes designated as sons-in-law. Puddington might have married Robert's mother. According to Mrs. Howard Hill, Sarah, in a law suit that took place sometime after Robert's death, is described as follows: "Sarah widow of Robert Franklin, wife of John Willowby." She speaks of her father as Colonel Burgess. Mrs. Hill says that there are some discrepancies here, as Sarah is described as 47 years old when this suit took place in 1685, and Colonel Burgess who died not long after, is described as 64 at the time of his death. That she was his daughter seems rather a biological impossibility, there may have been an error in the court record as to her age. I understand that Colonel Burgess' tombstone mentions eleven children, while his will only mentions ten. There seems to have been a great deal of bad feeling engendered by the law suit;

probably the Colonel on that account left Sarah out of his will. I am sorry that I have not the time to go into more research on this question. Whether Sarah, the wife of Robert Franklin the "Immigrant," was a Puddington or a Burgess I will have to leave to the decision of the reader.

There was one son born to Robert and Sarah Franklin, Robert 2nd. As we have seen, Sarah married after Robert's death John Willoughby or Willowby. Robert the "Immigrant" evidently died in debt, as there is a court record, whereby his widow transfers all his property to someone because of his indebtedness. Her second husband may have been the purchaser, as there is a court record as follows, "John Willoughby, June 2nd, 1702, filed March 1, 1703, (evidently the will filed as a deed) To wife Sarah all real estate and residue of personalty, during life, to pass to son-in-law Robert Franklin, provided if he have sons that they take the name of Willoughby." Witnesses John Waters, Peter Hyatt, Cornelius White.

Robert the 2nd we know owned "Oakland"; this is probably how he came into the possession of it. He married in 1697 Artridge Giles, and had the following children: Richard, who married Eleanor Ward; John, no record of him; Jacob, born in 1702, died January 26, 1773. He married Mary Giles, evidently his cousin; Sarah married January 3, 1732 John Steward; Artridge, who married Samuel Waters, he was the son of Samuel and Jane Danster Waters, and a half brother of our ancestor John Waters, who married Charity Ijams. This Samuel Waters was the grand-father of Dr. Franklin Waters of "Essex." So much for Robert's children for the present; we will now return to Robert himself. He was evidently a very methodical man, and leaves to posterity a book, now in the possession of Mrs. J. Harris Franklin of Washington. In this book, which was probably one of the few blank books in the community, are recorded, his children, the approximate date of the building of his house, (1702); the cost of the "nayls," carpenter, etc. It is generally supposed that the dining room at "Oakland" was part of that dwelling. Several people in the neighborhood took oath in that book as to the amounts owed them by different parties. In this book the records of births and deaths have been brought down through different generations. In 1730 the record of the slaves began.

Robert the 2nd left 570 acres of land, to be divided among his sons, Jacob, Richard and John. One of the latter two promptly sold his portion to a Galloway, and Jacob promptly purchased it

from Galloway. Robert the 2nd was evidently a man of fine traits of character, judging from the letters now in the possession of Mrs. J. Harris Franklin.

We do not know what became of Richard and John Franklin. It is not known when the Franklin family became Quakers, as Jacob and Jacob Jr. were Episcopalians. Thomas, the grand-son of Jacob the first, married Eliza McCubbin, she was the last person to be buried from the Quaker Meeting House at West River, as it burned soon afterwards. All this information on the Franklin family was furnished me by the late J. Harris Franklin.

Jacob and Mary Giles Franklin had the following children: Artridge, born Sept. 4, 1739, died August 3, 1804. She married Joseph Allein, her grand-daughter Juliet married my great uncle John Waters; Rachel, born Dec. 26, 1774, (she came very near being a Christmas present.) Rachel married Arnold Waters, and was our ancestor. I will treat of her in the Waters line; Jacob, born Nov. 31, 1743, died Oct. 28, 1819. He married Anne Battie, they are the ancestors of the late Harris Franklin, the Lansdales and the "Essex" Waters! Mary, who married Richard Johns; and Sarah. This ends our direct line as it merged with the Waters line with the marriage of Rachel Franklin and Arnold Waters.

The Waters and Franklin families are very much mixed up, owing to a great deal of intermarrying. Unless you study the charts very closely they are very hard to follow, and have puzzled more than one genealogist. The late Mrs. Charles W. Owens, Mrs. William Weedon and General John Gill of Baltimore were all descended from Jacob and Anne Battle Waters; as were the Pinckney family and the Franklins of Annapolis, including the late Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, who married Maryland's hero of Santiago.

My earliest recollection is of Dr. Thomas Franklin, who married first Josephine Harris, grand-mother of the late Harris Franklin; secondly he married Nancy Franklin, his first cousin; she was the mother of Cousin Eliza Franklin Murray. After Nancy Franklin's death Dr. Thomas Franklin married Mary Fitzhugh. There were no children born to this union.

Dr. Thomas Franklin was one of the loveliest men I knew. I have always felt that he was very fond of our family. When I was seven years old we had no clergyman at Saint James for several months. Dr. Franklin and uncle Dick Estep used to be the Lay Readers. In those days Lay Readers used to read rather long prosy sermons. I think that Dr. Franklin used to be rather concerned

about my spiritual welfare and was always anxious for me to come to church. The county roads were pretty bad that spring and Dr. Franklin and cousin Eliza used to ride horseback through our place to get to church. I remember one Sunday as he was riding through the place he saw me and called out, "Be sure to come to church today, Tom, I have a short sermon for you, only twelve pages." I went, and the good old Doctor when he came to the last page of the sermon, by mistake, turned over two pages and read another sermon composed of eighteen pages, making thirty pages in all. He never knew it until he reached home. He apologized to me very profusely the next Sunday.

His daughter, Cousin Eliza Franklin Murray, was one of the loveliest characters I ever knew. I am very glad I lived to know that generation. I do not think we will ever see their like again. They were born before the Civil War, and in their childhood imbibed the charm and noble characteristics of that wonderful period; they never lost it, and were always to me very charming and attractive. Although a great many of them lived through those two very great convulsions of our modern American civilization, the Civil and World Wars, they were not spoiled by them. I thank my stars that I was privileged to know this pre-Civil War generation.

As the Franklin family merged with the Waters family with the marriage of Rachel Franklin and Arnold Waters, I will not trace the family any further.

ARNOLD FAMILY

The first mention of Richard Arnold, in the records of Maryland, was in June, 1667, when he appeared at His Lordship's Land Office, located at Saint Mary's City, and proved "rights to 50 acres of land for his Freedom." The record pertaining to his application for land is therefore brief, and leaves much to be assumed. The "rights to 50 acres for his Freedom," is generally assumed, and has been by genealogists and historians, to infer, that he was an indentured servant, and had fulfilled his contract to his master. Thus he was entitled to 50 acres, under the Laws of Conditions of Plantations and Manors, instituted by the second Lord Baltimore.

Somehow it is the opinion that he was not one of the redemptioners of Maryland, many of whom later became leading and affluent subjects of Lord Baltimore and the King. A thorough search through the records of the Land Office in Annapolis fails to locate any person or persons, proving their rights to 50 acres of land, for "the transportation of their servant Richard Arnold or (Arnell)." In the absence of such a document, circumstances are very strong that he was not an indentured servant and therefore it leads to much assumption.

On several occasions the word "Quaker" appears opposite his name on public records, which proved his affiliation with the Quakers or Society of Friends, as they preferred to be called. About this time in England there was much political and religious unrest; Quakers, Puritans and Royalists were all in conflict. It is proved by authenticated documents that the English Courts on many occasions sentenced numerous political prisoners, captured in the frequent Civil Wars among the English, Scotch and Welsh races.

It is probable that Richard Arnold, as a Quaker, refused to bear arms, either for Royalist or Puritan forces, and for that reason he was arrested, tried in court, and sent to America. Cromwell died in 1658, and from the beginning of his reign 1649, the Commonwealth forces were constantly at war with the Scotch, Welsh and Irish armies, as well as various Continental States. It is significant that in 1667, only nine years after the downfall of the Commonwealth, Richard Arnold had obtained his freedom and was entitled to hold land.

No proof exists for the theory, that Richard Arnold was

shipped to Maryland as a political prisoner, but the recording of his application for land was distinctly different from the customary language employed by the clerk, whenever a former redemptioner applied for land, that is "proved his rights for 50 acres due him for - - years of service performed in the Province." Further research may prove some very interesting facts along this line.

A thorough search through the Virginia archives shows no record of his having first settled in that Colony, therefore it cannot be assumed that he came to Maryland, under the protection of William Stone, Governor.

Richard Arnold married Martha, the daughter of Philip Thomas and Sarah Harrison Thomas. The marriage occurred after September 9, 1674, for on that day Phillip Thomas negotiated his will, and referred to his "daughter Martha Thomas."

The following is an exact copy from "The Sufferings of the People Called Quakers," vol. 2, page 382, published in London during the year 1733. "Anno 1678. When by virtue of an order, from the Governor, John Welsh, the Sheriff, took by an Execution, from Richard Arnold, 500 lbs. of tobacco, for a fine, for not taking the Oath as Constable, and 50 lbs. of tobacco for his fees, for serving the said execution."

From the above it is concluded, that Richard Arnold had been elected or appointed constable of his district, and being a Quaker, refused to take the oath necessary upon assuming the tenure of office.

In 1682 before Colonel Thomas Taylor, of Anne Arundel County, Richard Arnold, Richard Wigg, John Custis and Edward Talbot, proved the will of John Hillen, late of Anne Arundel County deceased.

Richard Arnold lived quietly upon his plantation "Cumberstone," lying in the West River Hundred. He died there sometime between May 27, 1683, and July 5th of the same year. On the later date Martha Arnold, of Anne Arundel County, appeared at court and "showeth that Richard Arnold, her husband, lately deceased during his life made a last will and testament in writing." Consequently Major John Wolf, of Anne Arundel County, was commissioned to probate the will.

Time intervened and before the end of the year 1683, it seems as if the will of Richard Arnold remained unprobated. Accordingly, Captain Thomas Francis, of Anne Arundel County, issued a second commission to prove the will. Wolfram Hunt and Nicholas Nicholson were ordered to appraise the estate. The will of Richard Arnold, however, was not admitted to probate in Anne Arundel

County until April 24, 1684, when it was proved, by the testimonies of Jacob Lusby, John Robeson and William Edwards. In this incident it is observed that it was nearly one year before the will was finally proved, though it was dated May 27, 1683, and the widow stated in court in July, 1683, that her husband was then deceased.

The following abstract is taken from the original will, recorded at the Hall of Records, Annapolis: "To my wife Martha extx, 'Cumberstone' during her widowhood, then to son Samuel, who is to be of age at 18 years. To my daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, various articles of personal property, when they come of age. Overseers, brother Samuel Thomas and Edward Talbot."

The brothers so named were brothers-in-law. Samuel Thomas was the brother of his wife, Martha Thomas Arnold, and Edward Talbot was the husband of Martha's sister Elizabeth.

In 1684 Daniel Longman, of Anne Arundel County, appeared in court and "Showeth that Richard Arnold, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, in his life time made a will, and appointed his wife Martha, the executrix, that the said will had since been proved, and since then, he Daniel Longman, had inter-married with the said Martha." The Court therefore ordered a commission to be issued to Captain Francis Thomas, of Anne Arundel County, to grant letters of administration to Daniel Longman.

The inventory of the estate was appraised by Samuel Garland and Nicholas Nicholson, and filed in court on May 8, 1686. The appraisement was listed at 79 pounds 13 shillings 3 pence. The number of household articles exhibited indicated that he and his family enjoyed a standard of living far above the average settler of that day. No seal or coat-of-arms, however, was listed among the personal effects.

On April 3, 1686, Daniel Longman "showeth to the court, that Captain Thomas Francis, Gent. dyed before the administration of the oath was administered to him, as executor of Richard Arnold." Therefore the court ordered Captain Richard Hill to take the oath of Longman. Within a few days Samuel Garland and Abell Brown exhibited in court a bond in the amount of 250 pounds, for Daniel Longman, the executor of Richard Arnold, deceased. Longman rendered an account of the estate to the court in June, 1687, and an additional one on April 10, 1689. The latter account was the last one rendered by Daniel Longman; it showed a balance of personalty valued at 19,116 pounds of tobacco.

Further research on Daniel Longman and Martha his wife, was carried only to the extent that no wills were subsequently

probated in Anne Arundel County, by the said Martha Longman, nor Daniel Longman. During the study of Richard Arnold, through the source of records of Maryland, no clue was given as to his English or British parents nor to his place of nativity and domicile, before his settlement in the Province.

The marriage of Sarah, daughter of Richard and Martha Thomas Arnold, to Samuel Waters is proved by the following deed, in the year 1705, in Anne Arundel County, after the destruction of the land records by fire: "Into court came Samuel Waters, of Anne Arundel County. in the right of his wife Sarah, one of the Co-heiresses of Richard Arnold, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, and claimed Title to 50 acres of land a moyety of 100 acres, which the Richard Arnold, purchased from Thomas Pratt, who was the Grantee of John Cumber, the original Purchaser of 600 acres called 'Cumberstone'."

The above information has been furnished by Mr. Harry Wright Newman.

I am sorry we are not able to find out more about Richard Arnold. I feel he must have been a man of character and ability, as I do not believe that Sarah Thomas would have consented to his marriage with her daughter had he not been highly thought of. Sarah Thomas, as we know, was a woman of considerable consequence in the Quaker community, having come from a family of high standing in England. She having married, as we have seen, into a very old and prominent family, we can assume that she was rather particular as to whom her children married.

The fact that Richard Arnold lived in quite a little luxury, as we see by his personal effects, shows that he must have been a good business man, as he only lived thirteen years, after he got his start in the new land. I do not think we need feel that he was mediocre in either family or ability. Even if he was an indentured servant, of which we have no absolute proof, that does not say he was lowly born. Many younger sons of prominent families, realizing that their chances in the old country were very poor, and not having the money to pay their passage and set themselves up in the new land beyond the seas, indentured themselves to people, so they could get a new start. Many of the best families of today are descended from these indentured servants. Whereas we know nothing of him, before he came to the Province, let us assure ourselves that we need not feel ashamed of him.

This record proves beyond a doubt that "Cumberstone," which has recently been sold out of the family, was family property six generations ago. We know nothing of the son Samuel Arnold; it

might be assumed that he died. If he had been living, why should Sarah the wife of Samuel Waters, claim her moyety of 100 acres of "Cumberstone"? She claimed and had deeded to her fifty acres, which was half of what she claimed her father had bought. This property was willed to her brother, she and her sister getting only personalty. Therefore we can assume that Samuel Arnold died, and that Sarah and Elizabeth each received one half of his estate. The Waters family must have thought something of the Arnold name, as John, the son of Samuel and Sarah Arnold Waters, named his third son Arnold, after his grand-mother's family. Arnold Waters was our ancestor, he married Rachel Franklin, being in fact my great-great-grand-father. So ends the Arnold family; it seems to have lasted but two generations, and then to have faded out of the picture entirely.

HARRISON, THOMAS AND ARNOLD OR ARNELL FAMILIES

The Harrisons are first known at Arcliffe, County Lancaster and Elkington, County Northampton, which was granted to them September 10, 1616.

Michael Harrison of County Lancaster came and lived at Kendall, County Westmoreland, England.

His son Christopher Harrison of London, a merchant tailor, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Cooke of Wakefield, County York.

Their son Edmund Harrison of London, Embrotherer to our late Sovereign King James and now to King Charles, in 1634 married Jane, the eldest daughter of Thomas Godfrey Esq. of Sellinge in Kent.

Their son Godfrey Harrison married . . .

His daughter Sarah Harrison married Philip Thomas.

Their daughter Martha Thomas married Richard Arnell, or Arnold. She was born in Maryland after 1651, married Richard Arnold in 1672, and died in 1684.

They had two children; Elizabeth, born in 1682, married first Jacob Giles and second Thomas Hawkins; Sarah, date of birth unknown, who married Samuel Waters, son of the first John, in about 1697.

As the Harrison, Thomas and Arnold families merge into the Waters family with the marriage of Sarah Arnold to Samuel Waters it is not necessary to trace these lines any further.

HARRISON ARMS

Or on a cross Az five pheons of the field.

HARRISON CREST

An arm vested Az purfled or cuffed as holding in the hand a broken dart ppr pheoned gold.

THOMAS ARMS

As a chevron on a Sa between three zavena close of the Last.

THOMAS CREST

On a branch of a tree lying je sways at the dexter end some spriggs wert a ravens wings expanded Sa.

GILES FAMILY

According to Mr. Harry Wright Newman, John Giles and his family were members of the West River Meeting House of Friends as early as April 10, 1667, when the birth of their son Nathaniel was recorded. The birth of their daughter Artridge was recorded on September 4, 16-- , the last two figures are indistinguishable. John Giles died intestate during the year 1688 when letters of administration upon his estate were issued to his widow, Mary Giles. Artridge Giles married Robert Franklin, Jr. in 1697; he died November 19, 1730. We have no record of her death. There were five children born to this union: Richard, who married Eleanor Ward; John, who has no record, and Jacob, born 1702 and died January 26, 1773. He married Mary Giles. Sarah married January 3, 1732 John Steward; Artridge married Samuel Waters. Mary Giles, who married Jacob Franklin, was evidently the daughter of John Giles, Jr. Saint James Parish records gives the following: Oct. 5, 1695; John Giles and Sarah Welch by license married by Capt. Holland. Captain Holland was a Justice of the Peace and in the absence of a Rector the Justices of the Peace were allowed to marry persons by license the Rectors generally married by publishing the banns. There are no records of any children born to this union nor is there any record of Sarah's death. She must have died, however, as we find this record later on: John Giles and Rachel Griffith married December 10, 1710, by Rev. Henry Hall. According to Saint James Parish records the following children were born to this union: John, son of John and Rachel Giles, born September 10, 1711, baptised April 18, 1712, buried Oct. 10, 1714; Rachel, born January 1713; Mary, born March 11, 1718; John, born September 12, 1720. He died September 18, 1725; Sarah, born March 6, 1723; Samuel, born July 26, 1725.

By this record we see that John Giles, Jr. was evidently a member of the Established Church, or he married out of the Quaker Faith and was thereby dropped from the faith of his father. I am positive that John Giles, Jr. was a brother of Artridge, who married Robert Franklin, Jr. By this we are sure that Jacob Franklin married his first cousin, Mary Giles. From this union comes Artridge, who married Joseph Allein, and from them comes Juliet Allien, who married John Waters, Grand-mother Hall's brother. From Jacob Franklin and Mary Giles comes Rachel, who married Arnold Waters, the parents of Jacob Franklin Waters; Jacob, who

married Anne Battee, and from that union came General John Gill of Baltimore, Mrs. Charles W. Owens, Mrs. Weedon, the Lansdales, Cousin Rachel Waters of Essex, Mrs. Freeland, Cousin Eliza Murray, Dr. Thomas J. Franklin, Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley and numerous others, including Mary, who married Richard Johns, and Sarah.

The Giles seemed to have had the inter-marrying fever as well as the Waters and Franklin families. They seem to have developed this trait so much more than any other lines of ours. The Giles seemed to have disappeared from this section after John and Rachel died. They had two sons named John and they both died in infancy. Their son Samuel, who was born July 26, 1725, seems to have left no record behind him. The name of Rachel in our family comes from Rachel Griffith who married John Giles, Jr. in 1710, so it has been in the family for over two centuries. I am not tracing this family any further as our connection with it stops with the marriage of Jacob Franklin and Mary Giles.

We find that John Giles purchased after 1676, 200 acres of Cumberstone.

Another entry reads "part of Rams Goat in the Swamp" from Samuel Harrison to John Giles.

John Giles in 1718 deeds 80 acres of Burrage End to William Lock.

THOMAS FAMILY

The following data is taken from "Genealogical Notes on the Thomas Family" by Lawrence Bruckley Thomas, in The Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore:

The family is of great antiquity in Wales claiming descent from the ancient Kings of Britain. Its authentic history may be said to commence with Uryan or Urien Rheged who lived in the sixth century after Christ. The latest and best authorities on the history of Wales seem to confirm this date, which is also the traditional one, although some writers put his birth as late as the eighth or ninth century.

Urien is said to have been the son of Cynicuch Oer ap Meirchion Gul, a Prince of the North Britons who was expelled from his Principality by the Saxons, and took refuge in Wales.

The Prince's name appears on the Pillars of Eliseg near Llangollen. Urien, his son, is said to have driven out the Gwyddelians or Irish Scots, from Rheged, a district of the country lying between the Tawe and the Tavy rivers; and to have been granted the sovereignty of that Principality, as a reward. It comprised Gawerland Cydwels, Carnywellion, Iscenen, and Cantrev Bychan. He waged war for many years against Ida the Saxon King of Northumberland, and is said to have been treacherously slain by Llovan Lindisfame in the year 575, while besieging Ida's son Deoric in the Isle of Lindesfame. He was a munificent patron of the bards, one of the greatest of whom, Lywarch Hen, has celebrated his prowess and death in his verse. By the Welsh Triads he is ranked as one of the three Bulls of Conflict; and several early romances speak of him under the name of Sir Urience. He married Margaret La Faye, daughter of Gortois, Duke of Cornwall, and had issue a daughter Elwii who married Morgan Morganvdd, and two sons Pasgen and Owain who slew Ida, King of Northumberland, in battle. Pasgen was the lineal ancestor of Rhys ap Goronwy, ap Einion, ap Lloarch, ap Kymbathwys, ap Gurwariel, ap Syssltly, ap Rhyne, ap Llarch, ap Mor, ap Pasght all of whom nothing but their names are recorded in the pages of history. Rhys married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Griffin ap Kiddys Lord of Gwynvey, and had issue. Elider ap Rhys married Gladwys, daughter of Philip ap Bah, ap Gwath Vold, Lord of Esginbrath, and had issue, Sir Eliden Ddu, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. He married Cecily, daughter of Sysillt ap Llewellyn, Lord of Cantrescliffe, and had issue Katherine, who married David Morthys, Lord of Odyn Castle and Fountain Gate, and Philip, who married Gladys, daughter of David Vras, and was the father of Philip,

who had issue Cresley, who married Richard Aubreey, also Gylliam and Nicholas.

Nicholas married Janet, daughter and heiress of Gruffyd ap Llewellyn Voethes descended from Elystan Glodryd, Prince of Ferlys and had issue: Gruffyd ap Nicholas, who was a remarkable man and a most ingenious gentleman, the possessor of an ample fortune and allied by marriage with some of the principal families in both North and South Wales. His power and influence in Caermarthenshire was very great. His hasty spirit and violence of temper often involved him in complications with his neighbors, to extricate himself from which required the exercise of all his ingenuity. He drew upon himself the enmity of no less a personage than Richard Duke of York, by withholding from him a piece of land in Hertfordshire, and he insolently and peremptorily refused to obey the summons of the Sheriff to answer for his conduct. At the head of a numerous and warlike clan which was strongly attached to him, he gave shelter and encouragement to innumerable Welsh thieves who were in the constant habit of plundering and ravaging the English border. The frequency and severity of these predatory incursions raised against him a host of enemies, the most powerful of whom were Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, Richard of York, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Warwick who made such representations to King Henry VI accusing him of being an encourager and harbourer of thieves, that he was deprived of the Commissioner of Peace and Captaincy of Kilganan Castle, which that sovereign had granted him. It is alleged that his hatred of the English was Gruffyd's reason for harbouring those who ravaged their territory. A Commission was finally appointed by the King to arrest the accused and investigate the charges against him, at the head of which was placed Lord Whitney. Gruffyd, who had heard of the Commission but was not informed of its exact object, laid his plans with craftiness and executed them with boldness peculiar to his character.

He met the Commissioners on their entry into Caermarthenshire, himself meanly dressed and accompanied only by four or five attendants, raggedly attired and miserably mounted. Right glad was Lord Whitney to find the truculent Welshman apparently in his power, and not a little astonished was he to hear him offer his services to guide him to Caermarthen, the place of his destination. The road followed the windings of the Bran to where that river unites with the Gwydderig, in its confluence with the Towy. On the Western Bank, on a rocky eminence, was Gruffyd's Castle of Abermarlais, hidden from the Commissioners by a thick woods, which lined the shores of the river. A graceful curve of the road, however, brought them to the foot of the gentle eminence on which the castle stood, and then Gruffyd, turning to the surprised Com-

missioners and pointing to the open postern, invited them to enter and refresh themselves. They were received with demonstrations of extreme respect by Gruffyd's son, Thomas, at the head of one hundred horsemen, handsomely dressed and gallantly mounted. The Commissioners began to open their eyes to the real power and consequence of their companion. After having well refreshed themselves, the whole party, including Thomas ap Gruffyd and his armed retinue, left the castle. A little further on their way they came to the ancient fortress of Dinewawr not far from the town of Llandelo Fawr, then the stronghold of Owen, Gruffyd's son. He received them at the head of a chosen body of two hundred horsemen, and played the part of host with such address that he contrived to draw from his guests the secret of their commission. The whole party then proceeded on their way, leaving the mountains for the plains where the Towsey meets the Gwili at the little village of Abergwili. Here they were met by a splendid body of five hundred tall men on foot, well armed and accoutred and led by Gruffyd's eldest son. The magnificently attended Commissioners entered Caermarthen, then the Capital of South Wales, Gruffyd now excused himself from the attendance of the Commissioners, and committed to his sons the care of attending them at the banquet prepared for their honor at the Guild Hall. Lord Whitney privately sent for the Mayor and Sheriffs and showing them his Commission demanded their assistance to arrest Gruffyd which it was determined was to be done the following morning.

The banquet was now prepared and the Commissioners were escorted to it with much pomp by the sons of Gruffyd. The tables had been arranged along the centre of the floor according to the architecture of the time, a row of pillars separated the upper end of the room, which was slightly elevated, from that part which was assigned to the less distinguished members of the Assembly.

Lord Whitney was conducted to a seat on the dais, splendidly hung with a cloth of gold, and Owen placed himself upon his right hand. On either side of the elevated dais galleries had been raised in which were placed the bards of that land of Minstrely.

The guests betook themselves with right good will of the noble cheer provided, and Owen in particular plied them with Ypocras, Garhiodilac, and other delicate and precious drinks which soon produced the desired effect upon the Commissioners. Lord Whitney after his conference with the authorities, and exhibiting them his Commission, carelessly placed it in his sleeve, which was made, after the then fashion, very wide and often used for such purposes. During the revel Owen abstracted it from its hiding place, while Lord Whitney was in a state of mental obscuraton

from the strong potations that had been pressed on him, he not only did not notice its loss at the time but retired to bed without doing so.

Owen communicated to his father the success of their plans, but Gruffyd abated nothing of his formal courtesy to the Commissioners, and next morning presented himself to the Commissioners, in the Guild Hall splendidly dressed and attended by his sons and armed retainers. He was immediately arrested by the officers of the Court to which he made no resistance, but with an air of great humility requested that the proceedings against him might be conducted according to law, and asked to see their Commission. Lord Whitney readily assented to this request but upon putting his hand up his sleeve and finding the warrant gone, his consternation may be easily imagined. "Methinks Lord Whitney," says Gruffyd, "if he comes here as he says, by the Kings Grace, must have valued his Commission too highly to have committed it to the safe keeping of that ruffe or carelessly to have lost it." Then dropping his assumed deference, clapping his hat upon his head and turning to his friends and followers exclaimed, "What have we here, cozeners and cheaters come hither to abuse the King's Majesty's power and disquiet true hearted subjects." Then looking at the Commissioners with a bitter frown he said, "By the Mass, before the next day come to an end I will hang up all your bodies for traitors and imposters." The Commissioners were panic struck and entreated for their lives, which Gruffyd at last granted on condition that Lord Whitney should put on his livery coat of blue and wear his cognizance and be bound by oath to go to the King so arrayed and acknowledge his offence and justify the Welshman's proceedings. Gruffyd, continuing his depredations on the Lords Marches, was at length found guilty of felony on an indictment preferred against him in the County of Salop.

This decision at once illuminated his mind as to the rival claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster. A Lancastrian King had adjudged him a felon, the Duke of York was therefore of necessity the champion of a good cause and him should he support. He joined Edward of March, the Duke's son at Gloucester, with eight hundred men well armed and provisioned and marched with him to Mortimers Cross in Herfordshire. Here the 2nd of February, 1461 a battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, under Jasper Earl of Pembroke, in which Gruffyd was mortally wounded, surviving only long enough to know that his friends were victorious.

He had married Mabel, daughter of Meredith ap Henry Donne, of Kidwelly, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas ap Gruffyd who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Gruffyd of Abermalais. He is described as a man of a character very different from his

father, and one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age; with a mildness of disposition and elegance of manner rarely found in those cruel times of civil warfare. To avoid taking part in the rival houses of York and Lancaster, he withdrew to the accomplished Court of the Duke of Burgundy, in whose service he enrolled himself. Here he became famous for his boldness and skill in the tilt and tourney, and in single combat. After the death of his wife his gallantry and gracious disposition won the affections of a niece of the Duke, and Thomas was compelled to return to England.

Here he had constant encounters with his neighbors, particularly Henry ap Gwilym of Court Henry, in the Vale of Towey, between whom and his house there seems to have existed an ancient feud. His last duel took place in Merionethshire with one David Gough, whom he killed. Having laid aside his armor and cast himself on the ground to rest after the combat, Thomas was treacherously run through the body by one of Gough's retainers. He was buried in the Abbey of Bardsey in Caermarthenshire. He was married first to Elizabeth of Abermalais and it is said secondly to Elizabeth, a relative of the Duke of Burgundy. His only daughter married Griffith ap Owen. His two eldest sons espoused opposite sides in the War of the Roses and both perished in that murderous struggle. Philip or Rees, his third son, succeeded to the estate after their deaths. He was born and educated at the Court of the Duke of Burgundy where he held a post of honor in the Duke's household. This he relinquished to accompany his father on his banishment to England.

His bravery was so noted that after his death one of the Welsh Bards lamented that a "Drum had not been made out of his skin, the sound of which alone would have always assured the victory of the British." He seems to have been as wise and politic as brave. After the death of his first wife, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Ellis, descended from Sir Henry Elys of Yorkshire temp. Richard the First, he put an end to the long established feud between his own family and that of Court Henry, by marrying Eva, the only daughter of Henry ap Gwilym, the head of that house. By this marriage he added to his possessions a property not much inferior to his original patrimony and became one of the most opulent subjects of the realm. His establishment and hospitality were in every respect suitable to his immense wealth and displayed the magnificence of a prince rather than a private gentleman. He acquired unbounded popularity and by degrees very formidable power, by reestablishing the games of his country on his estates and by training young men in the use of arms, under the guise of sham fights and spectacles. It is stated that he had nineteen hundred tenants bound by their leases to attend him at the shortest notice, and that brief warning having been

given, he could bring into the field five hundred disciplined men mounted and armed. He was a great builder and enlarger of castles. Built Hew Castle Emlyn, and enlarged Carew Castle which came into his possession by a mortgage, from Sir Edmund Carew, and which became his favorite residence. Besides this he possessed Abermalais Dinewar, Narberth, Whibley and many others. Every effort was made to interest him in the cause of Henry of Richmond, with whom he was connected in blood, Rhys ap Thomas and Henry's father having been descended from a common ancestor. Apprehensive of the success of these efforts, Richard the Third sent Commissioners to him to demand his son as hostage and an oath of fidelity from the father. The former demand he evaded by a wily letter still extant, but was compelled to take an oath that Richmond should not enter England "except over his body." Offended at the King's suspicions and moved by a letter from Richmond, in which he tells him that all his fortunes hang on Rhy's ap Thomas decision, the chieftain called a council of his most trusty friends to consider the question. At this were present the Abbott of Talley, the Bishop of Saint Davids, and several of the most influential gentry and two of his father's veteran officers, in whom he had great confidence. They advised his aiding Henry and when he spoke of his oath the Churchmen silenced his scruples, and one of them proposed a method by which he might keep the letter while evading the spirit of it.

Still he hesitated and it was not until he had consulted his soothsayer or prophet that he sent a messenger to Henry assuring him of his assistance. The Earl immediately set sail for England and was met on landing at Melford Haven by Rhys ap Thomas at the head of two thousand men. It is said he carried out the suggestion of the Bishop of Saint Davids by crouching under one of the arches of a bridge over which Henry rode, thus "passing over his body." Henry appointed Shrewsbury as the place of rendezvous for his friends and divided his army into two bodies, one of which he led hither by way of Cardiganshire, and the other he committed to Rhys ap Thomas. On the march the chieftain's force was augmented by vast numbers of the Welsh from whom he made a selection of two thousand horse, the flower of his attendants, and five hundred foot, dismissing the rest to their homes. The infantry he placed under the command of his younger brothers and left in the principality to secure it for Henry. The horse he led himself to Shrewsbury and joined the Earl.

King Richard, though taken by surprise, rose to the occasion and hastily gathering an army, marched to meet them. The hostile forces came in sight of each other on the field of Bosworth, near Leicester, August 22, 1485. Richard, in the heat of the battle made a desperate plunge at the Earl of Richmond; he killed with his own hands the Earl's

standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, dismounted Sir John Cheney, and many a high-born gentleman who attempted to stay him in his career. He had nearly reached the spot where Henry stood when Rhys ap Thomas perceived the Earl's danger and mounting his favorite charger "LLwoyd Basse" or Grey Fetlocks, with Sir William Stanley, bore down between Richard and Richmond. The Welsh tradition asserts that it was Rhys who slew Richard, fighting with him hand to hand. Whatever may be the foundation for this story, his conduct on this day was so distinguished that Richmond ascribed to it the issue of the battle, and ever after in gratitude applied to him the title of Father Rhys. He also knighted him on the field after the victory. Other honors were also heaped on him by a grateful Monarch when established on the throne. He was appointed member of the King's Council, and it is said that he declined the Earldom of Pembroke, alleging that Knighthood was the greatest honor that could be conferred on a soldier. November 3rd, 1485, he received a grant for life of the offices Constable Lieutenant and Steward of Brechnock. November 6th of the same year he was appointed Chamberlain of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and Steward of the Lordship of Builth. February 26, 1485/6, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Kings Mines. In the next year he was present at the battle of Stoke June 16th and was mainly instrumental in securing the victory. In 1492 he accompanied Henry to France and the military appearance and handsome equipment of his soldiers is spoken of by Bacon in his history of the reign of Henry VII. June 22, 1497, with 1500 horse he was at the battle of Balckheath fought between the Kings forces and the revolted Cornishmen, under Lord Audley, and after a fierce conflict took the Lord prisoner. April 22, 1505, he was elected Knight of the most noble order of the Garter and occupied the twelfth stall on the King's side in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where his arms were still visible when Anster wrote his Memorials of the Garter. He was frequently employed by Henry in negotiations on the Continent, and records of the Garter show that he was excused from attendance at several Chapters of the Order, as being absent on the King's business. In 1507 he gave a magnificent tournament at Carew Castle in honor of his election to the Garter, the festivities at which lasted over a week. November 7, 1509, he was appointed Justiciary for South Wales. May 12, 1510, made Chamberlain for the same District. In the list of the Vanguard retinue of Henry in his French Expedition, dated May 15, 1513, appears Sir Ryce ap Thomas with Captains and Petty-Captains, foot-soldiers, demi-lancers, in all 2993. The Mss. diary of John Taylor Clerk of Parliament under June 25th of the same year says: "The French fled before Sir Rice ap Thomas." June 29 Sir Rice recaptured one of the King's great guns that had been taken by the French at the

battle of Guinegate or Spiers. He took four French standards and was instrumental in the capture of the Duke of Longueville. August 22 he was present at the siege of Theronenne, and September 9th at that of Tournay. June 4, 1515, there is recorded a confirmation and quit-claim from the King to Sir Rhesus ap Thomas, son and heir of Thomas, son and heir of Griffin Nicholas of the Castle and Lordship of Trayne March and third part of the Ville of Saint Clair in Caermarthenshire, May 6, 1517, he was granted the office of Steward and Chancellor, in survivorship with his son Sir Griffith, of Haverford West and Rowse in the Marches of Wales. July 5 of the same year he was one of the witnesses to a treaty executed between Henry, Maximilian, and Charles. In a list of persons who should accompany the King to the field of the Cloth of Gold drawn up March 12, 1518/19, Sir Rhys is one of the Knights of the order, i.e., Garter, who are to go, each having 22 servants, 2 to be chaplains and 2 gentlemen, with 48 horses. In 1520 Henry writing to the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, says that he has, "written to our trusty and right welbiloved Sir Rice ap Thomas to putt the number of fife horsemen of Wales in arredenesse for the Irish Wars." May 27, 1522, he was appointed to attend the King at the visit of Charles V. The exact date of his death I have not been able to ascertain but it is recorded that Feb. 2, 1526/27, he made his will, and died the following year, the will being probated July 5th, 1527. He was buried in the church of Grey Friars (margin note says Bejni) at Caermarthen, but his body was afterwards removed to the aisle of Saint Peters Church in the same town, where his monument, a sculptured marble block, surmounted by recumbent figures of Sir Rhys and his third wife, is the most remarkable that church contains. He was married three times, first to the daughter of Sir John Ellis, second to Eva, of Court Henry, and third to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William of Ragland Castle, and sister of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke of that family, who was the widow of Sir Harry Stradling, Knight of Saint Donats Castle Glamorgan, and died at Picton in Pembroke February 5, 1533.

Sir Rhys left several natural children for whom he provided very liberally. By his second wife, Eva of Court Henry, he had one son, Griffith ap Rhys, born in 1478. He was once nominated as a candidate for the Garter but failed to secure the election. When Henry VII revived the Order of the Bath in 1501 on the marriage of Prince Arthur to Katherine of Aragon, Griffith ap Rhys was created a Knight of that ancient Order. In April of the next year at the funeral of Prince Arthur he bore the Prince's banner before the bier. At his father's tournament in 1507 he was one of the principal challengers. Sir Griffith ap Rhys married about 1504, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Saint John, and aunt of

the first Lord of Saint John of Bletshoe, who after his death married Sir Piers Edgecombe, ancestor of the present Earl of Edgecombe; but is buried with her first husband in Worcester Cathedral. By her Sir Griffith left issue at his death in 1521. First Agnes who married William VI Lord Stourton, who died in 1557, and his widow married Sir Edward Baynton Knight of Rowden in Hertfordshire, and died in 1574. Second Rice who succeeded his grand-father Rice ap Griffith who was born in 1508. He was a gallant youth, fond of splendor and display. Brought up in the knowledge of his great wealth and position, married to a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, he seems to have shown an arrogant disposition which made him dangerous enemies. With a numerous and devoted tenantry he felt secure and able to defy them; but in the end, obtaining the ear of a jealous King, they were able to effect his ruin. The history of his fall is a brief, though tragic one. In the month of July, 1528, we find him at the height of his power and in his loyalty writing from Caermarthen to Cardinal Wolsey to complain of the number of Irish Rebels from Desmond County who came into Pembrokeshire and that the Mayor and Council of Renby encourage them. March 3, 1528/29, he writes to Wolsey complaining that his tenants are disturbed by persons under Lord Ferrars, the King's Judiciary for South Wales. And reminding the Cardinal that he encouraged him to declare any grievance of himself or tenants, and asks to be Lord Ferrars' Deputy. Would be content to give my Lord such sums as Wolsey thought convenient for it. The 11th of the same month he notifies Wolsey he had taken a pirate vessel and thanks the Cardinal for his continued goodness. July 8th he writes again giving an account of the trial of the master of the pirate vessel, one William Hughes. Whether this is the same person who afterwards was concerned in Rice ap Griffith's treason I do not know.

Between these two dates occurs an event which was probably the cause of Rice ap Griffith's conspiracy. June 16th of this year Walter Devereux Lord Ferrars writes from Kermarthen to Wolsey, "that during his sessions in that town Rece Griffith Esq. encouraged malefactors by causing proclamation to be made in divers churches to intend upon him instead of the Justiciary and by making quarrels in Kermarden. On Tuesday, June 15th, he came to the Castle with his armed servants; where I was with other gentlemen and picked a quarrel with me about Thomas a Howen, his kinsman, who was in ward for various misdemeanors, and hurting the people when they came to complain about him. Rece drew his dagger on me and I took it from him, and put him in ward. His friends stir up the people to rebellion but he shall not be let out until he find security."

The next day Katherine Ryx writes to Wolsey, reminding him of

the friendship for her family and telling him that his "servant Master Ryx Griffith is in Caermarthen Castle on false surmise of desireing Thomas ap Owen, servant to the King, then in ward to take out of the Constables hands one Jankyn, servant to Ryx upon which Ferrars drew his dagger and Ryx also his in self-defence. No harm was done except that Ryx was hurt in the arm and arrested, at which the Country is greatly discontented. Great dissatisfaction hath prevailed since Ferrars coming to Caermarthen. Ryx would have written but is kept from pen and ink." In conclusion she begs that Wolsey will not allow them to have shame and rebuke. The arrest seems to have caused a great disturbance among the people, and Lady Ryx and her friends seem to have attempted to release her husband by force without waiting for Wolsey's action; for we find Ferrars writing on June 18 to Wolsey about "the great insurrection in these parts instigated by Rece Griffith and Lady Howard. There has not been such in Wales in any ones memory. Everything is now quiet and the captains and ringleaders have returned home." From the fact of his presiding at the trial of William Hughes, the Master of the pirate vessel, Rice ap Griffith appears to have given the necessary security and been released by the Justiciary. The insult, however, no doubt rankled in his memory and two years after, when he went up to London, predisposed him to listen to the proposals of some of the papal emissaries. The history of his conspiracy is very mysterious as says the historian Froude, and my investigation has enabled me to throw very little additional light on the subject. William Hughes called in the act of attainder "gentleman of London" who was his partner in the plot was actively engaged in behalf of Queen Katherine of Aragon at the time of the proceedings in regard to her divorce.

From conversation between two friars after the execution of Rice ap Griffith reported in Froude's second volume, from the testimony of one who overheard them it would appear that the unfortunate youth was in reality innocent of the crime charged against him. The conspiracy itself was one of the numerous outcroppings of the great papal movement in the 16th century.

The intention seems to have been to assassinate the King, and in the uncertainty in regards to succession, Rice ap Griffith was persuaded that his claim as a descendant of British and Welsh Kings might be sufficient to give him the throne. An old prophecy that James of Scotland with a bloody hand and the Raven (Rice's Crest) shall conquer England was also brought to mind to encourage him. Probably Rice was not guilty of doing more than listening to their treasonable propositions, but that was enough to ruin him. Sometime in the Autumn, probably October 2, 1531, he was arrested. His friends in Wales broke out in open

insurrection and we find that a warrant was addressed to Lord Ferrars dated October 7, 1531, directing him to arrest James ap Griffith, ap Howells sister's son to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who had fortified himself in the Castle of Emlyn. He seems to have directed the revolt, and probably was the last of Rice's adherents to surrender. At its session January 15, 1531/32, Parliament passed an act forfeiting Rychard ap Griffith late of London Esq. otherwise Rice ap Griffith of Carewe, and William Highes, late of London, gentlemen, as indicted in the Court of the King's Bench of having at Isellon, (or Islington) in Middlesex on August 28, 1531, and elsewhere compassed, etc., the death of our Lord the King." January 4, 1531/32, Carlo Capello, their English agent, writes as follows to the signory of Venice: "The heretic friar was burnt alive and three days ago they sentenced to death Master Ris who had been put in the Tower before October 3, 1531, and this morning he was beheaded in public, and one of his servants, (presumably William Hughes) was hanged and quartered. In the act of forfeiture the rights of Lady Katherine Rice were scrupulously reserved, but uselessly, for in Parliamentary Session of 1541 we find her name Katherine Countess of Bridgewater, (she had married second Sir Henry Dauberry Earl of Bridgewater) amongst others as attainted of misprison and treason along with Queen Katherine Howard.

Rice ap Griffith married Katherine Howard, the sixth daughter of the second Duke of Norfolk of that family by his wife Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney and sister and heiress of Sir Philip Tilney of Boston Knight, and had issue, namely Griffith, Agnes and Thomas. Griffith ap Rice was restored in blood though not in estates of his father, in the reign of Queen Mary is said to have married Eleana, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones Knight and is claimed as the lineal ancestor of the present Lord Dynevor of Dynem Castle Caermarthenshire. Thomas, the youngest son of Rice ap Griffith, was a child at the time of his house's fall. I have reason to believe that he was with his cousin James ap Griffith, at Emlyn at the time of his arrest, and in his suite when he escaped from the Tower and went to Scotland. When Griffith left the Scotch Court Thomas was brought back to Wales and growing up there appears in the Proceedings in Chancery relating to a suit brought by one James Reade to recover a piece of property, occupied land in the Parish of Ebbernant in Caermarthenshire. He married a daughter of Philip Scidamore who brought him the demesne lands in Grosmont Manor, Monmouthshire, and a grist mill near by. Their son, John Philip Thomas, inherited this property before 1585 and was Queen's Lessee of Mills at Kenchurch in the same shire. He seems to have married a wife from Swansea as we find his son Evan, born in 1580, resided there. He may have been Evan Thomas who was a member of the Awennydrion or Bardic College of

Glamorganshire in 1620. He died in 1650 leaving issue, Philip Thomas, of whom presently and possibly Captain Evan Thomas who was one of the principal members of the Baptist Congregation near Swansea in 1672, and Rice Thomas who was a gunner of the tenth Lions Whelp pinnace between 1632 and 1637 and served under John Mears, whose namesake and grandson married Philip Thomas' daughter.

Philip, son of Evan Thomas, was in the East India service in 1621 and was possibly the Messenger of the Commissioners for charitable uses in 1638; if so he was in London that year, afterwards he engaged in mercantile life in Bristol, in partnership with one Devonshire.

Sometime in 1651 Philip Thomas left Bristol with his wife, Sarah Harrison, and their three children, Philip, Sarah and Elizabeth, and came to Lord Baltimore's Province of Maryland. Family tradition states that he first landed on Kent Island; but the earliest land granted to him dates February 19, 1651/52 and conveys to him five hundred acres of land called Beckley on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay, "In consideration that he hath transported himself, Sarah his wife, Philip, Sarah, and Elizabeth his children into this our Province." Between 1658 and 1661 he had granted to him one hundred acres called "Thomas Towne;" in 1665 a grant of one hundred and sixty five acres called "Fuller Poynt"; in 1668 three hundred acres called the "Planes"; and in 1672 two hundred acres, called "Philip's Addition," and numerous other grants, of unnamed tracts. This land lay mostly in Anne Arundel County in the neighborhood of what is now known as West River. "Fuller Poynt" between Severn and South Rivers is now known as 'Thomas' Point and is the sight of a lighthouse.

A man of character and position, he acquired considerable influence in the affairs of the Colony, and affiliating himself with the Puritan Party, became one of its leaders; when under his friend Captain William Fuller they gained possession of the Government he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council. When in 1658 they were compelled to resign their control, he was one of the Commissioners to make the surrender. March 20, 1658/59 says the old Council Record Book: "Messrs William Fuller, Edward Lloyd, Richard Preston, Samuel Williams, Philip Thomas and Thomas Mears, came to Saint Leonards in order to the performance of the Articles of Surrender of the Government, as intended and arranged by Richard Bennet and others and the Lord Proprietary's Officers Nov. 30, 1657."

After this he did not take an active part in the affairs of the Colony, and seems to have joined the Society of Friends, previous to his death. The celebrated George Fox visiting Maryland at this time, Philip Thomas may have been converted to that persuasion by his preaching. His will

(a copy of which in the handwriting of one of his sons-in-law is in the possession of one of his descendants), was made September 9th, 1674, and probated, July 10, 1675. From this he appears to have disposed of by sale or otherwise much of his property granted him, mentioning only "Bechley," "Fuller Poynt" and "The Planes," and his two houses in Bristol, England. The clause in the will making "the body of Quakers" a final Court of Appeal in the event of any dispute arising under its provisions, was a common one among the members of the Society of Friends. In this case was had recourse to. After the death of his wife, Sarah Thomas, his son, Samuel Thomas, claimed all her estates by virtue of a verbal will which he alleged she had made in his favor. This claim was resisted by his brother-in-law, Edward Talbott and the West River Meeting of Friends was appealed to, to decide the question. The Meeting decided that although she had expressed a wish that Samuel should be her sole heir, she had not given legal effect to it, and that the estate should be legally divided among her heirs. After her husband's death Sarah had been a prominent member of the Society if not one of its preachers. She died early in 1687. Philip and Sarah Thomas had the following children born in England before their immigration to Maryland, in 1651: Philip, died without issue 1688; Sarah, married in 1674 John Mears. Both of them died in 1675, leaving a daughter, Sarah; Elizabeth, married first William Coale and second Edward Talbot.

The following children were born to Philip and Sarah Thomas after their arrival in Maryland in 1651: Martha, married after 1672 Richard Arnold or Arnell who died June, 1684; Martha, died before 1688. Issue of Martha Thomas and Richard Arnold were as follows: Samuel, died in infancy; Sarah, who married our ancestor, Samuel Waters; and Elizabeth born in 1682, married first Jacob Giles and secondly Robert Hawkins.

I will now draw to a close the history of this remarkable ancient family which played such an important part in the early history of the British Isles. With the marriage of Martha Thomas and Richard Arnold our connection with it ceases. It is a line that we can always be proud of and glad we are one of the off-shoots from it. The last two paragraphs are my own; for the balance of this history of the Thomas family I am indebted to Mr. Lawrence Bruckley Thomas in his book entitled "Genealogical Notes on the Thomas Family" which I found in the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md.

Philip Thomas married Sarah Harrison:

Martha married 1st Richard Arnold, 2nd Daniel Longman.

Sarah Arnold married Samuel Waters.

John Waters married Charity Iiams.

Arnold Waters married Rachel Franklin.

Jacob Franklin Waters married Martha Mulliken, 2nd Harriet Tongue.

Rachel Sophia Waters, married Thomas John Hall, Sr.

Thomas John Hall, Jr., married Mary Esther Loney.

Thomas John Hall, 3rd, married Isabella Frances Allen.

Thomas Allen Waters, Frances Barton Loney, Catherine Sandes, Mary
Esther Cox.

IIAMS FAMILY

The following data is taken from "Anne Arundel Gentry" by Harry Wright Newman.

The Iiams family is of Celtic race, but whether it originated in Wales or Scotland is still an unsettled question. It is traditional that the name is a corruption of Ian, the Scot equivalent for John, or Ion. the Welsh equivalent. The early records of Maryland show that the name was spelled in various ways, Eyams being the earliest. Other modified forms were Iioms and Iiams. After 1800 or before several branches of the family substituted a j for the second i, while other branches, especially those which removed to southwestern Pennsylvania, dropped one i and now spell it Iams. A minority group however, retains the old spelling of Iiams. The form Ijames is also found today, especially in the West.

Several members of the family settled in western North Carolina, where they became acquainted with Marshall Ney, who, incognito, was teaching in the neighborhood. He advised them that their name was of French derivation and should be spelled with a j. Thereafter, the North Carolina Iiams spelled their name with the j which seems to have also been adopted by the family which remained in Maryland.

The pioneer of the family settled in the South River Hundred, of Anne Arundel County, where he became an important member of the community. The present town of Ijamsville in Frederick County establishes the importance of the family at a later date. A letter dated in 1731 addressed to Charles, Lord Baltimore, by Governor Ogle, referring to a Eyoms demonstrates that some of the present characteristics of man were a part of our pioneer ancestors. "Mr. Eyoms who was recommended . . . is exacting such a one, as your Lordship guessed him to be. He talks a great deal of husbandry and improving the land and at the same time is perfectly indolent and incapable of serving either himself or his family." The book "Edmonstone and Allied Families" says that William Iams who married Elizabeth Plummer was descended from Robert Iams, Esq. Master of Ordinance to Queen Elizabeth and one of her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Ireland. The following from the Newman book: William Eyams the Pioneer born 16-- , died 1703. The entry of William Eyams into Maryland is not recorded in the "List of Early Maryland Settlers," but it is believed that he was domiciled in the South River Hundred as early

as 1665. It is known that he was the father of a son born in 1670, therefore the earliest proved date of his marriage would be 1669. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Cheyney by his first wife Elizabeth, who was born in 1652 making her about seventeen at the time of marriage in 1669.

After the fire which destroyed all deeds in Anne Arundel County, many deeds about 1705 were voluntarily brought to the State House and recorded for future reference. The following proves the marriage of William Eyams: "Elizabeth Iams, relict of William Iams deceased, produced a deed of gift from Richard Cheyney and petitioned that it be recorded . . . Richard Cheyney the Elder of South River, Planter, on May 29th 1663 was granted 'Cheyneys Resolution' lying on the South side of South River, containing 300 acres . . . This tract he conveyed on March 1, 1674 'for the consideration of natural love and affections' unto my son-in-law, William Iams and daughter Elizabeth, now wife of William Iams with the consent of my wife 400 acres of 'Cheyney's Resolution' during their natural lives and at their decease to the male heirs of their bodies."

Children of William Iams the Pioneer and Elizabeth Cheyney Iams:

William Iams, born 1670, married Elizabeth Plummer.

Richard Iams, born 1673, married Anne Cheyney and Elizabeth —.

Elizabeth Iams, married first Daniel Clark, 2nd Samuel Duval June 18, 1697.

George Iams, married Elizabeth.

Hester Iams, married Dec. 23, 1708 John Nicholson.

Susannah Iams, married Oct. 15, 1696 Thomas Fowler.

William Eyams was a member of the Established Church, being a Communicant of All Hallows Parish, where records show the marriages and baptisms of many of his descendants. He was buried from the Parish Church on July 29, 1703.

His will dated February 16, 1698, was probated in Anne Arundel County on November 10, 1703. The witnesses were Richard Cheyney and Robert Davis. He bequeathed to his son, William, and daughter, Elizabeth, five shillings each. He devised Richard 100 acres of land near the Patuxent River in Prince Georges County, and George 100 acres on the south side of Western Run. He devised his wife, Elizabeth, her dower rights, and to Richard, George and Susannah, the residue of the estate. He mentioned his daughter Hester.

In 1729 during the lawsuit over the boundary of "Iams Choice," William and Richard certified that they were brothers and were 59 and 56 years of age, respectively.

The widow of William Eyams was living as late as 1726, the year in which the lawsuit developed over the estate of her deceased father. She swore in court that she was 74 years old, that her father Richard Cheyney made a will at the home of Colonel William Burgess, and that she always heard him say that the dwelling and plantation were to go to her brothers Thomas and Charles. She furthermore asserted that she was left five shillings by the will of her father, but she did not remember receiving it.

William Iams, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth Cheyney Iams, was born in 1670 in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County. On August 27, 1696, he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Yate Plummer, a member of the Quaker community of West River. Elizabeth, however, forsook the faith of her parents and was baptised at All Hallows Church on June 19, 1698, about two years after her marriage.

The following appears among the deeds recorded at Anne Arundel County after the fire at the State House:

"The said William Iams sheweth to the court here that in right of his wife the Legatee and daughter of Thomas Plummer, the grantee of Francis Stockett, deceased, the lands possessed and seized together with his said wife of a tract of land containing 64 acres being part of a tract called 'Dodon' which said grant from said Francis Stockett to Thomas Plummer he prays may be recorded as following . . . 28 July 1686 Francis Stockett, Physician, for 3000 pounds of tobacco conveyed to Thomas Plummer, tract known as 'Dodon' containing 64 acres, lying in Anne Arundel County, situated in the woods to the northwards of Anne Arundel Manor, formerly granted to Francis Stockett, containing 664 acres."

William Iams shows the court his right of his wife, Elizabeth, legatee of Thomas Plummer, 100 acres of "Bridge Hill," which Thomas Plummer purchased from Henry Stockett, of the Ridge, Anne Arundel County, Gent, . . . 20 May, 1676, Henry Stockett of "the Ridge" Anne Arundel County Gent, conveyed to Thomas Plummer, 100 acres being part of 663 acres of a tract called "Bridge Hill," lying near to the land of William Jones, Gent. The transfer was signed by Henry and Katherine Stockett.

Children of William and Elizabeth Plummer Iams:

Elizabeth Iams, born June 15, 1697.

William Iams, born Dec. 22, 1699, married Elizabeth Jones.

Richard Iiams, born Mar. 4, 1702.

Mary Iiams, born May, 1705, married John Waters of John.

Thomas Iiams, born Aug. 7, 1708.

John Iiams, born 1712, married Rebecca Jones.

Plummer Iiams, baptised Aug. 6, 1718, married Ruth Childs.

Charity Iiams, married John Waters of Samuel.

Anne Iiams, married Richard Williams.

William Iiams maintained his homestead on a portion of "Bridge Hill" which was surveyed in 1669 to Henry Stockett. He was seized of this tract in 1707 and also at the rent rolls of 1725. In the former year he was also in possession of 64 acres of "Dodon" and "Burgess Choice" as well as "Cheyney's Resolution."

By the will of Daniel Clarke, his brother-in-law, in 1696 he was made the guardian of the minor children in the event of the death of the mother, Elizabeth (Iiams) Clarke.

The will of William Iiams was probated in Anne Arundel County, in 1738. He bequeathed the dwelling and plantation to his wife as well as the entire personal estate during her widow-hood. At her remarriage or death the estate was to be divided among John, Plummer and Anne. William was devised "Cheyney's Resolution" containing 100 acres, while John received the dwelling plantation "Bridge Hill" at the death of his mother. Plummer was bequeathed 64 acres of "Dodon" which adjoined the homestead. Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, Mary and Charity were willed each five shillings.

John Iiams, the executor, certified to the inventory on August 7, 1738, with William and Plummer Iiams, kinsmen. The personal estate was appraised at 356 pounds 10 shillings 10 pence.

His widow Elizabeth lived until 1762. By her will she directed that her estate be divided among her three children, John Iiams, Plummer Iiams and Anne Williams. "If any of my children or children-in-law have a right to my deceased husband's estate, then each to have one shilling." She mentioned her daughter-in-law, Ruth Iiams.

Our connections with the Iiams line ceased here with the marriage of Charity Iiams and John Waters of Samuel.

IIAMS ARMS

Gu on a bend Sa Three Cornish Choughs Sa.

William Iiams married Elizabeth Cheyney

Died 1703

Born 1652 married 1669

William Iiams married Elizabeth Plummer.

Charity Iiams married John Waters of S.

Arnold Waters married Rachel Franklin.

Jacob Franklin married 1st Martha Mulliken, 2nd Harriet Tongue.

Rachel Sophia Waters married Thomas John Hall Sr.

Thomas John Hall Jr. married Mary Esther Loney.

Thomas John Hall, 3rd married Isabella Frances Allen.

* * *

Thomas Allen Waters, Frances Barton Loney, Catherine Sandes, Mary Esther Cox.

PLUMMER FAMILY

Extract from Thomas Plummer's will:

To eldest son Thomas 100 acres of Seamens Delight, in Calvert County.

To eldest Daughter Margaret wife of Hugh Reily five shillings because of advance already made to her.

To second Daughter Mary wife of William Jackson, and heirs rights in certain tract of land and 300 acres of Scotts Lot in Calvert County.

To third Daughter Susanna wife of Francis Swanson personally.

To wife Elizabeth, Executrix home plantation being 164 acres of "Bridge Hill" and "Dodon," during life. To young Daughter Elizabeth, and her heirs said plantation at the death of my wife aforesaid. In event of death of said Elizabeth without issue said plantation to pass to two daughters Mary Jackson and Susanna Swanson, equally.

Thomas Plummer (SEAL)

Dated July 12, 1694.

Witnesses

Henry Hanslop

Edward Brucebank

Jos Hanslop

Will probated Feb. 26, 1694.

PLUMMER AND YATES

The Yates, one of the few armorial families of Maryland, had its origin in Anne Arundel County but later became almost distinctly of Baltimore County. George Yate, the pioneer, in his will of 1691 devised to his eldest son, George, a silver seal ring with "my coat-of-arms engraved thereon." The ring was undoubtedly one of the choice possessions of the family and presumably was among the few heirlooms which the emigrant brought from his English home.

George Yate, Gent. born 16 --, died 1691.

George Yate was in the Province before the year 1669. He was described as the cousin of Jerome White, Gent., the Surveyor General of the Province, who appointed him one of the Deputy Surveyors of the Lord Proprietor. About 1672 George Yate mar-

ried Mary, the widow of Captain Thomas Stockett, and the daughter of Richard and Frances Wells. Mary, who was born in Virginia and brought to Maryland by her father in 1652, was widowed in 1671 with several young children.

Children of George and Mary Wells Yate:

George Yate, married Rachel Warfield.

John Yate, married Elizabeth.

Anne Yate, died young.

Elizabeth Yate, married Thomas Plummer.

George Yate was one of the largest patentees of land in Maryland, no doubt in compensation of his services as surveyor, but he generally assigned his rights before the final warrant was issued. He however retained several of his grants and at the time of his death he had accumulated an estate of several thousands of acres in both Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties.

Records show that George Yate was paid tobacco as early as 1669 for public services, and also in 1681. He contributed to the punitive expedition in 1678 against the Nanticoke Indians of the Eastern Shore and for his services received 40 pounds of tobacco.

The above is quoted from Mr. Harry Wright Newman's Anne Arundel's Gentry.

YATES ARMS

Amafess embattled between 3 gates Sa.

YATES CREST

Out of a ducal coronet on a goats head Sa attire and tufted.

Richard Wells, the father of Mary Wells Yate, was Commissioner of Anne Arundel County 1657 to 1661. Member General Assembly October 20, 1654. He died in 1667.

The Yates came from Buckland, County Burke, England.

Francis Plummer, born 1594, came to Boston 1633, and died in 1673. He is descended from an ancient family in England which from the period of the Barons Wars has always maintained a respectable standing among the gentry of the country. The Plummers of Maryland are of the same stock.

PLUMMER ARMS

Quarterly 1 & 4th a cross patonce 2nd and 3rd party Cheuron 5 Fleurs de Lis between 3 Marlets.

The Plummer, Wells, and Yates families are not traced any further as they blend into ours by the marriage of Elizabeth Plummer to William Iiams.

LONEY FAMILY

William Loney, the first of the line in this country, came to the Province of Maryland prior to 1692. We do not know exactly where he came from. There is a tradition that he came from around Bristol, England.

According to Miss N. S. Dandridge, who made a very exhaustive study of the Loney family for my cousin Mrs. Alice Rebecca Loney Abbot, (Mrs. Harry Stephens Abbot,) of Pelham Manor, New York, William Loney married first Jane Overton, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Overton, of Baltimore, now Harford County. She inherited the following property from her father. "Langleys Habitation," 300 acres; surveyed 30th August, 1669, for Thomas Overton, on ye West side of Sposutaie Creek, purchased from John Hall; "Overton's Care," surveyed December 7th, 1669, for Thomas Overton, lying between ye land of George Utie, called "Rumney," and ye land called "Hamsted Marshall," purchased from Anthony Drew; "Gum Neck," surveyed 22nd of July, 1663, for Thomas Overton, on ye west side of Rumney Creek, purchased from Anthony Drew, 200 aces in this tract; "Penny Come Quick," surveyed October 13th, 1665, for Thomas Overton, on ye north side of Rumney Creek, purchased from Roger Mathews. Mrs. Jane Overton Loney died March 12, 1704-5, leaving this property to her husband, William Loney.

William Loney had one daughter by his wife, Jane; her name was Bethia, she married James Barnes of Harford County. Mr. Walter Barnes, formerly of Havre de Grace, Harford County, now of Baltimore City, is a direct descendant of Bethia and James Barnes.

William Loney took as his second wife on April 27, 1706, Arabella, the daughter of John Walston, a very prominent citizen of what was then Baltimore but now is Harford County. John Walston, Gent. settled in Spesutia Hundred, Baltimore County, about 1673. He was a brother of George Goldsmith Jr. John Walston acquired the following property: In 1676 he bought land on Swan Creek; in 1678 he took up "Walston's Addition," on Delf Creek; in 1686 John Walston bought from his brother George Goldsmith land on the south side of Swan Creek, adjacent to the "Glebe" of Saint Georges' Parish. This property remained in the family about one hundred and seventy-five years, passing out of

the family at the death of William Loney Forwood, who died without issue.

John Walston was a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, 1686 to 1689. In 1688 "He was of the Quorum." The office of Justice of the Peace was a very prominent one, in those days, only held by "Gentlemen." Alas, how that office has degenerated. Mr. William Bose Marye, who is descended from the Loney family and has done a great deal of research on that line, says that William Loney lived on Rumney Creek. I presume that was when he was married to Jane Overton, as her property was located there. He moved to Swan Creek; I think this was after he married Arabella Walston, as her property was on Swan Creek.

John Walston died in 1693, he married Margaret — I do not know her last name, nor can we find any record of her marriage, I presume she lived away from the Parish, otherwise we would have found the record. It is thought that they were married around 1685, as in 1693 their children were very young. Arabella was born June 2, 1690; we do not know what age John and Thomas were when their father died. We believe that the youngest child, Sarah, was not born when John Walston made his will, on the 12th day January, 1692, as he did not mention her. John Walston's will was probated on April 27, 1693.

William Loney does not seem to have acquired much property himself, but seems to have acquired a considerable amount through his two wives. He was evidently a good picker when it came to wives. William Loney died in 1720, leaving the following children by Arabella Walston Loney: Margaret, who married John Watkins; William, who died in infancy; John who married first, Sarah Denson, and after her death, married Mary Vokes Stewart Carlisle; and Benjamin Loney, who married Ann Norris.

Arabella Walston Loney married in about 1722 Bennett Garrett. They had one son, Amos Garrett, born in 1723, married Frances Drew, he died in 1786. This union had one daughter born to them, Milcale Garrett, who married Benedict Edward Hall, of Harford County. Mrs. Arabella Walston Loney Garrett died in 1737 and her surviving husband, Bennett Garrett, married secondly Martha Presbury. Bennett Garrett died in 1744 and we have no further record of his second wife. Those old forebears of ours certainly believed in marrying; it probably was quite an economic necessity in those days.

John Loney by his first wife, Sarah Denson, had the following children: John Loney Jr., who was living in 1777; Stephen Loney, who was living in 1776; and William Loney, who was living in

1776. John Loney, Sr. was born in 1711 at Swan Creek. He died in 1766 at Swan Creek. He was quite a churchman and was a vestryman of Saint Georges' Church, Spesutia Parish. He married secondly Mary Vokes Stuart Carlisle.

Before I proceed further with the history of the Loney Family, I will give here what Mr. Marye, by long and painstaking research, has established about this much married ancestress of ours:

"Mary Vokes was born in 1716. In 1776 her age was sixty years, (census of Harford County, 1776). She and her sister, Hannah Vokes, were living in Philadelphia at the time of their respective marriages, and were members of the congregation of Christ Church. It is not known who their father was, among the testamentary records of the City of Philadelphia, there is no record of any man of that name, dying testa or intestate in the eighteenth century. I feel almost sure that Mary Vokes, who was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, May 8, 1772, was the mother of these two sisters. Their father might have been Captain Bartholomew Vokes, Master of the ship 'Sarah', trading between Philadelphia and the Madeira Islands, about 1724. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he left his wife and two daughters in Philadelphia, while he made his voyages, and that he died at sea or in foreign parts.

"According to an English authority, 'Baring-Gould,' Vokes is a Southern English variant of Vauex. There is a gentle family of the name at Limerick, Ireland. I have a small collection of instances of the name from English records.

"Mary Vokes was married in 1732 at Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Mr. Peter Stuart, a merchant of Philadelphia. Sometime after their marriage they emigrated to Somerset County, but now is Worcester County, Maryland, where there was a colony of Philadelphians, including Isaac Morris, son of the first Anthony Morris, who was probably an intimate friend of theirs. Peter Stuart died in Somerset County in 1739. His will is recorded there. He left a son James Stuart, and a daughter. James Stuart married Hannah, the daughter of Edmond Hough Esq., a very wealthy Quaker. The Cottman family of Baltimore are descended from this marriage.

"Mary Stuart then married Rev. Hugh Carlisle, who was then living in Somerset County. In 1744 he was inducted as Rector of Spesutia Parish, in what was then Baltimore County. The family then moved across the Bay. They had two children, Margaret, who married Richard Dallam, and General John Carlisle, one of the Charter members of the Society of the Cincinnati. This member-

ship is not represented today by any member of the family. Rev. Dr. Hugh Carlisle died in August, 1749. General John Carlisle married Elizabeth Lane, and left one child, John Federal William Carlisle, who died sine prole. He died in 1802.

"Mary Vokes Stuart Carlisle, (evidently did not grieve very long for her late lamented Reverend husband) [my words], for in 1750 she married John Loney. She was twice a widow of thirty-six and he a widower of thirty-nine years. His plantation adjoined the Glebe Lands of Saint George's Parish, as he was the oldest son and heir of William and Arabella Walston Loney. Mary survived her husband a number of years, and was living in 1783. Her sister, Hannah, married Patrick Lithgow, Gent. of Orange County, New York, and Philadelphia. He was a nephew and heir of Patrick Hume, of the Barbadoes. Patrick Hume left his nephew 2000 acres of land in Ulster County, New York, and the slaves thereon. What induced Mr. Lithgow to move to Philadelphia is not known. He died there in 1743, leaving all his estate to his wife."

John Loney had three children by his wife Mary, namely: William, born in 1752; Amos, born 1752, (they were evidently twins but William was the elder, as John Loney in his will mentions William first and then Amos); and Arabella, who was born in 1755. William Loney married Mary, the widow of Thomas Frisby. They had one child, Mary, who married John Forwood. Their son, William Loney Forwood, was the last of the family to live on the old Loney property, which John Loney was so anxious to keep in the family.

I will now continue Mr. Marye's account of Arabella Loney, who was his ancestress: "Hannah Lithgow died in 1779, leaving her sister Mary Loney a small pension. Most of her estate she bequeathed to her niece Arabella Loney, and her nephew Amos Loney. All the relatives mentioned in her will, were descendants of her sister Mary Loney; including a nephew Peter Worrall, who appears to have been the son of Mary Loney's daughter by her first husband, Peter Stuart. Hannah Lithgow left to her niece Arabella Loney valuable property in Philadelphia, and a number of pieces of silverware. This silverware was all made over to Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore, after Arabella Loney, then Mrs. Goulding, had become a Roman Catholic. The subsequent fate of the silverware is unknown. It is worthy of note, that Arabella Loney, although her father was a vestryman of Saint Georges' Parish, and her mother had been married to a clergyman of the Established Church, and a former Rector of Saint Georges', was not baptised in Saint Georges'. She was baptised many years after

her birth, in Christ Church, Philadelphia. Her baptism is entered in the Church records as that of 'Arabella Loney (SIC) niece to Mrs. Lithgow'. It seems probable that she lived with Mrs. Lithgow, her aunt, in Philadelphia until the death of the latter in 1779. Then she returned to her mother and brother William Loney in Baltimore County.

"Arabella Loney married William Young in 1783. A very old silhouette has come down from the Young Family, in an old frame. It represents a very young woman, in a dress with a ruffled collar, and wearing a large shell comb. On the back in faded brown ink are the initials A L. It evidently represents Arabella Loney, before her marriage. My conjecture is that it was made in Philadelphia, while she was living with her aunt Mrs. Lithgow." This is Mr. Marye's account of Arabella Loney. I have given it as he gave it to me, he has done extensive research in that line. I am indebted to him for a great deal of my information.

Arabella Loney married in 1783, Mr. William Young. Mr. Young was born in 1739, he was therefore sixteen years older than his wife, he died in 1788. They had four children, Hannah Young, who married Theophilus Dougherty, an attorney-at-law, in Baltimore; John Carlisle Young, D.S.P.; William Loney Young, born in 1783, married in 1810 Elizabeth Patter, who was born in Philadelphia, of English parents. Hannah and Theophilus Dougherty had one son Joseph, D.S.P. The issue of William Loney and Elizabeth Patter Young were Arabella Young, and several other children, who settled in New York. Arabella Young married D. S. Gittings. Their daughter, Elizabeth Mary Bose Gittings, married Mr. William Nelson Marye. They had one son, William Bose Marye.

Arabella Loney Young married secondly Patrick Goulding; they had two children, Caroline Goulding, who married Mr. Spillman. This is where cousin George Spillman comes into the family line; and Mary Goulding, who married William Bose, Editor and part owner of the Baltimore American. Mrs. Goulding died in 1860 and Mr. Goulding died in 1875.

Amos Loney, son of John and Mary Vokes Stuart Carlisle Loney, was the first of the line to leave the farm and try his fortune in the mercantile world. He was moderately successful, but seems to have lost his grip before he died, as he evidently died in debt, judging from the records we have before us. According to Miss Dandridge's notes, Amos Loney was a dealer in coal in 1788 at Tripolets Wharf, Baltimore. In 1796 the Baltimore Directory gives "Loney Amos, flour store, 53 Light Street." In 1790 Daniel

Carroll of Duddington conveyed to Amos Loney, "Orange" containing 100 acres. (This is in all probability, the place where he resided until his death in 1832, as it corresponds to the place advertised as his late residence.) In 1822 he owned other estates in Baltimore County then conveyed by him to his son John: "Cherry Garden," "Franklins Purchase," "Norwich," "Part of 'Hab Nab at a Venture." "Euloes Loan," conveyed to him by Charles Beotherson in 1797, was conveyed by Amos to John, 1829. From this it would seem that he had to dispose of most of his property before his death.

He married at the age of thirty, November 29th, 1782, Mary Anne Donellan, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Donellan, of Baltimore. Her name is given in different papers as Mary, Mary Anne and Polly. The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Adviser, of Tuesday, December 3, 1782, gives the following: "On Thursday evening Mr. Amos Loney, merchant was married to the amiable Miss Polly Donellan, both of this town."

The dates of birth of the following children of Amos and Mary Anne Loney are from the Register of Saint Pauls Parish, Baltimore. There were probably earlier births which were not recorded there. "Amos Loney's child, buried 1789; Frances Arabella Loney, born April 24th, 1791; John Loney, born 1793; Mary Anne Loney born June, 1795; William Loney, born 1798; a child buried 1799; Jane Loney, no date of birth." I know that neither Jane nor Mary Anne Loney married, I used to hear my mother speak of the two maiden great-aunts. Mary Anne Loney died April 25, 1870.

Frances Arabella Loney married Frances P. Stockton, November 17, 1817. Mr. Stockton I am positive was a brother of Esther Cox Stockton who married John Loney; I often heard my mother speak of uncle Frank Stockton. She never called her other uncles-in-law anything but Mr. so I am sure he must have been her real great-uncle. There is no record of any children born to this union. Francis P. Stockton was born and raised in Trenton, New Jersey. William Loney, born in 1798, married Rebecca Tryer, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Their children were William Amos Loney, who was born February 15th, 1822; he married on February 8, 1848, Ruth Ann Barker. The children born to this union were: William Loney, born November 5th, 1848, died Aug. 1, 1898. Mary Barker Loney, born December 24, 1851, married Frederick Roosevelt, they had no children. Ruth Arabella Loney, born May 17, 1853, married David Bruce Brown, New York. William Amos Loney married second, January 5, 1864, Alice Louise Allen. They had the following children: Alice Rebecca Loney, born May 15,

1865, married June 4, 1890, Harry Stephens Abbot; Allen Donellan Loney, married his half sister's step-daughter, Catherine Bruce Brown; Henry Edward Loney, married first Mary Hise Norton, she died and he then married Henrietta Rivera. Frederick Roosevelt Loney.

William Loney married Rebecca Tryer. Issue: Daughter Maria Elizabeth, married 1852 Richard Henry Chamberlaine. Issue: Rebecca Loney Chamberlaine, married Benjamin Henry Fabens. She died October 30, 1923; they had no children.

Mary Bose Chamberlaine, unmarried.

Charles Frederic Chamberlaine who married Emma Selsbee Cogswell, one child, William Cogswell Loney, who died at the age of 8 months.

Charles G. Chamberlaine, who died November, 1912.

Robert Lucas Chamberlaine—

Issue of Ruth Arabella Loney and David Bruce Brown;

William Loney, and David Bruce Brown; both are dead, leaving no issue.

Alice Louise Abbott, daughter of Alice Rebecca Loney Abbott, married first Clive Meredith; one daughter, Mary Ruth married Mr. Leslie whom she divorced. Alice Louise divorced Meredith and married second Alpheus Greer, two sons, Abbott and William Loney Greer.

Henry Donellan and Henriette Rivera Loney had one daughter Isabelle, who married Dr. Goldberg.

Frederick Roosevelt Loney left a son, Frederick Roosevelt Loney, Jr.

Allen Donellan and Catherine Bruce-Brown Loney had one daughter, Virginia Bruce Loney, who married Robert Howard Gamble and had two children, Catherine Bruce and Robert Howard Gamble Jr. She divorced Gamble and married second, Paul Abbott and had one son Paul Abbott, Jr.

William Amos and Rebecca Tryer Loney had two other sons, Henry Donellan Loney, born November 24, 1834. He married Anna Van Ness of Baltimore; Edward Myers Loney, born October 20, 1827; never married, he died January 15, 1863.

Col. Henry Donellan and Anna Van Ness Loney had one daughter Tillie who married in 1893 Col. Zinn of the United States Army. They had no children. Tillie was the idol of her mother, who had a great desire to see Tillie married. Cousin Anna was taken ill just about the time the wedding was to have taken place, and was so ill the wedding had to be postponed. She died in a few

days. Tillie felt that the only way she could carry out her mother's wishes was to be married at the head of her mother's coffin, so she was married just before the funeral at the head of her mother's coffin. My mother was in Baltimore at the time and attended the wedding. Cousin Henry Loney was Colonel of Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard. He was a charming gentleman; I remember with a great deal of pleasure visiting his home on Madison Avenue when I went to Baltimore, in the late 1890's.

I will now go back a little in my history to Amos and Mary Anne Loney and then bring my direct line down. Mary Anne Loney died October 14, 1821. The *American & Commercial Advertiser*, of Baltimore, has under date of October 13, 1821, the following item: "Died—On Wednesday the 10th instant Mrs. Mary Anne Loney, wife of Mr. Amos Loney of Baltimore County. No apology is offered, for adding another eulogy, to the records of mortality, for those who knew her and were connected with her, the worth and virtue of the deceased will justify the tribute. This valuable female, whose ardent desire and endeavor it was, to walk humbly and conscientiously before God, has been suddenly torn from an affectionate and now deeply afflicted family. Benevolence of heart, and warmth of feeling in an eminent degree, combined with peculiar tenderness of manner to endear her to all who have hearts to feel the value of virtue; and those who were blessed with her friendship, will fondly cherish the remembrance of one whose unobtrusive merit, guiltless course and estimable qualities, rendered her an object for virtuous imitation."

I wonder how many of her descendants would have an obituary notice such as that put in the paper in these times.

Amos Loney did not fare as well as his wife with the obituary writers, for we find the following in the *American & Commercial Advertiser*, under date of May 10, 1832: "Died on the 7th instant, near this City, Mr. Amos Loney in the 81st year of his age, having resided in the City and County of Baltimore 52 years."

I give here an advertisement which appeared in the *American & Commercial Daily Advertiser*, of August 3, 1832: "Valuable Farm at auction. On Wednesday, 15th August will be sold at the Exchange, at one o'clock P.M. to the highest, that well known property, on which the late Mr. Amos Loney resided, binding on the N. East boundary of the City of Baltimore, containing one hundred acres of land, sixty of which are in wood, affording an inexhaustible supply for fuel and fencing, the residue cleared and well adapted to the growth of grain grass etc.; and from its con-

tiguity to the city, may be manured at a very moderate expense. In point of healthfulness, this situation is inferior to none in the State. The water is fine. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, with numerous apartments; a barn with stabling below, sixty feet by thirty, corn house, milk house. The orchard, of the finest fruit, is young and thriving. To an industrious and active man who would turn his attention to marketing and grazing, this property would be a profitable investment. The credit will be liberal. Inquire on the premises or of J. Loney, At Farmers & Merchants Bank."

Mr. Marye gives me the following data on this piece of property: "This property was bought by a family named Chester. The present owners of the house and a few acres are named Hardesty. Mrs. Hardesty was a Chester. The house is not very interesting, but it has nice terraces, to the east, going down to a hollow where a small spring-branch, (now piped) used to flow. A few years ago Mrs. Hardesty showed me a pane of glass in one of the rooms, on which was scratched 'Arabella Loney.' The last time I called there Mrs. Hardesty told me she was distressed to say that this old pane of glass had been broken."

It appears from further research that this property was encumbered by a note of Amos Loney to the Farmers and Marchants Bank for \$3400, John and William Loney having gone Amos Loney's security. William Loney evidently bought the place in at the sale for \$2980; in 1835 John Loney ratifies the sale to William. John and William paid the balance of the debt off to the Bank. Loney's Lane on the east part of Baltimore is named for this property.

Now to come to our direct branch from Amos. John Loney, eldest son of Amos and Polly Donellan Loney, was born in 1793. He married Esther Cox Stockton, daughter of Esther Cox and Samuel Witham Stockton, of Philadelphia and New Jersey. He was evidently born at "Orange" the place where Amos Loney lived until his death. I do not know the exact date of the marriage of John Loney and Esther Cox Stockton, but I think it was around 1818. John Loney worked in the Farmers and Merchants Bank and was cashier of that bank at the time of his death in 1856. I do not know exactly where he lived in Baltimore, but sometime before his death he purchased "Wildwood," an estate on Harford Road, about twelve miles from Baltimore, near the present settlement of Lauraville. My mother told me that John Loney's death was rather mysterious. He had driven out to "Wildwood," to see about having it put in readiness for him to occupy. When he came home

he was taken violently ill, and died that night. It was thought by the family that he had been poisoned by his slaves who were at "Wildwood"; these slaves were very bad characters. After his death the family sold the slaves out of the State, as was generally done, when slaves were incorrigible, evidently slave owners did not want to impose bad characters on their neighbors.

John Loney and Esther Stockton Loney had the following children: Boudinot Stockton Loney, Francis Barton Loney, Mary Arabella Loney, Julia Stockton Loney, Thomas Loney and Esther Catherine Loney. Boudinot Stockton Loney married Ann French. He was a wholesale silk and notion merchant in Baltimore, and was very successful, leaving quite a comfortable fortune when he died. There were three children born to this union: Nannie Loney, who married Mr. Umpsteatter of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and Zurich, Switzerland. They had no children; Boudinot Stockton Loney, Jr., who married Corinne Agnes Speck, daughter of Judge Speck of Saint Louis; and Francis Barton Loney, who died unmarried. Boudinot Stockton, Jr. and Corinne Agnes Speck Loney had three children: Frances Speck Loney who married Reginald Mott Hull. They have one son, Stockton Loney Hull; Boudinot Stockton Loney, 3rd., married Doris Isabel Howard. They have no children; Corinne Speck Loney who married George Emerson Benson. They have two children, Frank W. and Corinne L. Benson.

Mary Arabella and Julia Stockton Loney never married. Esther Catherine Loney married Judge Perry of Cumberland. They had one son, Frank Loney Perry who married Louise —. They have no children. Thomas Donellan Loney married Gertrude Poindexter. They had two children: Thomas Poindexter, who married first Mary Jones. There were four children born to this union: Gertrude Poindexter, who married Joseph F. Body and had one daughter Virginia, who married John Rothwell. Two children were born to this union: John and Virginia Rothwell. Virginia divorced John Rothwell and married second, John Mulligan. One son was born to this union, Peter. Thomas Donellan Loney died fighting for Great Britain in the World War. Aileen Caines Loney married Peter Wright, Jr. and had three children: Peter 3rd, Aileen, and Thomas Poindexter Wright. Helen Duvall Loney married but divorced her husband, and now uses her maiden name. Thomas Poindexter Loney divorced Mary Jones and married as his second wife Grace Richardson. They had no children.

The second child of Thomas Donellan and Gertrude Poindexter Loney was May who married first Mr. Lay and had one son

Harry Lay, who became a Major in the Marine Service. He never married and is now dead. After her husband's death, May Lay lived in Washington, where she was considered one of the most attractive and beautiful women of the upper social set of Washington. She met and captivated Count Von Goetzen who at that time was the German Military Attache in the Spanish American War. He was very close to Emperor William of Germany, and she became a great favorite of that misguided monarch. Von Goetzen was made Governor General of German East Africa. When they went there to live, the great Wilhelm gave May a pair of milk white horses. They were supposed to frighten tigers away, when they drove through the jungle. The story is told, in fact it was printed in a Baltimore paper, that one night as they were driving through the jungle they were attacked by a tiger. She held the horses, while the Count got out of the vehicle, and beat off the tiger with a rhinoceros whip. Rather a thrilling adventure. The Von Goetzens are both dead. They left one daughter, the Countess Wanda, who is married and living in Germany.

We have now come to my grand-father, Francis Barton Loney. I have never known where the name Francis came from, but judge it came from his uncle, Francis Stockton, who married Arabella Loney. The Barton came from Dr. Mathias Barton, who married Catherine Cox, a sister of Esther Cox, who married Samuel Witham Stockton. Boudinot Stockton Loney got the Boudinot from Dr. Elias Boudinot who married Hannah Stockton, the sister of Samuel Witham Stockton. Dr. Boudinot was a very prominent citizen of Philadelphia. Francis Barton Loney was born on November 6, 1822; he went into the mercantile business in Baltimore. On February 12, 1846 he married Anne Elizabeth Keller, the daughter of Christian and Anna Maria Kraber Keller. He became a wholesale hardware merchant, and had a very thriving business in Baltimore.

He and his brother Boudinot acquired "Wildwood" after the death of their father, John Loney. This was a rather wonderful arrangement, the two families lived in absolute harmony for at least fifteen years, every summer at "Wildwood." Boudinot had three children and Francis had seven children. I think my grandmother and Aunt Nan must have been very remarkable women. My mother used to say that they never took up the childrens' quarrels but let them settle it themselves. "Wildwood" was about forty acres, they raised enough feed for their horses and cows. It was twelve miles from Baltimore. Grand-father and uncle Boud used to drive into town every day. In the winter they lived on

Madison Avenue, Grand-father at the corner of Madison and Dolphin, and uncle Boud about two squares away.

Grand-father had a flourishing business and they were very well to do. His business was largely with the South; when the Civil War broke out he lost very heavily, as he could not sell to the South, nor could he collect what the southern merchants owed him. They were great Southern sympathisers. Grand-mother belonged to a society which was formed to furnish bandages and supplies for Southern War Hospitals. Mother used to tell us how they met secretly and would tear linen for bandages. When the war broke out, and the Massachusetts Troops were attacked on the streets of Baltimore, my grand-father's friends, fearing that Baltimore would be the centre of the fighting, advised my grand-father to move his family to Winchester, Va. My mother was then twelve years old; she used to tell me how proud she was, when she had to change cars at Harpers Ferry one of the young Confederate Officers, whom my grand-father knew, offered her his arm, and escorted her from one train to another. My grand-father soon found that Winchester was a much greater war theatre than Baltimore, and moved his family back to Baltimore. His daughters were ardent Southerners, and when one of their neighbors flew the Stars and Stripes from her window, Mother and Aunt Fannie would always walk out in the middle of the street to keep from walking under the "Yankee" flag.

Grand-father was able to tide over his financial difficulties growing out of the war, and was able to maintain his regular standard of living for some years after the war. He was a great personal friend of General Lee's, when General Lee lived in Baltimore. My mother has told me that the proudest day of her life was when General Lee visited Baltimore after the war, and stopped and kissed her in the aisle of Grace Church. My grand-mother was very hospitable and after the war her house was a rendezvous for a great many ex-Confederate soldiers, who came to Baltimore to try to make a living. My grand-father took quite a few of these young men into his store to give them a start. Grand-mother was very musical, and they used to love to gather there and stand around the piano and sing the Southern songs.

Grand-father was unfortunate in business, owing to the fact that his book-keeper robbed him of over thirty thousand dollars. When I lived in Baltimore, I knew the late Mr. Henry Keidel, who was one of the last of the old wholesale hardware merchants of Baltimore. He had started in my grand-father's store, and then became a merchant himself. He told me that when my grand-

father was robbed, he made an assignment of every thing he had to his creditors. Mr. Keidel headed a delegation of the creditors, in a conference with my grand-father, and made the following proposition to him: That if he would consent to prosecute the offending book-keeper, they, his creditors, would make a settlement with him and enable him to continue in business. My grand-father's reply to this proposition was that he could not do that. He was so closely related to his book-keeper, by marriage ties, he could not send him to the penitentiary. He preferred to sacrifice everything rather than do that. He made the assignment to his creditors, and they were in very moderate circumstances until his death some years after that.

When he failed he sold his interest in "Wildwood" to uncle Boudinot and the Madison Avenue house went also. They moved to Bolton street where my grand-father died in his fifty-ninth year. From what I have always heard of him he was a man of very gentle manners, and had a very high sense of honor. I knew quite a few gentlemen in Baltimore who had known him very well personally.

Madison Avenue was a very fashionable neighborhood in those days, and the Loney's all settled around there. Grand-father, uncle Boud, uncle Tom, cousin William and Cousin Henry, all lived within about three squares of each other. They were a very united family and there was a great deal of social visiting among them.

The following children were born to Francis Barton and Anne Elizabeth Keller Loney: Fannie Loney, born December 15, 1846; she married John Hooff of Virginia and had two sons, Frank Loney and John Hooff. She died in 1933 in Pittsburgh, where she had lived a great many years. She was prominent in Church circles and was also an influential member of the Southern Society of Pittsburgh. Frank Hooff married Ella Doughatt of Pittsburgh, they had one daughter, Virginia Loney Hooff, who is unmarried and is now living in Pittsburgh. Frank and Ella Hooff are both dead as is John Hooff. The second child of Francis Barton and Anne Elizabeth Loney, was my mother, Mary Esther. I will write more of her later. Then came Annie Stockton Loney, born September 29, 1850; she died in 1893 unmarried. John Loney, born September 11, 1852, married in January, 1899 Gertrude Holiday. She died in 1905; they had no children. Esther Cox Loney, born October 4, 1853; she married John H. Wight in 1885. She had two sons, Frank Loney and Edward Hyatt Wight. She died in February, 1907. Frank Loney Wight married Gladys Mitchell Watts in 1909.

They have four children, Esther Cox Wight who married Nicholas Penniman 3rd and have one son Nicholas Penniman, 4th; John H. Wight who married Louise Robinson Risley, Gladys Mitchell Wight, married Selah Chamberlain, Jr., and Hannah Cox Wight, who married Charles Addison Foster. Francis Barton Loney, Jr., born March 23, 1858; he died unmarried June 29th, 1895. Helen Stockton Loney, born October 17, 1859; she married Mr. Samuel Griffith Davis, of Harford County. They had one son, Boudinot Stockton Loney Davis; he married Elizabeth Rowland, they have no children.

Uncle John and uncle Barton were both great lovers of sport. Uncle Barton was a very fine shot, also very fond of the water. Uncle John loved shooting, but could not stand much walking, as he was lame from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism he had when a young man. He was quite an expert bass fisherman, and was considered a very fine caster. He had one of the best and brightest dispositions I have ever known. His wife was ill for a long time before her death. She had great faith in Dr. Younger of Atlantic City and was under his treatment for months before her death. This necessitated uncle John giving up his business for some months, and living in Atlantic City. He was a bond salesman for the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Co. of Baltimore. Naturally when he was away from Baltimore his business went very much to pieces. She died in Atlantic City and her body was brought to Baltimore and buried. About two weeks after her funeral, uncle John was taken with a very bad attack of rheumatism and suffered intensely. I stayed with him for over three weeks and looked after him at night. Despite the fact of his wife's death and his business troubles, and his suffering, he was always bright and cheery when I got there in the evenings. I used to marvel at his courage and cheerfulness; he was a wonderful inspiration to me. He and I were very close friends, more like brothers than uncle and nephew. He died in 1932 at the age of eighty.

Aunt Hettie (Esther Cox) was lovely to me while I lived in Baltimore and certainly helped to lighten the burden of a poor country boy starting out to make his living in a big metropolitan city. I used to go there to dinner very often on Sunday, and my, what dinners. Aunt Hettie was a wonderful housekeeper and I used to enjoy her meals to the fullest. When the Wights moved out to their new country place "Wildwood," in the Green Spring Valley, I spent many week-ends at that magnificent estate. Both she and Mr. Wight were always lovely to me and treated me like a son. They both had very large and generous hearts. I always

felt welcome there, and used to drop in for week-ends at any time without an invitation and was always welcome.

Aunt Helen lived near Havre de Grace on a very large farm. I was very fond of both her and Mr. Davis, who was a lovely gentleman of the old school. I did not go there as often as I went to "Wildwood" owing to the fact that it cost a good deal more to go by train to Havre de Grace than it did by trolley to the Green Spring Valley. Pennies were not too plentiful in those days. When I did go there they were always lovely to me and I felt very much at home there. I missed them both very much when they were gone.

My mother, Mary Esther Loney, was named for her grandmother Esther Cox Stockton, who married John Loney, and her maternal aunt, Mary Margretta Keller. Mother was always called Mollie. As a child she was very delicate and suffered with Saint Vitus Dance; she was also threatened with curvature of the spine. To correct the curvature of the spine, she was strapped to a narrow board, which was swung from the ceiling. She was perfectly rigid on her back for five hours a day for nine years. She used to say that that was what made her fly footed. It cured her and she held herself as straight as an arrow, until her death. She met my father, who was thirteen years older than she, at a Confederate Fair, held at Belle Grove, near Galesville, in 1867. I always understood that he was very much attracted to her from the first. They were not married until five years afterwards. Mother and aunt Ginnie Hall were great friends and she used to stay at Lochlea with aunt Ginnie quite a great deal before her marriage. My mother, although raised in the lap of luxury, (her father's failure took place just about the time of her marriage, and she therefore had not felt the pinch of poverty as the other members of the family did) adjusted herself wonderfully to the life of a farmer's wife. This was not an easy task, as the panic of 1873 depressed farm prices very much, the farmers had not recovered from that when the depression of 1893 struck them. My mother's married life from a financial standpoint was not an easy one.

At my father's death, she had to take hold of the reins and manage the three farms, totaling over six hundred acres; farm prices were at a very low ebb, as my father died in debt, she had to mortgage the property to pay off the debts. At that time, corn was selling at one dollar and seventy five cents per barrel, wheat at fifty cents per bushel, tobacco at an average of six cents a pound, frying chickens at twenty five cents a piece and turkeys from seventy five cents to one dollar per head. She managed well

and after five years, she was able to pay off the mortgage of twenty five hundred dollars. She had saved one thousand dollars, my sisters supplied the rest, from an inheritance from grand-father Hall. When we sold "Simmons Chance," in 1909 she paid my sisters off thus freeing the property of debt. She was a splendid manager, very economical, yet she got a great deal of pleasure out of life.

She was very fond of young people, and her house was the meeting place for the beaux and belles, especially those who were having trouble at home with their affairs. Towards the last years of her life, her nerves weakened; I always felt it was a return of her childhood infirmity. She was still quite bright, but used to get restless and nervous. She had remarkable health; although I was over forty when she died, I had never seen her in bed sick, until about two months before her death. She had a fall and hurt her hip, she never recovered from it. She died July 8, 1924, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. I always felt comforted that she lived to know all of her grand-children.

It seems strange that an old healthy, virile family as the Loney family should have practically died out. Frederick Roosevelt Loney died leaving one small son, the only hope of continuing the family line. I hope it will be his fate to continue the family line.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS

Will of John Walston:

In the name of God amen. I, John Walston of Baltimore County in the Province of Maryland, Carpenter, being weak but of sound and perfect memory, praise be to God, do ordaine . .

Impr—I will and bequeath to my Three Children by name John Walston, Arabella Walston & Thomas Walston my Two Tracts of land, the one Called Proctors Hall, the other addition to Proctor's Hall (to) be equally divided betweene my Said Children only the uppermost part of the said: and to be Excepted and for all other my real and personall Estate, I ordaine to be Equally divided between my Said Children as aformenconed, Leaving in the said Children unto the nutrimt and bringing of my beloved wife Margaret Walston, untill my Children come to age, and all land and reall and personall Estate I have bequeathed unto my Said Children to be Vn to them and their heirs forever.

Item—As Touching Decent buryall I leave it to the discretion

of my Executrix whome I ordaine and appoint my Well beloved Wife Margaret Walston and my Loving Friend Ludwick Martin Erscutre. In Testamony hereof I hereunto sett my hand this twelfth day of January in the fourth year of their Majties Reigne. Anoq. Dom. 1692.

John Walston (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed & delivered in the Prene. of us

John Haselwood

Timothy Hunge

Richard Lewis

George Gunnell

momd'n yt upon the first day of March Anno. 1692 came the within named and made oath etc. before me.

Edward Boothby

April the 17th 1693

This Will Proved before mee, Letters Testimetry being granted to Margaret Walston the within named Ludwick Martin relinquishing his Exect Shipp.

Edward Boothby

Know all Men . . . that we, Arabella Loney, Francis Holland, William Cook, Benjamin Ozbourn of the County aforesaid are held & firmly bound unto the Right Honourable Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore in full and just sum of one hundred poundes sterling money . . . Sept. 8, 1720. The Condition is such that if the above bound Arabella Loney, Administratrix of all and singular the Goods, Chattels & Credits of William Loney, Late of Baltimore County deceased . . . do will and Truly administer etc. (this obligation is to be void etc)

Arrbella Loney

Francis 'Holland

William Cook

Benj. Ozbourne

Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattels of Wm. Loney late of Balt. County dec'd., app'd. by us the subscribers, Sept. 8, 1720

	£	S	P
One Old Coat, Vest, 2 pr. linnen Breeches			
One Old Hatt, 3 shirts	1	5	
One pr. old spatter dashes		5	
Cash left by dec'd.			10
2 pair men's falls		10	
13½ Ells Dowlass		18	2
Warming pan		10	

4 Cows and Calves	8		
One Mare and colt	3		
A pcle. old Books		6	
Debts due the Dec'd	2	6	2
	<hr/>		
On the inventory this is totaled to	98	1	9
Debts due Dec'd in Tobacco	1750 lbs.		
The crop left by the Dec'd	2549 lbs.		
	<hr/>		
Total in tobacco	4399 lbs.		
Indian Corn 8 barrels.			

Thos. T. Corr

HARFORD COUNTY WILLS

I Mary Loney of Harford County. Bequeath my Estate of Every description to my two grand-sons, William Loney Forwood and Thomas P. F. Forwood.

Signed April 1 1819 Probated Aug 24 1819

Thomas Overton & Uxor to Peter Ellis . . . This Indenture, . . . June 5 1675 from Thomas Overton and Jane his wife . . . tract of land called Beaver Neck . . . near Musketo Creek . . . 75 acres, late in possession of Bernard Uti.

The Mark of
Thomas x Overton
The Mark of
Jane x Overton

Thomas Overton died shortly after this transfer. "George Gunnell Administrator gave Bond 68,180 pounds of good tobacco, Dec. 15, 1677. The Inventory bears the same date.

1677, The Account of George Gunnell and Jane his wife Administrators of Thomas Overton Late of Baltimore County Deceased. George Gunnell Gent. who Married the Administratrix of Thomas Overton immediately after his death and was Privy to all payments.

He Proved this account.

Acknowledged signatures etc. Oct 28 1700

Indenture April 13 1703 between William Loney & Jane his wife . . . to Thomas Chappell . . . consideration 30 pounds of good and lawfull money of England that tract of Land known by the name of Beavore

The Mark of
William x Loney

The Mark of
Jane x Loney

Index of Early Settlers Land Office, Annapolis, Md.

May 5 1675 John Wallston Rights 50 acres

Came John Wallston of Baltimore County and proved rights to fifty acres of land for Transporting himself into this province to inhabite

Know all men by these presents that I John Wallston of Baltimore County for a valuable consideration to me paid by James Phillips of and in to the Rights of Fifty acres of land due to me for transporting myself into the province of Maryland to have and to hold the same to him the said James Phillips his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said James Phillips his heirs and assigns forever. Witness my hand and Seale May 5th 1675

John Walston

Witness

Sa Cressey

John Blomfield

Know all men by these presents that we Mary Carlisle, Edward Wakeman and Sam Webb, are held and firmly bound unto the Right Honorable the Lord propriety of this Province in full and just the sum of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling Money of Great Britain. This ninth day of November 1749. The condition of the above obligation is . . . That if the above bound Mary Carlisle Admx. of all and singular the Goods etc. of the Rev. Hugh Carlisle, late of Baltimore County deceased, do make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory etc. and the same do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the prerogative Court of Annapolis at or before the Ninth Day of February next ensuing . . . And truly Administer according to Law . . . and do make or cause to be made a true and just account of the said deceased or her Administration at or before the Ninth Day of November next etc. then this obligation to be void and of no effect; or else to stand etc.

Mary Carlisle (SEAL)

Edward Wakeman (SEAL)

Samuel Webb (SEAL)

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us

Ignatius Wheeler

John Gill

Inventory of the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of the Rev. Hugh Carlisle, late of Baltimore County, Deceased appraised . . . This 2nd day of January 1750, viz.—2 Cows and yearlings—A

chest of Drawers. A desk—a parcel of old Silver $20\frac{3}{4}$ oz. etc. Amount 300 pounds six shillings nine pence.

Aug. 31st 1751 John Loney and Mary his wife makes oath that they know of no relation to the deceased in this province before W. Young, deputy Commissioner Baltimore County, March the 17th, 1751 John Loney and Mary His Wife made oath on the Holy Evangelist that the foregoing is a just and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattels which were of the deceased that came to their hands at the time of the making hereof and what hath come to their sight or knowledge they will return in an additional Inventory that they know of no concealment nor suspect any to be and if they should discover any they will acquaint the Commissary or his deputy that it may be enquired into, and they make oath they will well and truly give an account of every part and parcell of the deceased's Estate that shall hereafter come to their sight and knowledge.

W. Young, Deputy Commissary
Baltimore County.

Rent Roll of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties

Acres 200 yearly rental 4 shillings

"'Proctors Hall' surveyed 30 Aug 1659 for George Gouldsmith and Nathaniel Proctor and now belongs to ye orphan of John Wallston. Re-surveyed into Proctors Hall & the enlargement 20 November 1741"

"234 acres rent 5 shillings $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence. 'Proctors Hall' and the enlargements resurveyed for John Loney 20 Nov., 1741. Reduced into one entire Tract Pattened 16th Nov. 1742. Property 234 acres rent 4 shillings $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence. John Loney to John Loney May 27th 1766 Devise."

"'Proctors Hall' 200 acres on Swan Creek surveyed 1659 for George Goldsmith and Nathaniel Proctor; bought by John Walston from George Goldsmith 1686: Owned by William Loney husband of Arabella Wallston; inherited by John Loney, who in his will 1766, says 'It is my desire that my land before mentioned should be Retained in my Family as long as the name and Lineage shall survive.'"

Nov. 5, 1689. Edw. Boothby signs Powers of Attorney before Edward Bedell and John Walstone two of his Lordships Justices."

"1686 (An Act for the Payment and assessment of the publique Charge of this Province) To John Walstone of Baltimore County One Hundred and Eight pounds of Tobacco"

"That for regulating the affairs civill in Baltimore County

Capt. Henry Johnson, Mr. Edward Beadle, Mr. Maske Richardson, Justices of the Quorum, Mr. Francis Watkins, Mr. John Wallstone, Mr. George Goldsmith etc. Justices" Sept. 4, 1689.

Will of John Loney:

I, John Loney, of Baltimore County in the Province of Maryland do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form Following, viz

Imprimis it is my Will and Desire that my loving Wife Mary Loney, have the full use of all my real and personal Estate during her widowhood for the use of herself and my three youngest children, except such part of my land that I hereafter devise to my son John, which lies to the Westward of the Glebe of Saint George's Parish and such Part, he, my said son, to have the liberty of settling on if he should choose there to improve at any time he may think proper after my decease but not so as to disturb or hinder my said wife from free enjoyment of all the other part of my lands.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my beloved son John Loney that part of my lands lying on Swan Creek contained with (sic) the antient bounds of the tract called "Proctor's Hall," and the addition thereto made on the said Creek by my Resurvey there on which Parcell of Land called "Proctor's Hall" with the addition aforesaid thereto made, I give and bequeath unto my said son John to him and to the heirs of his Body Lawfully Begotten forever, and it also is my will that if my said son John Loney should offer my lands devised to him as aforesaid for sale, in such case I then give unto my son William Loney and the heirs of his Body Lawfully Begotten forever, as it is my desire that my land before mentioned should be retained in my family as long as the name and lineage shall survive.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my beloved son William Loney that part of my lands lying on Swan Creek contained within the antient Bounds of "Goldsmith Enlargement" and the addition thereto made on the Creek by my Resurvey thereon, which Parcell of land called "Goldsmiths Enlargement" with the addition aforesaid thereto made on the Creek that will lie from the place where the antient Poak Hickery stood by a line drawn North East to the Creek aforesaid, I give and bequeath unto my said son William to him and to the heirs of his Body Lawfully Begotten forever, but in the case of the death of my said son William without lawful issue in such sort I give the lands aforesaid to him devised unto my son Amos Loney, to him and the heirs of his Body Law-

fully Begotten forever, and it also is my will that if my said son William should offer lands devised to him as aforesaid for sale, in such case I then give the same unto my son John Loney and the heirs of his Body Lawfully Begotten forever, as it is my desire that my land before mentioned be retained in my family as long as the name and lineage shall survive.

Item—It is my will and desire that my Personal Estate at the decease of my beloved wife Mary Loney, or at the time of her marriage, if it should happen that she again marys after my decease be equally divided between my five children John, Stephen, William, Amos and Arabella. Lastly I appoint my beloved wife Mary Loney the Executrix of this my last and only will hoping and reposing trust that my said wife will settle and adjust any small debts that may be due from me and have due care to the bringing up and education of my three younger children. In Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal the 25th day of March Anno. Dom. Seventeen Hundred and Sixty Four

John Loney (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by the Testator as his Last Will and Testament and in his presence and at his request we have subscribed our names as evidences thereto

Margaret Carlile

Amos Garrett

John (x his mark) Walker

May 27th 1766 came Margaret Carlile and John Walker. Two of the subscribing witnesses to the within and foregoing Will and came Amos Garrett the other Witness to the said Will some small time after and all of them being duly and solemnly sworne on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth and saith that they saw the Testator John Loney sign the said Will and heard him publish and declare the same to be his Last Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehension of sound and disposing mind and memory, that they subscribed their respective names as Witnesses to the said Will and John Walker making his mark in the presence of the said Testator and at his request sworne before.

William Young

Deputy Commissary of Baltimore County

An Inventory of the Goods & Chattels etc. of John Loney, late of Baltimore County appraised by us the Subscribers in current money of this province this 21st day of November, 1766

	£	s	p
1 Negro man named Jack, aged 45 years	45		
1 Negro woman named Bett, aged 35 years	45		
Other Negroes, Nan, Kate, Jack, Chloe, Duchess			
2 old horses 2 old mares	7	10	
(other stock, farming implements, etc.)			
5 old tables 10 old chairs	2	15	
To a Parcell of old books (30)	1	10	
½ dozen of silver tea spoons, 1 pr. sugar tongs	1	5	
To 1 silver pepper box		9	

Amount

391 10 0

July 11th, 1767 came Mary Loney, Executrix . . . and made oath . . . that the foregoing and annexed is a just and perfect Inventory Etc.

John Hall of Cry
Samuel Griffith, Appraisers.

Nearest of Kin

Amos Garrett

John Loney

Amos Garrett Greatest Creditor

“MEN OF MARYLAND”

By Dr. George Archer

These lists of Associaters embrace the names of the men of Harford County, who in 1775 and 1776 pledged themselves to promote and support to the utmost of their power, both by arms and commercial restrictions the opposition to the oppressive measures of the mother country.

Association of Susquehanna Hundred 1776

Thomas Loney

Association taken in part of Spesutia Hundred by John Carlile 1776

Moses Loney

William Loney

Josias Carvel 'Hall's Company No I 12th day of August 1775

Josias Carvel Hall, Captain

William Young, First Lieutenant

(Private) William Loney

Captain Greenbury Dorsey's Company No. 8 Oct 31 1775

(Private) Moses Loney

Harford Greens, one of two companies formed from Harford Militia for the Flying Camp . . . Oct 15 1775
(Private) William Loney

Maryland Muster Rolls

Enrolled by Capt. Paca. Reviewed and passed by Jos. Carvel
Hall July 24 1776

John Loney

PARISH REGISTER NOTES

Register of Saint George's Parish (Spesutia), Baltimore County now Harford County

"Arabella Walstone Daughter of John Walstone and Margaret Walstone, born at Swan Creek the Second Day of June in the year of our Lord 1690."

"William Lone & Arabella Walsten were married April 27th 1706."

"John Walstone, son of John Walstone and Margaret Walstone, Born at Swan Creek Twelfth Day of March, in the year of our Lord 1697-8."

"Jonathan Ward & Sarah Walston were married September the 28th 1712."

"Margaret, Daughter of William & Arrabella Loney born the 15th of July in the year of our Lord God 1708."

"John, Son of William & Arrabella Loney was Born the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1711."

"William Loney the Son of William and Arabella Loney was Born the Eighteenth Day of January, 1713."

"December the 22nd, 1737, Then was John Loney married to Sarah Denson."

"May the 20th, 1738, Then was Born William Loney. Son of John Loney and Sarah his wife."

"Feb'y the 19th 1739 Then was Born John Loney, son of John Loney and Sarah his wife."

"Stephen Loney, the son of John Loney and Sarah his wife was Born the Twenty fifth day of June, Anno Domini, 1742."

"James Barns married to Bethiah Loney May 27th, 1725."

Register of Saint Margarets Parish, Anne Arundel County

"John Pettybone Gardner and Elizabeth Loney were married the 12th day of January 1740."

Register of Saint John's Parish (Joppa), Baltimore County

"(Bap.) Feb. 14, 1813 Mary Loney, Born 24 Feb. 1788 Parents, William Loney and Mary his wife."

Bap. "Feb 14 1813 William Loney, Born 10 Feb. 1805. Parents John Forwood and Mary his wife."

(Married) "Dec 8 1802, John Forwood and Mary Loney License Dec. 6 1802

(Buried) "1807 Aug. 5, Wm. Loney."

NOTES ON THE SURNAME OF LONEY

Compiled by Mr. William Bose Marye

Semmes Collection Maryland Historical Society

Deed, May 18, 1729 William Loney, Attorney, of the City of London and Henry Wharton, of Saint Mary's County, Gent. to John Taylor, of Richmond County Va. Witnesseth that the said Loney on behalf of Jonathan Forwood and Henry Wharton 1 pound 5 shillings paid by said Taylor, conveys land calle "Rices Manor." Said land patented to Jesse Wharton, and from him descended to Henry Wharton, and was by him Dec. 6, 1704 mortgaged to John Hyde of London Merchant, and by John Hyde mortgaged to Jonathan Forwood in 1714 Signed by William Loney & Henry Wharton.

Deed May 19 1729 William Loney, Mariner, Attorney of Jonathan Forwood of the City of London, Merchant, and Henry Wharton of Saint Mary's County Maryland Gent. to John Taylor, of Virginia, for consideration of 600 pounds "Rices Manor" Alias "Lewis Neck"

Palgraves Parliamentary Writs and Military Summons
John Loney (Johannes Lony) Citizen returned for Worcester Parliament at Carlisle 20th Jan 1307

Ibid Vol II Page 1122

Richard de Loveny (Richardes de Loueny) one of the Collectors—also one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminier in the Counties of Somerset and Dorset 1314

Ibid Page 1116

Robert Lony (Robertus Lonye) man captor of Johannes atte Mere, Burgess returned for Ludgershall 7 Ed II (1313) Robertus Lonye Burgess returned for Ludgershall, Parliament at Westminster in 8 days of St. Michael 8th of Oct 1320

Year book of Probates Vol I 1630-1634 Page 122

Edward Loney of South Cheriton (per Horsington) Somerset, will probated February 16 1632-3, by relict Agnes

Same Volume II Page 340

Margaret Lonye, alias Loney of per Horsington Somerset, will probated Feb 14 1638-9 by John Lonyeman the elder

Calendar of State Papers (Domestic) 1694-1695 page 106

April 20 1694 Whitehall Commission for Slingsby Bethell, Gent. to be Lieutenant to Captain Edward Harrington in the Regiment of foot commanded by Henry de Caumont, Marquis de Roda, and for James Loney, Gent, to be Lieutenant to Captain Thomas Brown in the same Regiment

Description Catalogue of Ancient Deeds Vol II page 400 B 3405.

Saturday after St. Augustines, 14th Edward III. Hauts—release by William the prior and the Convent of St. Denis by Southampton, to Henry de Flemyng Burgess of Southampton. Witnessed by Nicholas Lony, Bailiff of Southampton and others

Register of the Diocese of Worcester 1301 to 1435 Page 96
John Lony mentioned 1307

Somerset Medieval Wills 1383 to 1500 Vol 16

Will of John Att Water of Wells County Somerset 23rd June 1500 To Alison Louenay, Personalty

Will of Robert Chippeleigh 12 March 1406, leaves 2 shillings 6 pence to John Loueny Chaplain "to celebrate my soul"

Register of Falmouth, Devonshire Vol 1 page 58

Arthur Loney Mariner, of Cooper (Cupar?) in the County of Fife in Scotland and Thomasin Denton, widow married 3 October 1775

Commissariat of Edinburgh, 1514-1600 Testaments

Alexander Louney in Fullerton, Sheriff of Forfar, 25 January 1586-7

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills

John Lony (Lovy) Husbandman South Cheriton, Horsington, Somerset 1608

Lincolnshire Wills

Agnes Louney, Boston 1577

Christianed St James Clerismold, London, May 11 1628 Mary daughter of Anthony Lonnye and Katherine his wife.

Register of Saint Pauls Church Covent Garden, London

Buried August 2 1674, Henry son of Henry Loney

July 16 1669 Buried Henry son of John Loney from St Martins in the Fields

Memorials of Saint Margarets, Westminster London

Buried 1625 Sarah Loney

The Genealogist Vol XII, page 136

Sire John de Lonye

Arms—Cludser de argent de azur od le cleef grtt molez ch. or

Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Vol. 12, part II, 1537

Index has name of William Lony of Southampton, not found in the text

History of Bedfordshire, Vol III page 286

Redbornestoke Hundred. The Prior of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem held a view of fraulspledge in Priestley in 1286 and in 1550, which at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Richard Loney with other of the prior's land

Appendix to 8th report of Royal Historical Manuscript Commission, Part I (1881) page 638

Deeds belonging to Church of Saint Andrews, Worcester, Deed 35th year of Edward I Feast of Saint Kenelm King and Martyr, Worcester, Deed poll John Dorlyng, Citizen of Worcester, to William de Wynchecombe, Rector of Saint Andrews, Worcester, Witness William Cole and John Lony then Bailiffs of Worcester et al

Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII Anno 1519-1522 (no 2257) In a letter dated May 14 1522 from — to Wolsey, mention of one Lowney as lately deceased

Scottish Record Society, Commissariat of Saint Andrews, 1549-1800 Register of Testaments.

Begis Lony, Spouse to Umqulule John Hallow, sometime bur-gess of Cupar 10 May 1596

John Lony, in Kingzane, parish of Monimaill 31 May 1615

John Lony, in Hilcarnie, parish of Creich, 16 October 1620

Christian Wardlaw, spouse of the late John Lonye at Crail 1 Dec. 1549

Begge (Balze) Baille, spouse of William Lonye 18 Dec. 1549

Melrose Parish Register—Baptisms (Scottish Record Society)

Helen Lounie (In index but not found)

Dec 28 1660 James Lounie in Galashiels, a.s.n. John (Lounie) w. Markee Blailsie, John Fiergrive.

August 27 1685, John Lounie, a.d.n. Issobell, w. James Eilles, John Stenbouse

Cambridge Parish Records Vol II folio 4

Jhon Lony and Janet Horne married Nov 5 1598

These notes are placed here not because they have any direct connection with our Loney family. That we cannot prove altho it is possible that we are descended from some of these Loney's. I have placed them here to show that the name of Loney has been prominently mentioned in different parts of England and Scotland since 1300. We can, I think, safely feel that our line sprang from a family of good standing.

KELLER FAMILY

I do not know much about the Keller family. Mrs. Jack Lassiter of Selma, Alabama, who was Leila Keller, daughter of Thomas Fairfax Keller, and a first cousin of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind prodigy, tells me that Casper Keller, the immigrant, was born in Berne, Switzerland, August 25, 1736. He married Ammargretta Cassel, who was born June 11, 1747. They were married January 19, 1768. They emigrated to Hagerstown, Maryland, and are both buried there. I do not know the date of their deaths. I have made numerous inquiries at the Court House and among the Lutheran and German Reform Churches, but can find no record of them. They had four sons, David, (Helen Keller's ancestor) John, Daniel and Christian, who was our ancestor.

Christian Keller was born September 16, 1770. He was married on December 15, 1815 to Ann Maria Kraber, the daughter of Martin and Louisa D'Arment Kraber. Christian Keller had moved to Baltimore and entered the milling business. I have understood from my grand-mother that he had accumulated one hundred thousand dollars before he married. He lost this fortune after he was fifty years old. The cause of his financial failure was that he endorsed his friends' notes, and had to pay them. He was again successful in his financial ventures, and when he died, at the age of seventy-eight years, he had accumulated quite a tidy fortune. He had a flour mill, a coffee mill and a chocolate mill, on Jones Falls, very near where Greenmount Cemetery now is.

They lived at first near the mills, just about where Guilford Avenue now crosses the Falls. They had four children, Mary Margretta, born October 31, 1818. She married in August, 1867, Mr. Francis N. Cabell, of Nelson County, Virginia. She died in 1871; Ann Barbara Keller, born April 10, 1817, died September 13, 1824; William Tell Keller, born March 4, 1820, died October 25, 1874; Ann Elizabeth Keller, born July 17, 1824, married Francis Barton Loney, February 12, 1846. She died March 10, 1907. Christian Keller and his family moved from his home on Jones Falls to Waterloo Row, which is now Calvert Street, between Pleasant and Madison Streets. It was a very fashionable section of the town at that time. Grand-mother was married from there. Both Christian and Ann Maria Keller were very religious people. He was a German Lutheran and she was a German Reformed church-member. They went to one church in the morning and the other in the evening,

every Sunday. They were very regular and always took their children. They both stuck to their own faith until their deaths. My grand-mother did not join the Episcopal Church until after she was married.

I have heard my grand-mother say that when her father was married he gave a very fine bachelors' party. Some of his neighbors, who were jealous of him, insinuated that he had borrowed the chairs, decanters and punch glasses. He quietly informed them that they were his own and not borrowed. I now own four of those Duncan Phyfe chairs and one of the cut glass decanters; they are priceless, I do not wonder that his neighbors were jealous of them.

When they lived near Jones Falls, they were near neighbors of a family named Arthur, who were bakers. When grand-mother was born, one of the Arthur boys came to the house with a wheelbarrow; he said he had heard that the Keller's had another girl baby, so he asked Christian Keller if he would not trade the girl baby for their boy baby, as they had no girls. He had brought the wheel barrow to take the girl baby home in. It is needless to say that the trade was not made. Grand-mother used to enjoy telling that story. It might be interesting to note that the Arthur's are still in the bakery business in Baltimore.

The Keller's were passionately fond of music, as were most German Swiss. My grand-mother and her sister, Mary Margretta, were taught to play and sing, Mary Margretta, or Nena, as my mother used to call her, played the piano, while grand-mother sang. Grand-mother sang in a concert when she was nine years old. Her father was so pleased at her performance, that he gave her a ring which was a very much prized possession of hers. After the death of her husband and the marriage of most of her children, grand-mother at the age of sixty-five, sat down at her piano and learned her own accompaniments. She played and sang until she was over eighty years old; she had a lovely soprano voice. I used to enjoy hearing her singing the old fashioned songs.

Nena was a rather peculiar person; my mother always said she was very suspicious, and was afraid some man would marry her for her money. She married at the age of forty-nine Mr. Frances Cabell, a widower, a member of one of the old Virginia families. They lived in Nelson County on the James River. He was very visionary and impractical. Mother used to visit them. It was a long tedious trip by rail and canal boat. One of the stories mother used to tell about this couple, was that the negroes living around them were great thieves. One night Nena woke up and realized that the negroes were stealing their potatoes. She woke up Mr. Cabell, and

told him what was going on. He replied, "Do not disturb me, I was dreaming of planting trees in Paradise." She told him he had better come back to earth and stop the negroes from stealing his potatoes on the James River. She must have had some of the frugal German Swiss in her. She and I think he were members of the Swedenborgian faith. Mother often spoke of their belief. Mother was her favorite niece. I think the Mary in mother's name came from her. Mother was with her when she died, and with Mr. Cabell brought her body to Baltimore for burial. Mother was engaged to my father at the time, and he went half way and met her. I think she was always very grateful to him as he was a great help to her on that trying trip. Mr. Cabell was so visionary and impractical, he was not much help in a time like this.

Uncle William Tell Keller, who was called Billy, had one son Billy who was a doctor in Louisville, Kentucky. We have lost sight of his descendants.

MARRIED	BORN	DIED
Martin Kraber to Louisa D'Arment Casper Keller to Ammargretta Cassel Jan. 19, 1768	25, Aug., 1756 11, June, 1747	
Christian Keller to Ann Maria Kraber Dec. 18, 1815	Sept. 16, 1770 Nov. 27, 1784	July, 1848 Dec. 22, 1839

Children of Christian Keller and Ann Maria Kraber, his wife

Mary M. Keller to Frances N. Cabell of Nelson Co., Va., Aug., 1867	Oct. 31, 1818	
William Tell Keller	Mar. 4, 1820	Oct. 2, 1871
Ann Barbara Keller	April 30, 1817	Oct. 25, 1874
Ann Elizabeth Keller	July 17, 1824	Sept. 13, 1824
to Francis B. Loney Feb. 12, 1846	Nov. 6, 1822	Mar. 10, 1907
		Mar. 31, 1880

Children of Francis Barton and Ann Elizabeth Loney

Fannie Loney	Dec. 15, 1846	— — 1934
Mary Esther Loney	Jan. 30, 1849	July 8, 1924
Annie Stockton Loney	Sept. 29, 1850	Mar. 20, 1893
John Loney	Sept. 11, 1852	
Esther Cox Loney	Oct. 4, 1853	Feb, 1907
Francis Barton Loney	Mar. 23, 1858	June 29, 1895
Helen Stockton Loney	Oct. 17, 1859	

STOCKTON FAMILY

The Stockton family is probably the most illustrious family that we are descended from. Bulwer, in his "Last of the Barons," mentions John Stokton, Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Edward the fourth. This gentleman, according to Bulwer, in that delightful book, was rather timid, but prudent and fond of his money and his personal safety; he was anxious and willing to make compromises when new kings appeared before London, which was a rather frequent occasion in those times. I will leave this tradition to the judgment of my readers, whether it is accurate or not, I have simply mentioned it to show that the family must have been of some prominence, to have been mentioned by Lord Lytton in his book.

The first of the Stockton family that we have anything definite on was one John Stockton Esq. of Keddington in the Parish of Malpas, in the County of Chester, England. He married in 1550 Eleanor Clayton. From them was descended Richard Stockton, the Immigrant, I imagine he was a grand-son of John and Eleanor Clayton Stockton. Richard the Immigrant, married in England, Abigail —; they came to Burlington, New Jersey, prior to November 8, 1656.

The children born to this union were as follows: Richard Jr., who married, Aug. 1st, 1691, Sussannah Robinson; John—there is no record of his marriage; Job, who married Anne Pelty; Abigail, who married Richard Ridgeway; Mary, who married first, George Shinn. He died and then she married Silas Crispin; when he died she consoled herself by marrying Richard Ridgeway, Jr. She was evidently a very attractive damsel or she must have enjoyed marrying very much. Her third husband must have been the step-son of her sister Abigail, as I do not imagine she married her nephew; Sarah, who married Benjamin Jones; Hannah, who married Philip Philips; Elizabeth who married Richard Budd.

Richard and Abigail had, as we have seen, three sons and five daughters. They seem to have been very successful in marrying off their daughters. Richard Stockton died in 1707, we have no record of his wife's death. I think that after living sometime in Burlington, they moved to what is now Princeton, New Jersey.

Richard Jr. and Sussannah Robinson Stockton had the following children: Richard 3rd, born in 1692, no record of his marriage

or death. Samuel, born in 1694; he married first Ann Doughty, and secondly he married Rachel —. Joseph, born in 1696, married Elizabeth —. Robert, born in 1698, married Rebecca Phipps in 1729; he died in 1757. We have no record of his wife's death. Thomas—we know there was a Thomas although there is no record of his birth, death or marriage, so we will leave him as just Thomas. We see by this that Richard Jr. and Sussannah had six sons, four of whom married, I imagine that this is why there are so many of the Stockton name in this country.

John and Abigail Philips Stockton had the following children: Richard the fourth, generally known as Richard "The Signer," (he did sign the Declaration of Independence, being a member of the Continental Congress); he married Anice Boudinot. John married Mary Hibbitts. Philips, born July 11, 1746, married Katherine Cuning. Samuel Witham married Esther Cox; they are our ancestors. Samuel Witham Stockton was killed by being thrown from his carriage in Trenton in 1795. Hannah married Dr. Elias Boudinot, that is how the Boudinot name became so prominent in the Loney family. Abigail married Capt. Pintard. Sussannah married Louis Pintard. Rebecca married Rev. William Tennet. By this we see that John and Abigail Stockton had four sons and four daughters, all of whom married. There are three rather startling peculiarities that we note about the Stockton family, first they all had large families, second nearly all of their children married, third often sisters and brothers, or sisters married people of the same name; I presume that they either married brothers and sisters, or near relatives of each other's wives or husbands. I feel that these family characteristics are worth calling to the attention of the reader.

We are descended from Samuel Witham and Esther Cox Stockton. He took up Diplomacy as his career, and was Minister to Holland and Austria, during and after the Revolutionary War. He negotiated a very important Treaty with Holland. He died, as I have mentioned before, rather early in life. He left two children, Francis, who married Arabella Loney, and Esther Cox Stockton, who married John Loney, a brother of Arabella Loney. Mrs. Samuel Witham Stockton took unto herself a second husband, in the person of the Reverend Nathaniel Sayre Harris. These children of Samuel Witham Stockton's seemed to have had the Stockton idea of marrying brother and sister. It is rather strange that this peculiar trend did not descend to the Loney family, John Loney and Esther Cox Stockton Loney were my great-grand-parents.

As I have said before, the Stocktons were a very illustrious and prominent family, most of them married into prominent families. They were among the founders, if not the founders, of Princeton University. The old Stockton home "Marven" is still located near the University. Annice Boudinot, who married Richard, "The Signer," was a very talented woman, quite a poet by the way. She was a very intimate friend of General Washington. There is an ode, still extant, which she wrote on the "Father of his Country." The Stocktons have produced writers, Frank R. Stockton being the most celebrated, Admirals, Judges, Senators and Representatives. When the late Bayard Stockton retired from public life, some years ago, he was either the fourth or fifth generation of his family to represent New Jersey in the Halls of the Congress of the United States, either in the Senate or the House.

I have only given a brief history of the Stockton family, as they have been very much written up and one can find their history in almost any large library. This is one family that I do not think we have any cause to blush for having been descended from. No wonder the Loneys used the name so often in naming their children. I am indebted to Mrs. Bayard Stockton of Princeton, New Jersey, for most of my information on the family.

I will not trace the family any further as the line merges into the Loney line with the marriage of Esther Cox Stockton and John Loney.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON THE STOCKTON FAMILY

Admiral Cochradth fought a memorable battle between the Dutch and English in the reign of Charles II.

Catherine Cox married Dr. Mathias Barton and from this union comes the Barton in the Loney Family.

Dr. Elias Boudinot, who married Hannah Stockton, the sister of Samuel Witham Stockton, originated the idea of a National Thanksgiving. He, when serving as a Representative in the Lower House of Congress, from New Jersey, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That a joint committee of both houses be directed to wait upon the President of the United States, to request that he would recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts, the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a Constitutional Government for their safety and happiness.

“Ordered that Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Silvester be appointed of the said committee, on the part of the House.” The resolution was passed September 25, 1789. President Washington appointed November 26, 1789, for a day of general Thanksgiving to Almighty God. Dr. Boudinot became Director of the Mint in 1795. He was the first president of the American Bible Society in 1816.

The resolution for a general Thanksgiving met with some opposition from Rep. Burke of South Carolina, who stated he did not like this mimicking of European customs. He observed that two parties at war often sang the Te Deum, altho one was victorious and the other not. Rep. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of South Carolina thought the House had no business to interfere in matters which did not concern it. Observing that the people might not want to give thanks for a Constitution until they had tried it out.

DONNELLAN FAMILY

We do not know much about the origin of the Donnellan family. According to Miss N. S. Dandridge, the first Donnellan was Thomas of Talbot County who married Margery —. His will was probated July 8, 1703. Thomas Sr. and Margery had three children, namely Mary, Thomas Jr., and John. We do not know what became of Mary and John. Thomas Jr. married February 5, 1718, Elizabeth Deans. Thomas Jr. died in 1726 and his wife Elizabeth administered on his estate. They had one son, Thomas 3rd. We are not sure of the exact date of his birth. He married Anne —. We do not know the date of Thomas 3rd's marriage. He and Anne had five children: Mary Anne, Jane, Fanny, Thomas, and Betsy. Mary Anne, our ancestress, we need not mention here as I have already told of her in my Loney notes. Jane married in 1785 Mr. Benjamin Crockett and from them are descended the Barroll family, and from this family come the Jenkins and Worthington families, the Furbers and the Keisters. To return to Thomas Donnellan 3rd, he evidently came to Baltimore from Talbot County. He must have become quite a prominent merchant. In 1776 he was authorized by the Continental Congress to sign Bills of Credit for supplies for the Revolutionary Army. He was commissioned Commissary General in 1780. Mrs. Donnellan died in 1800, and Thomas Donnellan died in 1810.

Thomas Donnellan was evidently a good business man, honest and upright, as he seems to have had the confidence of his contemporaries. He evidently became a gauger after the Revolution, judging from one of the ads we have here. He must have accumulated quite a little money judging from his Executrix's accounts. He could not have had much faith in his sons-in-law from the way he wrote his will. As we can see, Crockett evidently failed in business over twenty years before Thomas Donnellan died. Amos Loney, whereas he evidently had possession of a great deal of property in his life time, died in debt. So his father-in-law must have thought him a man of not very good business ability; anyhow he certainly did not want his property to get into the hands of his sons-in-law. Thomas Donnellan the fourth was evidently living when his father died, as he and Amos Loney were bondsmen for Mrs. Jane Crockett, executrix of Thomas Donnellan's estate. It is strange I have never heard of any Donnellan relatives and yet the Loney family kept in such close touch with the descendants of

Jane Crockett. Thomas Donnellan and his family must have moved away from Baltimore and were lost sight of. The Donnellan family must have been quite prominent, judging from all the newspaper items that have been found about them. Altho we do not know much about the ancestors of Thomas Donnellan the third, he certainly infused prominence and honor into the Loney family by the marriage of his daughter Mary Anne to Amos Loney. We at least are not ashamed of this line, in fact we are proud of it.

Abstract of will of Thomas Donnellan:

I, Thomas Donnellan of the City of Baltimore . . .

First—My just debts to be paid by my Executors.

Secondly—I give and devise unto my two daughters Mary Anne Loney wife of Amos Loney and Jane Crockett and the survivor of them and the Heirs and representatives of such survivors all my Real Estate and personal property . . . upon trust that they the said Mary Anne Loney and Jane Crockett and the survivor of them and the Heirs and representatives of such survivor pay, apply and disburse the annual interest profits and dividends arising therefrom, to the support and maintenance of my daughter Fanny during her natural life; and from and immediately after the decease of my said daughter Fanny then my will and direction is that the whole of my said Estate be divided in equal parts between my said two daughters Mary Anne Loney and Jane Crockett and their respective Heirs and representatives without being liable to the debts controul or engagements of any present or future Husband or Husbands, and for their sole use and exclusive use and benefit. And Lastly, I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my daughter Jane Crockett executrix of this my last Will and Testament . . . In Witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 29th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and ten.

his
Thomas x Donnellan
mark

SEAL

Witness

John Hewes

Miles Littlejohn

Baltimore Co. Ss Oct. 24, 1810 came John Hewes and Miles Littlejohn and solemnly declaring that they did see the Testator sign and seal this Will . . . Sworn . . . Test William Buchanan Register

Codicil . . . It is my will and desire and I do give and bequeath

to the five children of my son Thomas Donnellan one hundred dollars each to be paid to them after the death of my daughter Fanny, with Interest from that time as they respectively attain their legal age. And I do hereby direct that this sum of five hundred dollars so to be paid to my five grandchildren be conducted from and payable out of the one half of my Estate which I have willed to daughter Mary Anne Loney, after the death of my daughter Fanny. And I do declare this to be a true Codicil to this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this twenty first day of July in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ten.

his

Thomas x Donnellan
mark

Witness Jas. Barroll & Alex Ferron

Baltimore Co. Ss. on 24th day of Oct. 1810 came Jas. Barroll
ect.; 1810 Thomas Donnellan's Will

Jane Crockett, Executrix

Amos Loney & Thomas Donnellan, Bondsmen.

Am't. of Inv.	Am't. of Pay'mts & Disbur'ts.	Am't. Bal. due Estate	Acct. Settled
\$3336.34	\$ 215.09	\$3219	Mar. 9, 1811
	3219.50		Apr. 8, 1812
	3985.23		Aug. 5, 1815

Extract from *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, June, 1783. This Obituary was enclosed in broad black bands.

"On Sunday last after a short illness departed this life Miss BETSY DONNELLAN (Daughter of Mr. Thomas Donnellan of this town); a young lady whose good understanding, benevolence of heart, social disposition and many other excellent qualities, which she possessed in an eminent degree endeared her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, and who now deeply regret the loss they have sustained in being thus early deprived of so valuable a friend and so fair a pattern of Female Worth. The next day her remains were deposited with very great marks of respect in the burying ground of Saint Paul's Church."

"Alas nor Genius, Innocence nor Truth
Can in the Bosom stay the fleeting Breath
Nor all the winning charms of blooming Youth
Subdue thy flinty Heart obdurate Death."

Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, March 11, 1785.

"Married—Mr. Benjamin Crockett, Merchant to the amiable Miss Jenney Donnellan, both of this Town."

The firm was composed of Benjamin Crockett, John Crockett, & David Harris. On June 17, 1788, Benjamin Crockett in his private capacity and as a member of "Crockett & Harris" applied for the Benefit of Insolvent Act.

Maryland Journal

Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, Friday, December 23, 1785.

"Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock the house of Mr. Thomas Donnellan in Bank Street was discovered to be in flames, which burnt with such fury that in a short time it was entirely consumed, with all the furniture and goods therein; by which unfortunate event a very worthy citizen and his family have suffered greatly in their property, having just escaped with their lives without saving scarcely a single article.

"The fire also communicated itself to two adjoining houses and stores which were considerably damaged; and had it not been for the calmness of the morning and the great exertions that were made, particularly by the Fire Companies and some spirited mechanics the whole street would have probably become a prey to that devouring element."

Maryland Gazette, Friday, Oct. 3, 1783.

Thomas Donnellan

having moved to the head of Bason opposite Mr. William Gibsons in Hanover Street, thinks it necessary thus to acquaint such persons as may want him to gauge that he will for their better convenience, attend their call when unemployed, in that business, at Mr. Amos Loney's store near the County wharf at the southwest corner of Cavert and Water Streets.

His Excellency, Governor Lee.

Endorsed 29th May, 1780 by Colonel Forrest

Monday morning, 29 May, 1780

I neglected to mention to your Excellency that I have been spoke to by several Gentlemen in Balto Town to recommend as proper person for the purchasing of provisions for Baltimore County Mr. Thomas Donnellan who has acted with great reputation as Issuing Commissary in Balto Town from the beginning of the War. He finds that office insufficient to maintain his family and I

believe would fill the other with great integrity. Mr. Grevet who was recommended by Gen. Gist has gone forward with the troops upon the presumption that he would be appointed an officer. My mother being dangerously ill, together with some other circumstances has made it necessary for me to visit Saint Mary's this week. In the meantime hope I shall not be wanted, as I believe no acct. beyond what Mr. Valette can attend to will be paid before my return. I shall make every dispatch to get back.

I am with great respect

Your Excellency's Most Obediently

U. Forrest.

To—His Excellency Thomas Sims Lee, Esq., Governor of the State of Maryland. Annapolis, By Annapolis Packet.

Baltimore, 12th June, 1780.

Sir:

I am honored with the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant appointing me to receive provisions in this Town from certain State Commissioners, and shall use my best endeavors to merit your Excellency's approbation of my conduct of the business. It will be attended with sundry expenses such as cooperage, laborers hire for handling away grain, and stowing barrels etc. which I request you will enable me to defray with prompt payment.

I beg to be instructed by what mode store houses and craft for transportation are to be obtained.

I am your Excellency's

Most obedient and Humble Servant

T. Donnellan

His Excellency the Governor

There are in letter booknumber 26, Maryland Historical Society, "On Public Service," perhaps a dozen letters from Thomas Donnellan, all relating to Commissary matters. They are clear, business-like letters written in a rather large, flowing, frank hand. The fore-going are copied from the original letters.

N. S. Dandridge.

COX FAMILY

William Cox was born in England and came to New Brunswick, New Jersey, prior to 1728. He became quite prominent there, and was a member of the First Board of Alderman. He married Catherine Longfield or Longveldt; she was a member of a very prominent Dutch family. Her father, Cornelius Longveldt, was a Hollander from New York. Her mother was a daughter of Admiral Cochrath, who fought a memorable naval battle between the Dutch and English in the reign of Charles the second.

In 1748 William Cox moved to Shrewsbury, New Jersey. He died there in 1752, leaving the following children: Sarah, William, Thomas, Longveldt, Mary and John. William Cox mentions in his will dated January 3, 1751, property left him by his kinsman, Walter Cox, in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England.

Col. John Cox, our ancestor, the son of William and Catherine Longveldt Cox, was a very wealthy merchant of Trenton, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. He was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1732, and married November 16, 1760, Esther Bowes, of Philadelphia.

Col. Cox was a very intimate friend of General Washington's, and held many prominent offices during the Revolution. He was a member of Committee of Observation; Major of a Philadelphia Battalion in 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel in 1776; was in the Battle of Princeton in 1777. He was Quarter-Master-General, with the rank of Colonel in 1778. He died in 1793 in Philadelphia.

Colonel Cox had six daughters. One married John Stevens, who drained the New Jersey marshes, and made it possible for the present city of Hoboken to be built. John Stevens was a celebrated engineer. Another daughter, Catherine, married Dr. Mathias Barton, a very prominent Philadelphia physician; it is from him that the name Barton comes into the Loney family. Esther Cox, our ancestress, married Samuel Witham Stockton; after his death in 1795, she married Rev. Nathaniel Sayre Harris.

I will give here an account from *The Trade and Commerce*, a Baltimore paper, printed around 1889. "Saw that Inauguration" Baltimore Descendants of people who were present. "Mrs. Washington did not accompany her august husband to New York, on his trip to be inaugurated the first President of the United States. She did not join him until later, in the summer of 1889. Commodore Barney, who enjoyed the confidence of the President, and who be-

came nationally famous years afterwards for his extraordinary gallantry at the disastrous Battle of Bladensburg, was chosen to escort Mrs. Washington to New York. At Grays Ferry, the party was met and received by Governon Mifflin of Pennsylvania, and escorted to Philadelphia. Mrs. Robert Morris joined them in that city and accompanied them to New York. Among the descendants of Commodore Barney now residing in Baltimore are Mrs. Oldfield and Chase Barney, his grand-daughter and grand-son, who are also grand-children of Judge Chase, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. In Sunday's American there was a picture representing Washington's reception at Trenton. The stereotyped features were varied by a pleasant surprise. Mothers led their daughters in procession, and the latter sprinkled flowers in the pathway of the American chieftain. Among these young girls were three sisters, the Misses Cox, one of whom was the grand-mother of Mr. Thomas D. Loney of Baltimore. She often recounted the part taken by herself and her sisters in receiving Washington, and her subsequent meetings with this greatest of Americans."

Colonel John Cox was not only wealthy but quite prominent. He left the following children: Rachel, Esther, John Bowes, Mary, Sarah, Catherine and Elizabeth. His daughters all married into prominent families. Besides the daughters that married into the Stockton, Stevens and Barton families, I have always understood that one married Dr. Rush, who was very prominent in Philadelphia in Revolutionary days; another married into the celebrated Morris family of Philadelphia. The last two I have no absolute proof of, but have always understood it to be so. I know there has always been a connection between these families and the Loney family, the Cox family is the only one I can figure out that these connections come through.

ALLEN FAMILY

RECORDS AT FERNS

Hugh Allen Bishop of Down and Conner was in 1582 translated to the Bishopric of Ferns. He lived in Fethard Castle County Wexford, and during his episcopacy he alienated the Manor of Fethard from the Diocese of Ferns, but he lived in Fethard Castle till his death in 1599, and was very likely laid to rest, as several other Bishops had been in the Church of Fethard.

Fethard is a most peculiarly-shaped Church, having a chancel inclined at an angle from the direction of the nave, as was the custom in some other churches to represent the bowed head sideways of the Savior upon the Cross.

FROM VESTRY BOOKS OF WEXFORD PARISH

1675—The first mention of Rev. Alexander Allen is at a meeting held to provide employment for the poor of Wexford. His name appears in the list of supporters of the movement.

1677—His name first appears as Minister at a Vestry held on 29th July.

1681—He is first mentioned as Rector of Saint Mary's at a Vestry held 30th July.

1709—His last signature appears at foot of report of Vestry held 26th April.

1710—First mention of Rev. William Allen as Curate at Vestry held June 27th, also mentioned at meeting held July 18th.

1710—First mention of George Allen as Church warden at Vestry held March 24th.

1712—First mention of Elnathan Allen as Churchwarden at Vestry held April 21st.

1718—Widow Allen mentioned at Vestry held April 14th.—“At Vestry held 2nd June it was agreed also ‘That half of ye pew in which Mrs. King now sits be given to Mr. John Higginbotham by ye consent of ye Widow Allen’.”

1721—Elnathan Allen attends Vestry held 30th April.

1736—Joseph Allen and William Allen attended Verstry held April 26th.

1737—Joseph Allen attended Vestry held April 11th, also as Churchwarden on November 20th.

1738—Joseph Allen as Churchwarden on 3rd April.

1739—William Allen attended Vestry and Joseph Allen attended as Churchwarden on April 23rd.

1740—William Allen attended Vestry 19th August.

1741—William Allen attended as Churchwarden 30th March.

1741—William Allen attended Vestry 17th August.

1742—Joseph Allen attended Vestry 22nd June.

1749—Elnathan Allen attended Vestry 27th March.

1751—George Allen attended Vestry 27th March.

1751—George Allen attended Vestry 5th April.

1751—George Allen attended Vestry 2nd December.

1752—Jos. Allen attended Vestry 18th February.

1752—George Allen attended Vestry 31st March.

1752—Jos. Allen attended Vestry 31st March.

1753—Geo. Allen and Jos. Allen attended Vestry 27th March.

1753—George Allen first mentioned as Curate at Vestry held 24th April.

1754—George Allen mentioned at Vestry held March 4th & 26th.

1755—George Allen mentioned as Curate March 26th and 31st.

1756—Geo. and Jos. Allen mentioned at Vestry March 30th.

1757—George Allen Curate mentioned at Vestry March 29th.

1757—At a Vestry held October 4th for appointing overseers for the roads it was agreed on as followeth: "That John Grogan, Esq. and Robbin Allen be appointed overseers for the Parish of Rathaspark." George Allen signs with others.

1758—George Allen as Curate attended Vestry April 18th.

1759—At a public Vestry held October 2nd, it is agreed: "That John Grogan, Esq., Robert Allen and Thomas Richards, the younger Esq. of the Parish of Rathaspark be appointed overseers of roads."

1760—Rev. George Allen at Vestry held May 27th.

1762—Rev. George Allen at Public Vestry held October 5th.

1765—Rev. George Allen at Public Vestry held on October 1st.

1766—At a Vestry held on the 29th of May it is agreed amongst other matters "That the vacant place under the stairs on the north end of the Church be given to Elnathan Allen the Widow Williams and Benjamin Williams, they rebuild the front seat finish it and paint it in the same manner with the other seats in the same range."

1767—John Allen at Vestry held May 5th.

1778—Elnathan Allen as Vestryman April ?

1799—Elnathan Allen as Churchwarden.

1845—There appears to be no other entry of the name Allen in

Vestry Book until this year when Richard Allen signs as Churchwarden March 25th.

FROM WEXFORD PARISH REGISTERS

The last entry made by Rev. Alexander Allen as Minister is dated 14th April, 1679.

1685—Mr. Allen's daughter Margaret was born the 24th June.

1685—Mr. Allen buried his daughter Margaret the 18th day of December.

1686—Mr. Allen christened his son William the 24th of December.

1689—Mr. Allen christened his daughter Agnes the 22nd December.

1692—Elnathan Allen christened his son John the 24th of June.

1693—Mr. Allen christened his daughter Sarah the 28th July.

1693—Mr. Thomas Colvin and Mary Warren married by Mr. Allin 12th June.

1703—Madam Allin deceased this life.

1707—Elnathan Allin and Mary Gregg were married 2nd day of November.

1708—John the sonn of Elothan Allin Jr. was baptised ye 5th day of July.

1709—Anne the daughter of Ellothan Allin was baptised ye 5th day of Sept.

1709—Nathaniel Allin and Mary Boyd was married the 10th day of November.

1710—Ellathan Allin buried his daughter Anne May 6th.

1710—John the sonn of Ellithan Allen was buried ye 26th day of May.

1710—The Reverend Mr. Allin was buried in St. Iberius Chancel ye 9th day of August 1710.

1710—Jacob ye son of Mr. George Allin was baptised ye 26th of September.

1710—Jacob the sonn of George Allin was buried in St. Iberius Church ye 7th day of October.

1710—Mary ye daughter of Elnathan Ellin was baptised ye 18th day of November.

1711—William the sonn of George Allin was baptised ye 21st day October.

1712—Mr. John Connsley and Mrs. Jane Allen was married ye 4th day March.

1712—William ye sonn of George Allin was buried ye 18th day of March.

1713—George ye sonn of Mr. George Allin was baptised ye 18th day of January.

1713—Elizabeth the daughter of Elnathan Allin was baptised ye 5th day of April.

1714—Joseph ye sonn of Mr. George Allin was baptised ye 14th of February.

1714—Shusana ye daughter of William Allin from bally boggan was baptised ye 12th day ?

1715—William ye sonn of Mr. George Allin was baptised ye 16th day of January 1715; George ye sonn of Elnathan Allen was baptised 21st day of October.

1716—The Reverend Mr. William Allin was buried in ye chancell of St. Iberius Church ye 23rd day of February.

1716—John Allin and Mary Gibson was married ye first day of May.

1717—Hanna ye daughter of Mr. George Allin was baptised ye 6th day Jan.

1717—George Allin was buried in St. Iberius Church 16th day March.

1718—February William sonn of Elnathan Allin was baptised ye 11th day.

1738—September 28th Elnathan the son of Elnathan Allen Esq. (whether buried or baptised not specified)

1740—January 1st, Robert the son of Joseph Allen baptised.

1740—February 7th the son of William Allen baptised.

1740—April 3rd, Mrs. Allen buried.

1740—November 4th, Elizabeth the wife of Elnathan Allen buried.

1740—November 29th, Thomas Tolman married to Mary Allen.

1741—September 16th George Allin's wife buried.

1741—September 19, Mr. William Allen buried.

1742—February 28th Mary, daughter of Joseph Allen baptised.

1742—May 17th Widow Allen buried.

1744—Joseph son of Joseph Allen baptised December 9th.

1746—March 27th Wm. Allen son of Widdow Allen buried.

1746—May 8th a child of Joseph Allen buried.

1746—October 26 Moses son of Nathaniel Allen baptised.

1748—March 7th, James Moore and Mary Allen were married.

1748—Rebecca daughter Natha. Allen baptised 23rd Sept.

1750—July 19th Nathaniel son of Nathaniel Allen baptised.

1751—November 24, a child of Alexander Allen buried.

1751—December 1st, Nathaniel, son of Alexander Allen, baptised.

1752—Jan. 24, Ann daughter of Boyd Allen baptised.

1780—April 10th Mary daughter of Robert and Hanna Allen (baptised).

1785—March 11th, Nicholas son of Elnathan and Cathe Allen (baptised).

1786—January 6th Widow Allen (interred).

1787—July 5th, Richard son of Elnathan and Catherine Allen (buried).

1789—October 2nd, Mary relict of Joseph Allen (buried).

1791—February 18th Dorothy daughter of Rev. John and Brisca Allen, (buried).

1791—March 5th Catherine wife of Elnathan Allen, at Mayglass (buried).

1794—Nov. 30th Jane Allen buried.

1795—July 20th Robert son of Robert and Mary Allen junr (baptised).

1796—December 7th Joan Allen a Widow (buried).

1797—July 30th John son of Robert and Mary Allen (baptised).

1801—May 20th Ebenezer Radford Nunn, son of Robert and Mary Allen (baptised).

1803—June 3 Isabella daughter of Richard and Dorothy Allen, (baptised).

1804—Jan. 22nd Richard son of Robert and Mary Allen (baptised).

1804—Nov. 24th John son of Elnathan Allen (buried).

1808—July 24th Joseph son of Robert Allen Jr. and Mary his wife (baptised).

1810—April 8th William son of Robert and Mary Allen, Latimerstown (baptised) born April 2nd.

1812—April 7th Robert Allen Latimerstown buried, aged 87.

1812—Jan. 12th Maurice son of Robert and Mary Allen Latimerstown (baptised) born January 5th.

1814—February 11th Robert son of Mr. Robert Allen at Rathaspeck (buried) aged 19 years.

1814—August 1st Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Allen Latimerstown (baptised) born July 26th.

1814—August 3rd Mary daughter of Robert and Mary Allen (buried) aged 1 week.

1816—June 30th Robert son of Robert and Mary Allen Latimerstown (baptised) born June 17, 1816.

1818—August 16th at St. Mary's Mr. Alnathan Allen of Bride Street aged 80 years (buried).

1819—Feb. 25th Benjamin Stephens son of Robert and Mary Allen Latimerstown, born June 17, 1816.

1820—April 30th at Rathaspeck Mrs. Hannah Allen relict of Mr. Robert Allen Latimerstown, (buried) aged 86 years.

1827—March 18th at Rathaspeck Robert Allen of Latimerstown (buried) aged 59 years.

1837—Ebenezer R. Nunn son of Ebenezer Allen baptised June 23rd.

1853—Benjamin William, son of Richard Allen baptised June 24th.

1858—William Henry, son of William Allen baptised June 13.

1895—William Alfred, son of William H. Allen, baptised October 20th.

Marriages

1789—February 24th Richard Allen to Elizabeth Johnston spinster.

1794—Sept. 12th Robert Allen Junr. to Mary Carty S.

1705?—Richard Rolton to Elizabeth Allen of Latimerstown.
1795?

1788—October 9th John Allen of Latimerstown to Brassaga Johnson (at Killinick Church).

1799—Richard Nunn to Hannah Allen.

The above extracts down to the year 1827 are given exactly as they appear in the old records.

HATTON FAMILY

Rev. Henry Hatton, son of Christopher Hatton of Selby Abbey Welford County Northampton M. A. St. Johns College Cambridge. Prebend of Clone 1662. His son Thomas Hatton of Wexford married Edith, daughter of Samuel Cambey of France. His son Henry Hatton of Wexford and Great Clonard married Edith Richards, daughter of Thomas Richards of Rathaspie about 1700. They had five sons and two daughters. viz: Loftus, born 1704, John, Henry, Thomas, and William. The eldest Loftus married Catherine, daughter of Richard Huson of Ballyor will and had a son Henry Hatton, born 1740. He married Sarah Lambe and they had a daughter Anne who married Robert Cooke of Waterford. Loftus Hatton, son of Henry and Sarah Lambe Hatton, married in 1790 Isabella, daughter of Joshua Nunn of Saint Margarets. She was the great great grand-mother of Isabella Frances Allen Hall and owned the long gold chain which belongs to Isabella Frances Allen Hall. This chain probably was a wedding present and dates from 1790.

The Allen family also married into the Nunn family about this time. His son Henry Hatton born in 1791 married Anne Jane O'Neill, daughter of Rev. Connelly O'Neill, Rector of Killorglin, County Kerry. He is said to be descended from Shane O'Neill, king of Ulster. Rev. Connelly O'Neill was the son of John O'Neill of Park Hill Ballyshannon, by Dorothea, daughter George O'Malley, of Spencer Park, County Mayo, Col. of 88th Regiment. They had Henry. Issue of Henry Hatton and Anne Jane O'Neill Hatton: Henry, Henry, Loftus, John, Isabella, who married Richard Allen of Wexford (the grand-parents of Isabella Frances Allen Hall); Jane Henrietta Anne, Susan Arabella, who married William Nalty, (Annie Nalty's parents); Harriette, who married Rev. James Porter; Jane Jemima who married Jas. R. Crawford of the 69th Regiment.

There is a large family bible in the Allen family which has the signature of Loftus Allen, brother of Isabella Hatton Allen.

The Hattons have a coat of arms and are listed in Burke's Landed Gentry.

Copy of letter written March 1909 from Benjamin William Allen to his daughter Isabella Frances Allen Hall. "My father's family sprang from Hugh Allen who was Bishop of Ferns (protestant) about 1580. An ancestor, Rev. Alexander Allen, was Incumbent of

St. Iberius Church, Wexford, in 1690. He was driven out by the Mayor and rabble but was restored by the Government. The family home was in Latimerstown in the Barony of Forth, Wexford. My father was born Jan. 22nd, 1804 and was the son of Robert and Mary Carty Allen, who were married Sept. 12, 1794. He, my father, went for a voyage on one of his father's ships about 1825 to Quebec. The fortifications of Quebec were being built at that time, I have heard my father say. My Grand-father must have been well off; he had many sons and left them well off. My father, Richard Maurice Allen, was a shipowner. He died in 1869. About 1792 many of the family emigrated to the United States, chiefly to Maryland. One of them, Rev. John Allen, who married, was well known there. Was Rector of St. Georges Church, Spesutia Parish, Harford County and was a noted mathematician. At the present time there are many more of my relatives in the United States, than in the United Kingdom. The motto of the Allen Family is 'Triumpho morte tam Vita,' which means 'I triumph in Death as in Life.'

"Note the time of the emigration of the Allen family to the United States was just prior to the Irish rebellion in 1798; they emigrated because of their liberal views."

Among the descendants of these Allen men were the Forwoods of Harford County, Maryland. Also the descendants of Jay Cooke, the celebrated Civil War financier, whose wife was a Miss Allen.

Notes on the family of Harriet Waters Allen mother of Isabella Frances Allen Hall:

Her father, John DeRenzie Waters, was agent to Mr. Hancock, a landed proprietor in County Galway.

His father, Thomas Waters, had a nice property and lived at Sand Hills, County Carlow.

His father had large property and lived at Waterstown, County Carlow. He kept a pack of hounds. He went to law with a Mr. Denis about a field and was nearly ruined thereby. He went to live at Baltinglass, County Wicklow, about the time of the Rebellion in 1798.

The mother of Harriett Waters Allen was Mary Snow, daughter of Capt. Snow, 50th Regiment. His father was Capt. Snow of the 45th Regiment. His father was Clerk of the Crown and Peace, County Cork, Salary 2000 pounds. His father had property in England and was agent to the Duke of Devonshire. Most of her mother's relatives were in the army.

WATERS FAMILY OF LIMERICK, IRELAND

This pedigree of the Waters family down to the year 1777 is registered in the office of Arms Dublin Castle, June 15, 1777.

Walter de la Hay of Owney etc. in the County of Limerick, Esceator General of Ireland, under King Edward I Anno. 1295.

His brother William de la Hay, was L. J. of Ireland Anno. 1293.

John fitz Walter, alias Waters, Lord of the aforesaid Territory, was appointed Mayor of the City of Cork Anno. 1310 by King Edward II, and acquired large estates in the County of Cork.

His son Philip Walter alias Waters, Lord of the Territory of Owney Etc.

His son Sir John Walter alias Waters, Knight, Lord of Owney Etc.

His son Stephen Walter, alias Waters Esq. Lord of Owney; had two sons: Philip Walter, alias Waters, Lord of Owney, D. S. P. M., and Christopher Walter, alias Waters, who succeeded his brother Philip in the Lordship of Owney.

His son John Walter, alias Waters, Esq. Mayor of Cork 1490, 1494 and 1499. Forfeited his Lordship of Owney, aforesaid, together with his life in 1499 for his steady adherence to Perkin Warbeck, who under the patronage of Charles III, King of France, Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, the King of Scotland, and many of the nobility of England and Ireland, assumed the name of Richard Plantaganet, Duke of York, as the second son of Edward IV, who had escaped the cruelty of his uncle Richard III. Perkin made a present of the Rose and George, in gold, and of a Cross Bow and Arrow in silver, to the House of Waters, as a token of his gratitude; they were still in the family Anno, 1700, but were since lost.

John Walter, alias Waters, who lost his head on account of his adherence to the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, had three children: Stephen Walter or Waters Esq. who resided in Spain, during the troubles excited in England and Ireland by Perkin. He returned home soon after the fall of Perkin Warbeck, and claimed the family estates, in the County of Cork, under the settlement his father made on him, prior to his civil war, upon his intermarriage with Catherine, daughter Barry Oge. He died Anno 1548.

Philip Walter or Waters, the second son of the adherent of

Perkin Warbeck, was Dean of Limerick and was attainted for taking part with Perkin Warbeck, but was afterwards pardoned by King Henry VII, Anno 1490.

Christopher Walter alias Waters the third son D. S. P.

Stephen Waters and Catherine Barry had three sons: John, James and Richard.

John Waters, of Williamstown, in the County of Cork, Esq. Mayor of Cork, Anno 1573. Ob. 30th. July 1599, as appears by an inquisition, post-mortem, taken at the Tholset, of the City of Cork, 13 Oct. 1614. He married Mary, daughter of Stephen Coppinger, of Ballyvallane, County of Cork Esq., Mayor of Cork, 1564.

James Waters, of Rathjordam, County of Limerick, Esq. Ob. 13 June Anno. Elizabeth, 1589, as appears by an Inquisition post-mortem, taken at Limerick, Nov. 4th next following; leaving Michael Waters, then twenty years old, for his Son and Heir. Who by Letters Patent, bearing date of 2nd Aug. Anno. XXXIV, Elizabeth, 1592, obtained special Livery of his Estate. He had issue Myles Waters. Alderman of Limerick, living in the beginning of the Reign of Charles I; and Catherine married to James Fanning of Limerick Esq. deceased 7th March 1637.

Richard Waters, the third son living Anno. 1599, claimed ten acres of the lands of Ballincarrowney, as his inheritance upon the decease of his grand-nephew, John Waters fitz Christopher, as appears by an Inquisition taken the Kings Old Castle, County Cork, 20th Jan., 1613.

John Waters, and Mary Coppinger had three sons: Christopher Walters, alias Waters, Stephen Walters, alias Waters, and James Walters, alias Waters.

Christopher Walters, alias Waters, of Williamstown Esq. Mayor of Cork, Anno. 1581. D. V. P. as appears by the above Inquisition married Christianna, daughter of Thomas Sarsfield, of Sarsfields' Court, Esq. Mayor of Cork, Anno. 1580. She survived her husband, and was afterwards married to Sir Nicholas Arthur, Knight of Limerick.

Stephen Walters or Waters, of Waterstown, County Cork, Esq. Mayor of Cork, Anno. 1585. His father John Waters fitz Stephen; by his last Will and Testament, as recited in the foregoing Inquisition, entailed on him and the issue male of his body lawfully begotten etc. the reversion of the Castle, Town and lands of Wallingstown, afterwards Waterstown; and of the small Island thereunto annexed. By Letters Patent, bearing date of Feb. 9th, 1582, from Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of his signal services

therein set forth. Granted to him a lease for forty years from the determination of his former interest, of the late dissolved Abbey of Ballybeg; with all the Spiritualities, Temporalities, Lands, Tenements and Herediments whatsoever, to the said Abbey belonging. He married Elinor, daughter of Maurice Roche of Rochetown, Esq. Mayor of Cork, 1579.

James Waters, of Ballynakilly, Esq. had the Town Lands of Ballynakilly, Ballyglenny, Ballyclane, and Ballyacarrony, settled on him, and on the Issue male of his body, by his Father John Waters fitz Stephen. And on the failure of such Issue male lawfully begotten, remainder to Christopher Waters fitz John, remainder to Stephen Waters fitz—John; both brothers D.S.P.M. 31st Jan., 1604. The above Estates reverted by virtue of the said entail, to his grand-nephew, Christopher Waters fitz John, then seven years of age as appears by said Inquisition.

Christopher Walters, alias Waters, and Christianna Sarsfield, had one son, John Waters, fitz Christopher, of Williamstown, Esq. Died July 17th, 1599. He married Mary daughter of George Gold, Esq. Mayor of Cork, Anno. 1597.

John Waters, fitz Christopher, and Mary Gold, had one son Christopher Waters, fitz John of Williamstown Esq. He was two years and two months old at the time of the death of his great-grand-father, Anno 1599.

Christopher Waters, fitz John, died Nov. 28th, 1641. He married Catherine daughter of Richard Roche, fitz Daniel Esq. Burgess of Kinsale. She survived her husband and had Birthfieldstown, for her dower. They had one son, John Waters of Williamstown Esq. of full age and not married in 1641, as appears by the above Inquisition. He was living in 1700 and forfeited his Estates during the Civil Wars of the Usurper Oliver Cromwell.

Stephen Walters or Waters, and Elinor Roche, had four children. James Waters fitz Stephen, John Waters fitz Stephen, Elinor and Mary.

James Waters, fitz Stephen, of Waterstown Esq. He died Aug. 2nd, 1615, having Robert Waters, then 23 years old for his Son and Heir; Robert was living in 1636, and had the lands of Learnlarry, mortgaged to him, by deed bearing date of 1626, by John Barry of Learnlarry Esq. for the marriage portion of his wife, Margaret daughter to the said John Barry, as appears by a License Granted.

John Waters fitz Stephen, of Macroomp County Cork Esq. Afterwards of New Castle County Limerick. He was living on the

21st day of August, 1614, when he settled his fortune on his children. He married Mary, daughter of John Condon, of Condon's Court, Barony of Condon, County of Cork, Esq. Elinor married to Sir Dominick White, Knight, Ancestor of the Marquis of Abbeville, County Limerick.

Mary married to Dominick, Lord Viscount Sarsfield, of Kilmallock, County Limerick.

John Waters fitz Stephen, had three children, by Mary daughter of John Condon; They were as follows, Richard Waters fitz John, Adrian Waters fitz John, and Dominick Waters fitz John.

Richard Waters fitz John, married Mary Grace, sister to Col. John Grace, of Gracestown in the County of Kilkenny Esq. Richard Waters fitz John of Macroomp Esq. by an Inquisition taken at Macrowney County Cork, 19th of April 1638, post-mortem. Richard Waters fitz John de Macrowney, it appears by deed bearing date of 21st Aug., 1614, therein recited that John Waters fitz Stephen, of Macrowney, County Cork, had settled on his eldest son, Richard Waters, upon his intermarriage with Mary Grace, the Town Lands of Macrowney, Currinfeddy, Garriheakish, and Laccariagh, in the Baronies of Condon and Clangibbon, County Cork; with all their appurtenances together with the Town Lands of Rouskeagh, in the Barony of Bantry, said County containing three plow lands more or less, with a reserve of 500 pounds for the Dower of Mary Grace, if she should survive her husband. And a further reserve of 500 pounds, for the portion of such daughters should arise from said marriage. Ob Anno. 1638. Their son Michael Waters of Macroomp Esq. Oct. 20th, 1638 fortified his Estates, in Cromwell's Wars; and dying without issue, willed his claims to his Estate together with his personal fortune and papers, to his cousin John Waters of New Castle Adrian Waters fitz John, of Kilworth County Cork, Esq. afterwards of New Castle County Limerick. Married Julianna daughter of Robert Meade Esq. Mayor of Cork, Anno. 1636. He was by his fathers Settlement before recited made remainder, to his Elder brother Richard's Estate, on the failure of the issue male of said Brother, and besides the sum of 500 pounds reserved to him on said lands, a further Settlement made on him, by his father of 60 acres of ground English plantation measure, with Stone House and Offices built on the Premises situate and lying at Kilworth, said County.

Adrian Waters and Julianna had two sons, George Waters fitz Adrian, of New Castle Esq. married Anastacia Ponce. He for-

feited likewise, his Estates in the Civil Wars of 1641, together with his Goods and Chattels.

Michael Waters fitz Adrian, the other son, of Cork Esq. Willed his houses, Tenements and personal fortune etc. in said City, to his Nephew, John Waters of New Castle Esq. papers thereof remain in the hands of Mr. James Karney of said City.

Dominick Waters fitz John, son of John and Mary Condon, married Margaret daughter of John Coppinger Esq. Mayor of Cork, 1622. He was of Macroomp Esq. and had a reserve of 500 pounds on the land settled on his brother Richard, besides the lands of Cloghlea, situate near Kilworth aforesaid, containing 50 acres English plantation measure; with a Stone House etc. and his eldest brother Richard's estate entailed on him, on failure of issue male in his brothers Richard and Adrian.

Dominick Waters and Margaret Coppinger, had one son Christopher Waters of Rathduffe, County Cork Esq. who was attained by Cromwell's Parliament, and forfeited his Estate, Goods and Chattels. He married Barbara daughter of Geoffry Galaway Esq. of County Cork, Mayor of Cork 1632.

John Waters fitz Christopher of Macroomp Esq. married Margaret daughter of Edmond Monough, of Cork Esq. Their children were Christopher Waters of Macroomp Esq. married to Jane Archdeacon, Mouckstown near the Cove of Cork, and sister, to William Archdeacon Esq. A Captain in the French service living at Donay Anno 1700 D. S. P.

Dominick Waters Esq. married to Joanna daughter of George Roche of Kinsale Esq.

George Waters of Macroomp Esq. living Anno. 1710. He married Mary the daughter of John Waters of New Castle County Limerick Esq. Married by Dispensation.

Catherine married to Thomas Coppinger, of Carrugh County Cork Esq.

Mary who died a maid.

John Waters fitz George of New Castle County Limerick Esq. Tested March 6th. 1698. He married Elizabeth daughter of Stephen Woulfe of Tire-Calane, County Clare Esq. by Margaret Stritch. They had six children as follows:

George Waters of Paris Esq. living very old in 1748. He died in Paris. He served in many Sea Campaigns, under the Duke of Albemarle, was at the sea fight of La Hogue, and passed into France with King James II Anno. 1690. Obtained a certificate of Nobless from said King at Saint Germain en Large 15th Sept.,

1699; and was intrusted by him and his son, with the general direction of his public and private funds; which led him of necessity into the Bank business.

Stephen Waters Esq. served as Captain of Infantry under King James II had the command of the pass of Castle Connell, near Limerick. After the reduction of Limerick, he retired to Germany, and was promoted by Emperor Leopold, to the Government of the fortress of Szolu. He was killed sword in hand, in a sally, at the siege of the said fortress by the Turks Anno 1703. He married we do not know whom, and had one son, George Waters of Mantua, in Italy. Baron of the Holy Empire, Counsellor of State, and President of the Supreme Council of Justice of Mantua, Now living at said City. (This is evidently dated 1703 when his father was killed.)

George Waters of Macroomp and Mary Waters of New Castle had the following children:

Dominick Waters, married to the Widow Harding D. S. P.

George Waters Jr. of Paris, Esq. Born at Macroomp, Nov. 4th 1705. Died in Paris. Married Elizabeth Franklin, of Newpark, England, she was the daughter of John Franklin Esq. by Anne Walker.

John Waters Esq. died in Paris, Anno 1771. Was appointed 23rd. of Sept. 1748, at the request of his maternal uncle, George Waters senior by James Steuart son to King James II, to be his Agent and Banker, at Paris, with the same Salary, Privileges and Immunities his uncle had before enjoyed.

Elizabeth married to Francis Woulf of Cork Esq.

Catherine married to Gilbert Millifont, of Dunmanwy, County Cork Esq.

Barbara, Baptised at Macroomp, Aug. 10th, 1710, by Donal Swyny, Curate of Said Parish. Died a maid at Cork and was buried at Macroomp.

George Waters and Elizabeth Franklin, had one son George Count Waters, created by her Royal and Imperial Majesty Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, as Count of the Austrian Lombardy, and of all her Dominions, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of her Realms, bearing date at Vienna, May 6th, 1772, and the 32nd year of her reign. He married Mary the daughter of Thomas Rice of Ballymacadoyle County Kerry Esq. by Alicia Meade. He was also a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Count George Waters, Baron Seigneur of Mainsfort dampierre in the Province of Berry, Kingdom of France. Knight of the

Order of Saint Louis, and Colonel of Infantry in the service of his Most Christian Majesty. George Count Waters and Mary Rice, had three sons. Ferdinand Marie Louis de Waters, born July 28th 1777, baptised Sept. 19th following in the Parish of Tonsomme, Diocese of Noyon, in the Kingdom of France; Edward Waters who in 1805 married Elizabeth de Renzy; and Thomas Waters who married Fanny L'Estrange, daughter of Captain Anthony L'Estrange, by A. A. Atkinson of Kingard.

Edward Waters and Elizabeth de Renzy had one son John de Renzy Waters of Dublin who married in 1829 Mary the daughter of Captain Snowe. They had eight children as follows; Edward de Renzy Waters never married. John Waters died young. William Haviland Waters, married Fanny—and had three children. Haviland, Eileen and Thomas. Elizabeth married in 1850 Dr. John Benn Lane; had two children, John and Fannie. Mary Sophia married in 1855 Edward Church; had three daughters, Adelaide, Florence and Lillian. Catherine married in 1865 John Sandes, of Listowel County Kerry; no children. Emily married Dr. Singleton, had two children Eveline and John. Harriet married Benjamin William Allen, they had eight children.

Mary Harriet married Archie McMillan, had one son died in infancy. Isabella Frances married Thomas John Hall 3rd. Richard Maurice, not married. John de Renzy killed in action in France in 1918. Ivy Ruth died in infancy. Eva Maude, not married. Loftus Annesley, married Jessie McNeill, they have three children: Loftus Haviland, Betty and John Annesley. Arthur Haviland Allen killed in Belgium in 1917.

Thomas Waters and Fanny L'Estrange had one son Lieut. John Waters, 27th Royal Fusileers of Parkmore Lodge Ballinglass County Wicklow, who married Lydia daughter of Thomas Garrett, of Kilgaran, County Carlow. They had ten children, Thomas Waters of Kilpatrick County Kildare, who married Harriet Exshaw. Mary who married Nicholas Kirwan, their daughter Dorinda married Mr. Bromley. Kate who married first Rev. Mr. Davis, and second Ward Tywell, of Bankofd. Lydia who never married. Sarah married first Mr. Robinson, and second William Beauchamp Clayton. Fanny who married Count de Ricca. Dorinda who married Richard Kirwan. Caroline who married Patrick Weston Joyce, L. L. D. They had one son West Saint John Joyce and other children.

Thomas Waters and Harriet Exshaw had six children, namely Emily who married Rice Meredith, Tom Handicapper of Scales,

William, Robert, Horace, Eveline who married Rice Meredith, evidently after her sister Emily's death.

In studying the foregoing pedigree of the Waters family, there are quite a few outstanding facts, that I will draw to the attention of the readers of this history:

Waters is a very old family in Wales, and were from time immemorial among the minor gentry of Glamorganshire. According to "Chesters of Chickery," Edward I, King of England, subdued Wales in 1282. My American branch of the Waters family are said to have emigrated into Yorkshire, between 1280 and 1290. The Waters of this lineage first appear in Ireland, in about 1290.

I feel sure, altho I have no proof, that these two Waters families both had their roots in Wales. It is possible that the Waters family espoused the cause of Edward I when he subjugated Wales, and were rewarded with lands in Yorkshire and Ireland. This is only my own conjecture, but the similarity of the coats of arms is another striking point.

There are two Waters coats of arms in Ireland. The first has as a crest a demi-talbot with three red roses in his paw, and the motto is "Honor Pietas"; the shield has three shamrocks, with a bar of ermine. The first Irish Waters to be Knighted was Sir John Waters, Knight, Lord of Owney. It is at least probable that this Sir John Waters was Knighted by Henry IV of England and was allowed to take the three red Lancastrian roses for his crest. Henry IV, as you already know, was of the House of Lancaster. The shamrocks are very easy to explain, as being of Ireland. I cannot account for the ermine. The Waters lost their Knighthood, and with it their coat of arms, by their steady adherence to the cause of Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of King Henry VII of England. There is another Waters' coat of arms, belonging to the Irish house, which has as its crest, a demi-talbot with an arrow in its mouth, and the motto is "Toujours Fidele." The shield still has the three shamrocks. The next Waters to be knighted was George Waters, of Paris, who passed into France, with King James II and was Knighted by said King in 1699. It is possible that this Waters might have adopted the crest and motto of the Yorkshire family, and under those circumstances the motto "Toujours Fidele" would have been most appropriate. Naturally the Irish exile would take the three shamrocks as his shield.

When we first began to trace this Irish Waters family, Mrs. Hall's father, the late Mr. B. W. Allen, sent us the original coat of arms, and after that he told us that he had made a mistake, that

that was not the proper coat of arms, but that the demi-albot, with the arrow, and the "Toujours Fidele" motto was the correct one.

Knowing that there are two coats of arms in existence, and after tracing the history I feel that what I have just said, in connection with the origin of the two coats of arms, is at least worth considering. I present it to the reader for his decision.

In following the Waters line down we find that they were always prominent people, and held office frequently. You will note that they very often married the daughter of the Mayor of Cork. Not infrequently they were Mayor of Cork. I feel quite certain that they were not of Irish descent; as you well know, the native Irish were not in favor with the Kings of England, and practically never held office. The names of the women the Waters men married were mostly English names.

You will notice that one of the chief attributes of this illustrious family was to espouse a cause that was unsuccessful, and to lose heavily thereby. For instance, John Waters in 1499 forfeited his estates and his life, by espousing the cause of Perkin Warbeck. His brother Philip, the Dean of Limerick, was likewise attainted but was afterwards pardoned by King Henry VII.

Michael Waters, of Macroomp, George Waters, of New Castle, and Christopher Waters of Rathduffe, all forfeited their estates to Oliver Cromwell by espousing the cause of the ill-fated King Charles I.

George Waters of New Castle, and Stephen Waters both espoused the cause of the ill-fated King James II, George following him into France; while Stephen, after the reduction of Limerick, sought the protection of Emperor Leopold, of Germany, and was given charge of the Fortress of Szolu by that monarch. He lost his life in defending it.

To prove my contention that this Waters family was of British origin is the fact that they held such high offices in the government. As I have said before, no Irish person was allowed to hold office in those times. Let us scan the record for a few minutes. Walter de la Hay, the first of the family, who evidently emigrated to Ireland, was Esceator General of Ireland; his brother William was Lord Justice, both very important positions. John fitz Waters was appointed Mayor of Cork, in 1310, by Edward II. The pedigree often has the word fitz in it which means son of. John Waters, of Williamstown, was Mayor of Cork, 1490-1494-1499. He, as you know, lost his fortunes and life by espousing the cause of Perkin Warbeck. We may pause here and quote the En-

cyclopedia Britannica on the subject of Perkin Warbeck, to prove the historical connection of this family. "In 1492 another more dangerous claimant who proposed to be Richard Duke of York, son of Edward IV, and whose real name was understood to be Perkin Warbeck, appeared also in Ireland. His cause was taken up by more than one foreign Potentate. By James IV, King of Scots; by Margaret the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, who if he was what he pretended to be was his own aunt. He made more than one attempt at invasion; some of them in company with the King of Scots. In 1497 he landed in Cornwall and found enough support to besiege Exeter; but shrank from a battle with the Royal army. He submitted to King Henry VII, and was put to death the next year 1499." This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Waters pedigree is absolutely authentic.

Perkin made a present of the Rose and George in gold, and a Cross Bow and Arrow in silver, to the House of Waters as a token of his gratitude; they were still in the family in 1700, but were since lost. In all probability they were carried into France by George Waters, and were lost during the terrible French Revolution. This might have been the reason for the Arrow in the Talbot's mouth instead of the three roses, when George Waters was Knighted by James II.

To return to official positions of the different members of the family, John Waters of Williamstown, Mayor of Cork 1573. Michael Waters in 1592 obtained a special livery for his Estate from Queen Elizabeth.

Christopher Waters of Williamstown, was Mayor of Cork 1581.

John Waters fitz Stephen, was granted for signal services to Queen Elizabeth a lease of the Abbey of Ballybeg. We do not know what he did for the wily Queen, but it must have been of considerable importance, because she was rather sharp in her bargains.

From the time of Queen Elizabeth to James II, about one hundred years, the family do not seem to have held many prominent places. They seem however to have acquired a considerable amount of property and cash, judging from their wills. They lost a great deal of it in Cromwell's time; I imagine most of it was restored under Charles II.

In religion, according to the record, we would imagine that they were members of the Church of England, after the Reformation; otherwise they would not have received the favors they did

from Queen Elizabeth. Yet when they followed James II into France, one is led to believe they must have been Romanists. I will leave that to you, gentle reader, to decide.

With George Waters going to France with King James II, the Nobility of the family seems to have been restored, and retained for nearly ninety years.

George Waters, son of Stephen, who was killed at Szolu, was a baron of the Holy Empire, Councillor of State, and president of the Supreme Council of Justice in Mantua, Italy.

George Waters, son of George and Elizabeth Franklin Waters, was created, by her Royal and Imperial Majesty, Maria Theresa, also Baron Signieur of Mainsfort damprerre in the Province of her Dominions. This was dated at Vienna, May 6, 1772. He was also Baron Signieur of Manisfort damprerre in the Province of Berry, Kingdom of France, Knight of the Order of Saint Louis, and Colonel of Infantry, in the services of his Most Christian Majesty. As you know, Marie Theresa was the mother of that most unfortunate of queens, Marie Antoinette, who married that ill-fated Louis of France. It is most likely that he was created a Count of Austria because of some special services he had rendered to her daughter, the Queen of France. From what history tells us, that unfortunate woman certainly had a great need of friends. It is very evident that the family grew in favor at the French Court after the Steuarts faded out of the picture.

It is indeed strange that in this pedigree, which dates from 1293, we do not find any mention of daughters being born, until 1585. We know that the female line was not stressed in those times, and yet they were very particular to mention whose daughters the men of the family married. The first mention we have of daughters born to the Waters family are Ellinor and Mary, the daughters of Stephen and Elinor Roche Waters. These two ladies seem to have done very well for themselves in the marriage line. Ellinor married Sir Dominick White, Knight, Ancestor of the Marquis of Abbeville, County Limerick. Mary married to Dominick, Lord Viscount Sarsfield, of Kilmallock, County Limerick.

We notice that from 1777 to 1805 there seems to be a gap; this I am sure is due to the French Revolution. Evidently Count George Waters and his wife, Mary, were, as loyal Royalists, caught in that awful horror of horrors, and on account of their devotion and loyalty to their sovereigns, lost their heads. We know nothing about their son, Ferdinand Marie Louis de Waters. We however have the records of their other two sons, Edward and

Thomas. It is quite possible that the two younger sons might have been sent to Ireland in the care of their relatives, when the storm broke. Or it might have been possible that Captain L'Estrange, whose daughter Thomas married, might have gotten them out of Paris, and taken care of them. I am positive that the family was never as affluent after the French Revolution as they were before. This certainly lends color to the fact that they lost all in that terrible convulsion.

One strange thing about this illustrious family is that from the last part of the thirteenth century to the early part of the nineteenth century they seem to have been a family of small families. When we get into the nineteenth century we find that Thomas Waters and Fanny L'Estrange had ten children, while John de Renzy and Mary Snowe had eight children. Can some student of Biology explain this? I cannot. I do think it is worth recording.

From the thirteenth to the twentieth century, the Waters family was an illustrious, and prominent family. No wonder my mother-in-law was so proud. I can certainly understand her more after tracing this pedigree. No one need blush to be descended from the Waters of Limerick, but rather they should be proud to have the blood of this family in their veins. I only wish I had the time and means to go to Ireland and dig deeper in the records of this interesting family.

DE RENZIE FAMILY

Notes from the Encyclopedia Britannica, Skanderbeg (George Castriota) 1403-1468.

The national hero of Albania "ranked by Sir William Temple as among the seven chiefs who have deserved without wearing a royal crown," was of Serbian origin. The founder of the family of Castriota was a certain Branelo who was governor of Karina in 1368. His grand-son Giovanni Lord of Mat and Veminstia, married Viosava Tripalder, daughter of a Serbian Magnate. The offspring of this union was George Castriota. The Albanians gave to Greece several leaders of her war of Independence. Serbia furnished the chief figure of this struggle for freedom. George's uncle however had married an heiress of the leading clan of Thopia and thus acquired with the fortress of Kroja some of the family influence. Born in 1403 George was eleven years old when the Turks began to occupy Albania and while the castle Kroja became the seat of a Turkish governor he was sent as hostage to Constantinople; there as a Muslim he received the name of Iskander (Alexander) applied to him by Byron in *Childe Harold*. (The lines are as follows "Land of Albania where Iskander rose, Theme of the young and beacon of the wise, And he his namesake, whose off-baffled foes, Shrunk from the deeds of valorous emprise.) He received the title of Bey subsequently abbreviated by his countrymen to Skanderbeg. Like Albanians of later times he rose to eminence in the Turkish service. He was promoted to the government of a sanjih and for many years fought for his Turkish masters against Venetians and Serbs until 1443. While serving in the Turkish army which had been defeated by Janos Hunyadis' troops near Nich he heard his native land had risen against the Turks. Then at the age of forty he realized his mission in life was to free his native land. The rest of his life was devoted to that object. Seizing Kroja by stratagem he made it his capitol and proclaimed himself a Christian. He gathered the wild Albanian clansmen around him. His personal influence was increased by his marriage to Andronica, daughter of Ananites Cowmenus, a prominent Albanian chief who had vainly tried to drive out the Turks. The other chiefs rallied around his standard and with the Montenegrins, who under Stephen Crnojivich, his brother-in-law, came to his assistance, at a gathering of the

Clans at the Venetian colony of Alesser, he was proclaimed Governor General of Albania. Venice, then mistress of the Albanian coast as far south as Durazzo, first regarded him as a rival; but subsequently took him into her pay as an ally against the common foe. The Pope and the King of Naples helped the Albanian cause as fellow Christians and neighbors. The latter, mindful of the claim of the Neapolitan Angivim beyond the Adriatic, received homage of the Albanian champion.

Mohammed the second, partly through jealousy of the other Albanian chiefs and partly by force of arms temporarily eliminated him in 1461 and concluded a ten years truce with him. Long before it elapsed Skanderbeg at the instigation of Pius II broke it with fatal results. The Pope's projected crusade was prevented by its author's death. Skanderbeg, deserted by his Western Allies, was left to fight single-handed against the great Sultan, who besieged Kroja. The fortress held out and Skanderbeg went to obtain help from Pope Pius II in Rome. There is a lane in Rome near the Quirinal which still commemorates his name and visit. Returning, he died in the Venetian Colony of Alesso January 17, 1468. Whereupon the Turks easily conquered Albania except Kroja which was ceded by his son to Venice. His son Giovannia with other Albanian chiefs emigrated to southern Italy. In our own time a self-styled Castriota claimed the Albanian throne on the ground of his alleged descent from the national hero.

Skanderbeg's grave in the church of Saint Nicholas at Alesso was opened by the Turks who touched his bones with superstitious reverence, and wore his bones as amulets. The ruins of the castle which he built on Cape Rondoni still remain. The Mirdilets still wear mourning for him. The Independent Albania of today placed his image on their postage stamps. He has been made the subject of a Latin poem by de Bussieres, an Italian poem by Signora Sarrochi, and an English tragedy entitled Skanderbeg or Love and Liberty, by Whincop in 1747. General Wolfe wrote, "He exceeds all the officers ancient and modern in the conduct of a small defensive army." His resistance to the Turkish advance saved Christendom but did not save Albania, a country too small and too much divided by the clan system to stand against a powerful Turkey. This is the story of Skanderbeg, the ancestor of the DeRenzie's. It is not necessary for me to add anything more.

This is an excerpt from, I think, a Washington paper. Vienna, April 7, 1940 (U.P.) "Adolf Hitler may offer Italy the historic

'Crown' of Albania if that country becomes a part of the Italian empire. For years it has been in a Vienna museum. The 'crown' is a leather battle helmet surmounted by a goat's head and belonged to the Albanian warrior, chief Skanderbeg. It was refused to King Zog, whom Mussolini drove out when he took Albania."

The following is an inscription on the tomb of Sir Mathew DeRenzie: "This monument was erected for the right Worshipful Sir Mathew DeRenzie, who died August 29th, being of 57 years. Borne at Cullening, Germany, and descended from that famous and renowned warrior, George Castriot Tals Scanderbeg, who in ye Christian war fought 52 battles with great conquest and honor against ye Grand Turke. He (Sir Mathew) was a great traveller and general linguist, and kept correspondence with most nations, in many weighty affairs. In three years he gained great perfection for this nation by composing a Dictionary and chronicle in ye Irish tongue, and in accounts most expert, exceeding all others, to his great applause. This work was accomplished by his son, Matthew DeRenzi Esquire, ye August 29th, 1665."

Gibbons in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" states that Skanderbeg attracted to his court a great many German mercenaries. I presume that one of his daughters married one of these Germans and from her springs the German family of DeRenzie. Judging from the Encyclopedia Britannica, his sons emigrated to Italy.

I consider that this is absolute proof that the DeRenzie family is descended from Skanderbeg.

NOTES OF INTEREST

Burrage—Dutton Lane to Thomas Tench. Burrage Blossom—Dutton Lane to Thomas Tench. Burrage End—Dutton Lane to Thomas Tench.

Burrage—Burrage Blossom—Burrage End; these three tracts contained 800 acres. 500 acres were deeded by John Burrage to James Rigbie in 1699; Nathan Rigbie, son of James, evidently held 400 acres and the other 100 acres was left by James Rigbie to the Vestry of Saint James Parish in 1700. In 1725 Nathaniel Rigbie bought of Nathaniel Chew 50 acres, this is evidently the Chew Hill field of Lochlea. In 1783 the Vestry of Saint James Parish deeded to Thomas Tongue, Jr., 43 acres part of Burrage which was part of the Saint James Glebe of 100 acres left by James Rigbie and wife to the Vestry of Saint James Parish for a Glebe.

500 acres Burrage 200 acres Burrage Blossom surveyed 20 March 1665 for John Burrage. 150 acres Burrage End surveyed Nov. 1665 for John Burrage.

The above three tracts lye altogether and join one to ye other and lye on ye Ridge to ye Westward of Herring Creek. These three tracts of land cutting athwart them all and taking part of each of them are possessed by Gott 100 acres, John Wilson 300 acres, Benj. Welsh 50 acres, Thomas Tench Esq. for Nathan Rigbie the orphan of James Rigbie 100 acres, Mr. Henry Hall "The Glebe" 100 acres.

Lochlea a part of this.

300 acres Beersheba surveyed July 5, 1663, for John Wilson on the West side of Lyons Creek.

South and North Beyled surveyed for Henry Hall in 1720 containing 200 acres. (Swamp Plantation).

A deed from Abell Hill to John W. Compton in 1810 for part of His Lordship Bounty. This is Bloomfield.

Charles Absolute Lord and Proprietor, of the Province of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, and to all persons to whom this paper shall come, greetings in our Lord God Everlasting. Whereas John Burrage late of our Province of Maryland, did by letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our Province, bearing date of the third day of September, Anno Domini, one

thousand six hundred and sixty three; for the consideration and upon the condition hereunto therein mentioned, had granted unto him a tract of land called Burr ridge. Lying on the northwest of the branch of Herring Creek, in Anne Arundel County, and laid out for five hundred acres more or less. And by Letters Patent to the aforesaid, carrying date of the fourth day of the same September, for the consideration and upon the condition hereunto therein mentioned; had also granted unto him another tract of land called Burrage Blossom, in the County aforesaid, containing and laid out for two hundred acres, more or less. And likewise by Letters Patent, as aforesaid, bearing date of the sixth and twentieth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand six hundred and sixty six. For the consideration and upon the condition heretofore also mentioned; had further granted unto him another tract of land, in the County aforesaid called Burrage, and containing and laid out for one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, as by the aforesaid Letters Patent. Remaining upon Records in our Land Office of the City of Saint Maries, in our Province of Maryland, (rotation Creighton unto Reed.) More fully and at large it doth appear that the aforesaid three tracts of land, are all contiguous and adjacent one to the other, and should contain therefore eight hundred and fifty acres, according to the aforesaid Letters Patent for the same. And Whereas Nathan Smith, of the aforesaid County, having intermarried with Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the aforesaid John Burr ridge. Being by virtue of such intermarriage is possessed, in the right of his present wife, of one hundred acres of land, part of the aforesaid three tracts, having had inspection unto metes and bounds, of the aforesaid three tracts, conceiving that the aforesaid great tract of land, might be therein found, was at first granted by the aforesaid Letters Patent, as aforesaid mentioned, upon his humble address, to you made obtained one formal warrant aforesaid, first by survey and layout, these aforesaid three tracts of land, and thereto lay out a parcel of three hundred acres of land for Major John Wolfe. Whereto the same was for him allowed, by the said John Burrage in his life time, of whom the said John Wolfe, purchased one hundred acres more for John Wilson, which the same was for him allotted and sold to him. One hundred and fifty acres more or less, to Margaret Evans, late relict and widow of Samuel Lane deceased, formerly of the aforesaid John Burrage, who the aforesaid should make choice of the same for her thirds, for her natural life. One hundred acres for Dutton Lane, youngest son of Samuel Lane de-

ceased, adjoining to the said one hundred and fifty acres laid out for the aforesaid Margaret. One hundred acres more or less, for Grace Burrage, daughter of the aforesaid John Burrage, and one hundred acres more or less, for Margaret Smith, wife of the aforesaid Nathan Smith, and one of the daughters, of the aforesaid John Burrage, aforesaid. And whom the same should be accomplished, and the aforesaid severall Lotts or Parcels of land, laid out to the several persons aforementioned. To lay out and survey (if necessary) for him, the said Nathan Smith. By virtue of our aforesaid official warrant, which calls for the aforesaid three several tracts of land, together with the aforesaid several tracts and parcels, thereof to be surveyed and laid out, in manner aforesaid, and be surveyed and divided unto Nons Knon, the first consideration that the aforesaid Nathan Smith, hath by gift one hundred acres of the parcel of land within the aforesaid tract, and a warrant for one hundred acres lying in part of the part of the tract, dated the twentieth day of December last. And also to enable and encourage him to be accountable to our Royal acceptance Provided We do convey give and grant unto him the said Nathan Smith, all that tract and parcel of land called The Lord's Bounty, lying in Anne Arundel County aforesaid. Beginning at a corner hickory tree being a bounded part of land of Margaret Smith, and running north, one hundred and twenty three perches, to the south unto the bounded corner of land of Major John Wolfe, thence bounding on the aforesaid Wolfes land running east south east three hundred perches to a bounded oak of the aforesaid Wolfe's land, thence south one hundred and twenty seven perches to the land of the said Margaret Smith, thence bounding on the aforesaid land to the first bounded hickory, containing and laid out according to a Certificate of survey taken and returned unto our Land Official at our City of Saint Maries, baring date of the sixteenth day of January last, part and remaining upon Record for two hundred and one acres more or less. These with all rights, profits, benefits and privileges thereunto belonging, the Royal mines excepted. To have and to hold the same unto him the aforesaid Nathan Smith, his heirs and assigns forever. To be holden of—and our—as of our Mannour of Anne Arundel in free and common ussage by him only for all manner of his yielding and pay my therefore yearly rentall and obtain our receipt at our City of Saint Maries, at the half-most equall part in the year, the feast of the Annuciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the feast of Saint Michael the Arch Angel, by one and equall portion, the

sum of eight shillings half penny sterling. And for assurance upon every alteration of the said land or any part or portion thereof, our annual rent in silver or gold or the full value thereof, in such common manner, as we and our Recorder or such Office or Official as shall be appointed by us and our or such Officer or Official as aforesaid. Provided that if the said owner for a suit for Alivuation, shall not be paid unto us and our Recorder, or such Official or Officials as aforesaid. And the same Alivuation entered upon Record, either in the Provincial Court or the County Court, wherein the said parcel of land lyeth therein, as acknowledgment of such Alivuation of the said Alivuation shall be void and none effect. Given at our City of Saint Maries, and of the Great Seal of our Province of Maryland, this fifth day of February, in the eighth year of our Dominion of our Province, Anno Domini One thousand six hundred and eighty two.

ST. JAMES PARISH 1849

I returned to Baltimore that I might meet an engagement I had made to preach for and spend a few days with my old Gambier friend, the Reverend Mr. Morsell, rector of the Church at West River, Maryland. I will here copy somewhat from notes which I made during that visit. I had never seen plantation life in the old days of slavery before the War, and I wish to give my impressions just as they were made at the time. Sunday, June 24, I preached for Mr. Morsell. The church is a very old brick building erected in Colonial times. The bricks were brought from England. The congregation was quite large, made up for the most part of planters and their families. In this region are some of the finest plantations in the State. Mr. Morsell took me to call and take tea with the family of Mr. Hall, one of his parishioners. Mr. Hall owns a plantation of 1200 acres and 80 slaves. The land is worth from \$40 to \$50 per acre and the slaves of all ages about \$400 each, making a sum total of capital for land and slaves, \$86,000. The improvements, stock, and farming utensils, increased this to over \$90,000. From this farm he usually realizes each year, 70 hogsheads of tobacco, worth \$30 each, and about 2,000 bushels of wheat, making a total product of something over \$4,000 per annum. The corn, hay, and oats are consumed on the farm. From this income he has to pay taxes, make repairs, feed, clothe, and procure medical attendance for his slaves. When all expenses are met there remains but a very moderate sum for the support of his own family. Mr. Hall talked very freely about the condition

of the country and of the South in particular. He expressed the opinion that slave labor was more expensive than white labor, for he said, "One white man will do the work of three slaves." He considered slavery a prodigious evil and hoped the day would come when some Moses would be raised up to lead these people out of bondage.

On June 26, 1849 Mr. Morsell and myself started in the morning and drove seven miles to see the plantation of Governor Mercer. The mansion is located in the midst of a beautiful park of one hundred acres. There were two hundred deer feeding in the park. From the front door of the mansion there is a delightful and extensive view up and down the Chesapeake Bay. The estate is now owned by Colonel Mercer's widow. It was here that Miss Margaret Mercer commenced her school which became so famous and which was finally removed to Virginia. From this plantation we rode to Mrs. Maxey's, widow of Virgil Maxey—formerly our Minister to Belgium, but who lost his life by the explosion on the ill-fated warship Princeton. The house is very old, much of the furniture came from Europe, some of it more than two hundred years old. Among other treasures they have two portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. We returned home in the cool of the evening after a very enjoyable day.

The next day we were invited to several other plantations, among them, that of Mr. John Thomas, a leading gentleman of the neighborhood and of the state. We reached Mr. Thomas's just about tea time. Of course, we had to take tea. To have declined would have been a breach of all customs and of all etiquette. It was a delightful afternoon and as we sat there, some fifteen neighbors with parties from Baltimore visiting them drove up, not all at once, but two or three at a time. These also took tea. Now this was real Maryland hospitality. The same which one meets with in Virginia. These houses are never full and everybody is welcome. This could not be, had they not a super-abundance of servants of all kinds. You can hardly go in any direction that you will not stumble on pickaninnies of all shapes and sizes. There is someone always on hand, to hold a horse, to brush the dust off, to bring a glass of water, indeed, to do anything needed to be done.

The house is full of women and all out-of-doors is full of men and boys. In one sense, life is very easy with these planters, but in another it is very hard. All these serving people have to be fed and clothed, and cared for; in many respects they are exceed-

ingly helpless and dependent. In sickness they need constant attention, and at all times they have to be looked after as so many children. The heaviest burden falls on the Mistress of the household. She superintends the making and giving out of clothing and of stores of all kinds, and she is generally at home; wants and complaints of every description come to her for settlement.

The visit of many days convinced me more than ever of the evils of slavery as a social system and at the same time awakened in me the deepest sympathy for the slave holders. Of one thing I am convinced, if we were placed in their situation, we would do no better, if as well as they do. I am thankful to the Lord that he appointed to me, born up among the mountains, rocks, and frosts of old Vermont, instead of down among the smiling scenes of the Sunny South. I would rather visit there than to live and be visited there. On leaving West River, I went to Annapolis and after spending a few hours in that silent, lonely, and finished city, I proceeded to Georgetown, where I spent Sunday preaching in Christs and St. John's Churches.

Excerpt from *The Irish Times*. December 17, 1937:

The Queen (Elizabeth of England) counts among her distinguished ancestors, James Butler 1st Duke and (12th Earl) of Ormonde, who was directly descended from the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Kildare; their kinsmen the Earls of Desmond and many another race of renown in Ireland. This interesting fact is stated in the first number of the *Irish Genealogist*, official organ of the recently formed Irish Genealogical Society, and is published at the Society's offices, at Grays Inn. "It is therefore the happiest of auguries that the Society should set forth on its career under the Presidency of the Earl of Ossory," states the magazine, "who as we all know is the eldest son of the present Marquess (22nd Earl of Ormond) head of the illustrious house of Butler, of which it has been so truly said that any one well acquainted with its history could not fail to have also an extensive knowledge of Ireland itself. James Butler the first Earl of Ormond was so created by King Edward III in 1328, having married in 1327 Lady Eleanor de Bohun, grand-daughter of King Edward I."

The Butlers are the ancestors of Mary Snowe who married John de Renzie Waters.

(T. J. Hall, 3rd)

Written about 1850, by a clergyman of unknown name, who was visiting in Saint James Parish .

The following lines were suggested by a visit to Saint James Church, West River, Maryland. This is one of the oldest churches in the Diocese and beside it sleep many of other days, who do now "rest from their labors." It is a quaint secluded spot, the noise of business, the voice of strife and the sounds of labor, never break upon its silence. The Sabbath stillness, the ancient Church and the old trees bending over the yet older graves, all combine to awaken the pleasing though sad associations.

Among the tombstones there is one of plain white marble, that bears the name of the Rev. W. F. Chesley, the former Rector of the Parish, who now sleeps beside the House of God, in which he so long and faithfully ministered. Many rest here whose names have been long since forgotten by men. We found two old fragments of stones bearing the dates of 1713 and 1717, others bore names and inscriptions of a still earlier date. On more than one we read the quaint old distich:

"Reader reader lend an ear
"Unto ye dust that slumbreth here."

It was the evening of Christmas Day when we visited the place. Our visit was necessarily hurried, and we would gladly have lingered longer in the hallowed precincts. We were told that it was undescribably beautiful in the spring and summer time, when the old trees were clothed with verdure, yet as we viewed it, the withered leaves which rustled over the graves of their kindred dead, reminding us of the inspired words, "we all do fade as a leaf," added another saddening charm to the many which mark "The Old Church Yard."

"THE OLD CHURCH YARD"

"I wandered in the Church Yard .
The Church Yard lone and old
Where many a mossy marble
Its tale of sorrow told
I wandered mid its silence
As the sun went down to rest
And clouds like golden banners
Were folded o'er his breast.

"The Christmas sun was setting
 And his rays so soft and pale
 Streamed through the ancient windows
 On desk and chancel rail
 And shed a holy radiance
 Within that House of God
 Whose courts the dead around me
 In olden times had trod.

"I felt the place was hallowed
 As mid the graves I strayed
 Where old and young together
 In dreamless rest were laid
 I felt the place was hallowed
 By calm untroubled sleep
 And tears of those who o'er them
 Had oft knelt there to weep.

"There were graves, old graves around me
 Whose dead had ages slept
 'Till all were gone who mourned them
 'Till all were gone who wept
 And sad, sad thoughts came o'er me
 While by these graves I stood
 As the chilly winds of autumn
 Steal o'er the leafy wood.

"For I thought how often sorrow
 The sorrow for the dead
 That weighs the heart with anguish
 And bows the drooping head
 Must o'er the broken spirit
 Her gloomy shadow fling
 'Till earth seems all a desert
 And life a joyless thing.

"And I thought how frail and fleeting
 This mortal life of ours
 Thus laden down with sorrow
 Like rain drops on the flowers
 And I thought of time approaching
 When I like these should lie
 Unknown, unwept, forgotten
 While the ages still roll by.

“But mid these gloomy visions
The words of Him who said
‘Who e’er on me believeth
Shall live though he be dead’
Seemed whispered to my spirit
By voices from the sky
And my spirit voice responded
They are not dead who die.”

Inscription on the tomb of Anne Birckhead 1665, one of the oldest tombstones in Maryland:

“This Registers for her bones
Her fame is more perpetual than these stones
And still her Virtues though her life be gone
Shall live when earthly monuments are none
Who reading this can choose but drop a tear
For such a wife and such a mother dear
She ran her race and now is laid to rest
And Allaleugias sings among the blest.

ST. MARY’S

Like a dream in the minds of the Calverts
Who lived far beyond the blue sea
Came a thought of a land filled with beauty
Where hatred and strife ceased to be,
I feel I can recall their glowing visions
Giving promise of a home where men might go
Dreaming dreams of a land of love and freedom
Where peace and good will all men might know.

There’s a quaint little place in St. Mary’s
Telling tales of the long, long ago
Where the Ark and the Dove cast their anchor
In the land where the calm waters flow
I feel that I can look back through the ages
See the red man and the white man side by side
Hear a voice from the selfsame St. Mary’s
Telling tales while we listen with pride.

Anon.

WEST RIVER

Oh, peaceful, sweet, West River,
 How soothing is thy shade;
 More grateful far than ever
 My fancy had portrayed.
 In virtue sweetly beaming,
 Divinely soft and bright,
 Devoid of artful seeming,
 Thy hearts are pure and light.

Yes, peaceful, sweet, West River,
 Thou'rt nature's garden spot,
 Forget thee will I never
 If mem'ry fails me not,
 And if by force forsaken
 Past pleasure from me flown,
 Thy scenes again would waken
 The joys so much thy own.

Samuel H. Ridgely

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